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THE TIMES

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Rebellion by 'wets' is expected

Conservative "wets" are expected to stage a sizeable rebellion in the Commons over the Government's failure to restore the 5 per cent "abatement" in *unemployment* benefit made in 1980 (Philip Webster writes). About 30 Conservatives met at the Commons last night to discuss their voting tactics over an Opposition clause, to be moved during the report stage of the Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill tonight.
Page 3

'Times' editor appointed

Mr Charles Douglas-Home yesterday became the twelfth editor of *The Times*. Lord Robens of Woldingham, one of the six independent national directors, promised their protection of the editor's position
Page 2

Labour rebels quit front bench

Two Labour MPs, Mr Clive Soley, a spokesman on Ulster, and Mr Austin Mitchell, a whip, resigned their front-bench positions because they had voted against renewal of the Prevention of Terrorism Act, in defiance of a Shadow Cabinet recommendation to abstain.

Polar expedition stranded

Sir Ranulph Fiennes and his British team are stranded 375 miles from the North pole surrounded by melting ice. Their rescue aircraft was grounded at their Canadian base when a blizzard smashed a wing.

Reagan tries to stem violence

President Reagan has asked Americans to stop donating funds to Irish groups associated with violence in Northern Ireland. He issued his St Patrick's Day message after he met Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish Prime Minister at the White House.

Runcie plea on schools

Christianity should be central to all religious education in British schools, regardless of pupils' cultural background, the Archbishop of Canterbury said. Dr Robert Runcie criticized schools which treated Christianity on a par with other faiths in a kind of "credal smorgasboard"
Page 3

UK wins £50m Oman contract

Britain has won a £50m contract to build a power station in Oman and deals totalling £300m are expected to be announced during this week's state visit by the Sultan of Oman
Page 15

30-channel TV plan

The Government has been urged by the Cabinet's Information Technology Advisory Panel to allow the setting up of a 30-channel cable television system within the next two years
Page 15

Liverpool lose

Liverpool, the European Cup holders, lost 2-0 and 2-1 on aggregate to CSKA in the quarter-final round in Sofia. Dundee United lost 3-0 in the Uefa Cup in Yugoslavia Page 19

Preview: Festival of Indian culture

The extraordinary richness of India's culture will be displayed throughout Britain from next week. The festival lasts seven months and tomorrow's *Preview*, the 16-page arts and entertainment guide, published each Friday, looks at the highlights.

Tory turmoil on crime attacked by minister

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The law and order issue created political turmoil last night with a split in the Conservative Party and an accusation by Mr James Jardine, chairman of the Police Federation, that the Government had failed to carry out election *promises*.

Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State at the Home Office, who denied the breaking of pledges, denounced hysteria and panic by hardliners in the *Conservative Party. More than* 80 MPs were said to have signed a Commons motion supporting the Police Federation's call for the reintroduction of capital punishment.

As the Federation's switchboard was jammed yesterday by people supporting its campaign, the call was strongly attacked by Labour MPs and penal reformers.

In a considered, if provocative, response to the mounting barrage of backbench criticism, Mr Raison told a party meeting at Sandersted, Surrey, that in spite of suggestions to the contrary, the Government had carried through a high proportion of its manifesto commitments.

But he agreed that there was much still to be done. "The recent crime statistics, national and metropolitan, have made this clear."

However, he then stated: "These things do not call for a hysterical, panicky response or sensational gestures. They do call for wisdom and steady determination to put things right, plus the necessary resources. That is what they have been getting, and that is what they will continue to get."

The Conservative backbench lobby was last night hard at work, *keeping up the pressure* on the beleaguered Home Office, and on Mr Whitelaw, the Secretary of State. A Commons motion, said to have attracted 50 signatures, said: "This House supports the Police Federation in its call for the *reintroduction* of capital *punishment, believing* that such a measure would lead to a substantial decrease in the level of violence and violent crime."

Meanwhile, Conservative Central Office announced last night that Mr Whitelaw had reacted to the general party clamour for action by accepting an invitation to go to the Conservative National Council meeting at Harrogate, North Yorkshire, at the end of next week, to reply to a law and order debate.

Mr Raison yesterday spelt out the Home Office case against the critics. More had been spent on fighting crime, while *economies had been* made elsewhere. Police, pay, conditions and numbers had been improved, and the "short, sharp shock" regime had been introduced in some detention centres.

The Government was also providing the courts, through the Criminal Justice Bill, with a new range of custodial sentences for young offenders; giving magistrates the power to make residential care orders on juveniles; increasing the use of community service orders to *offenders* aged 16; giving greater weight to compensation orders; and making sure that parents might be liable to pay fines or compensation orders for their children.

Mr Raison pointed out that the Commons had been given a free vote on capital punishment, and that the Home Office had launched the first significant prison building programme for decades.

In apparent response to those who put the blame for increasing crime on immigration, he also said that new immigration rules had been brought in, with a subsequent substantial fall in immigration, and that ministers had worked hard to match more stringent control with positive developments in race relations.

He said: "Above all, we are absolutely committed to the principle that the law must be the same for all—enforced equally, upheld by all, and backed by both effective policing and the support of the whole law-abiding community".

Mr Raison's speech is likely to be a rehearsal of the Home Secretary's response to the Conservative National Council.

Whether it will be enough to quieten the very real anger and frustration being expressed in the party remains open to doubt. The fact that the Prime Minister has let it be known that she is taking a personal interest could yet provide the escape valve: with Mrs Thatcher herself intervening. The question then would be whether she supports or overrules her Home Secretary on the issue.

Justification wanted, page 2

Local control defended

Police chief attacks Anderton campaign

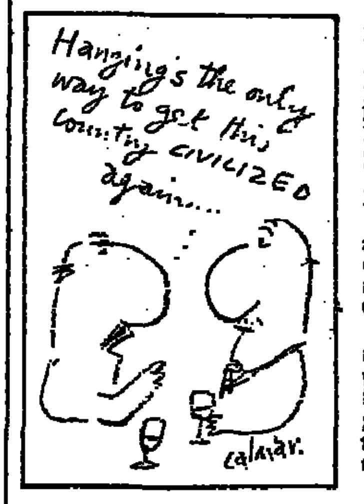
By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Mr John Alderson, Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall, is expected tonight to condemn the campaign by Mr James Anderton, Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, to free the police from local control.

Mr Anderton faces growing criticism of his call for the abolition of elected committees to monitor the police.

Though Mr Alderson is not likely to refer to Mr Anderton by name, he intends to say that his arguments about combating crime are sheep's clothing to conceal a wolf—the exercise of power.

Mr Alderson, in a lecture at the Inns of Court School of Law, is expected to say that



if war is too important to be left to the generals, then policing is too important to be left to chief constables.

The wish for larger, regional police forces has prompted Mr Alderson to compare them with the forces set up by Cromwell in 1655. Today, he says, they would be commanded by Com*missioners of Police, not Major-*Generals.

He notes that others argue for a national police force. Such theories, he believes, are based not so much on what is good for the people as what is good for the police.

Mr Alderson is expected to say today that the effect of the Police Act was to make the police less democratically accountable. As with local government, he believes the growth in size and complexity of police forces has moved them further from the people they serve.

Mr Anderton's speech was branded as "*rubbish*" yesterday by Mr Harry Purcell, chairman of the Association of County Councils' police committee, which represents 35 of the 43 police authorities in England and Wales.

Mr Anderton had talked about replacing the present police authorities with non-political boards. But who was to appoint the members? The Government, presumably, Mr Purcell said.

If there was any basis for Mr Anderton's fears of a future national political takeover of the police, a Home Secretary, if so minded, could pack boards with his own political stooges.

Mr James Callaghan, the former Home Secretary and Prime Minister, joined the debate in a lecture in London last night. He said the Metropolitan Police should no longer be accountable only to the Home Secretary.

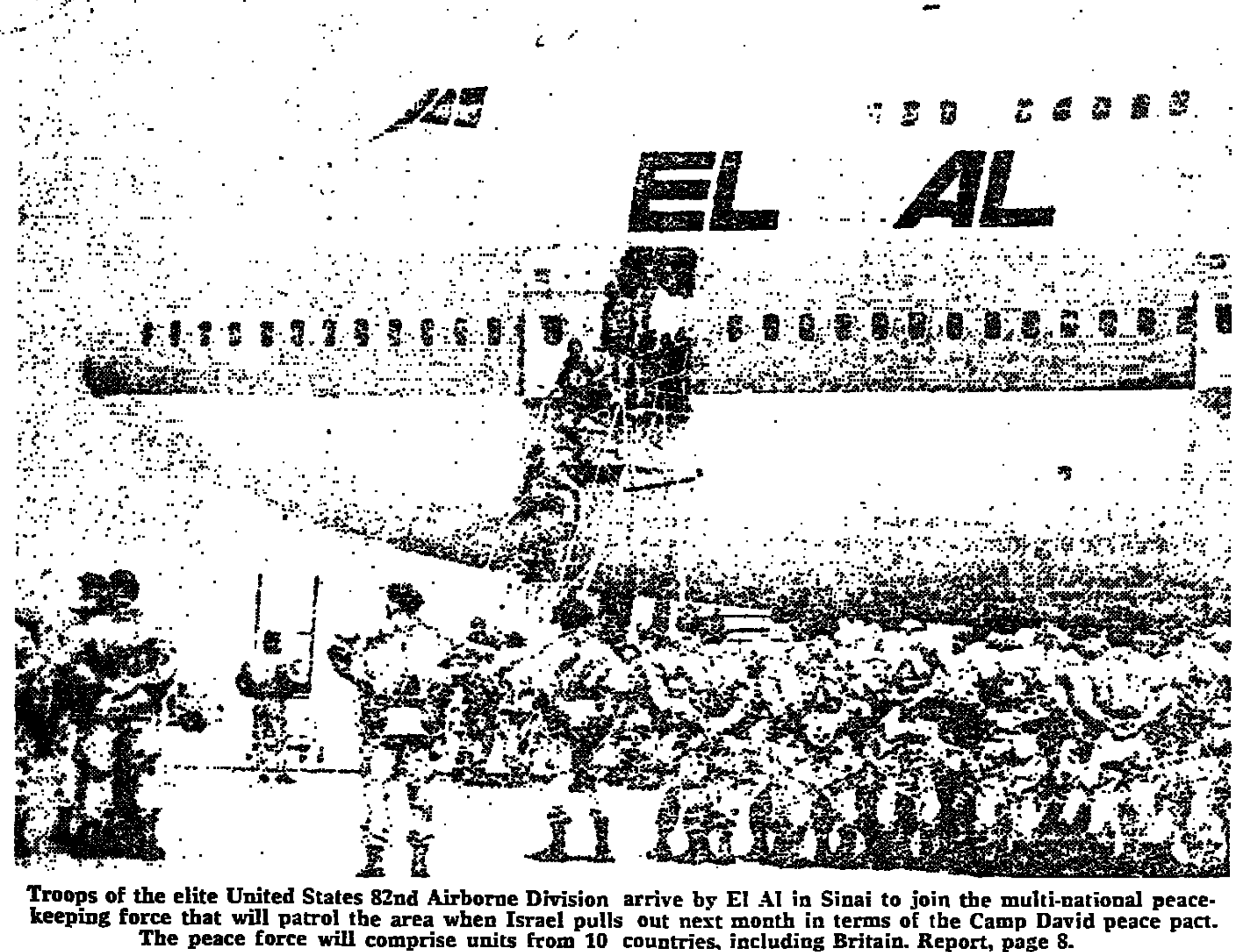
"I would prefer to see a new authority established, made up of representatives of the local authorities as well as the Home Office", he said.

The problem of how to make the police accountable without political interference has so far baffled legislators. The power struggle indicates that the Police Act, 1964 has failed to satisfy police or critics.

The setting up of a royal commission in 1960 followed concern about control of the police and how to bring them to account when things went wrong. The Police Act, which followed, replaced watch committees, which had had power to appoint, discipline and promote junior ranks, by police authorities comprising two-thirds councillors and one third magistrates.

It was an attempt to resolve the issue which critics of the police present in similar terms today. The royal commission said: "The problem of controlling the police can be restated as the problem of controlling chief constables."

The growth of influence of chief constables also springs from the larger forces they control. Amalgamations in 1966 and 1974 reduced the number in England and Wales from 117 to 41 outside London.



Troops of the elite United States 82nd Airborne Division arrive by El Al in Sinai to join the multi-national peace-keeping force that will patrol the area when Israel pulls out next month in terms of the Camp David peace pact. The peace force will comprise units from 10 countries, including Britain. Report, page 8.

Zimbabwe to rewrite constitution

Salisbury, March 17.—Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, has ordered a Cabinet Minister to rewrite the country's constitution drawn up in London that guards against abuses of civil rights.

Mr Eddison Zvobgo, the newly appointed Minister of Constitutional and Parliamentary Affairs, who has been charged with the task, told a press conference today that the constitution had been "imposed on us" by Britain, the former colonial power.

"You will be staggered at how much the British packed into the constitution which was never placed on the agenda, which was never discussed and which was never agreed to at Lancaster House", Mr Zvobgo said.

"The Prime Minister feels there is a need now to transform our constitution and to move very speedily in that direction."

He did not specify which parts of the constitution needed amending. But he said that Mr Mugabe's ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (PF) favoured a change in the two-tiered Parliament — an executive National Assembly and a rubber-stamp Senate—and an executive President rather than an executive Prime Minister.

Those sections can be amended by a two-thirds majority vote in the 100-member National Assembly.

Mr Mugabe's party holds 57 of the 100 seats, Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union, 20, Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front and the nine defectors share 19 white reserved seats (a by-election for the twentieth seat, is scheduled for next month) and Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council, three.

The declaration of rights can be altered only by unanimous Assembly vote for the first 10 post-independence years.

Mr Zvobgo said all parties in Parliament would be consulted before changes were made. "We are convinced that we have to work within the constitution", he said.

Asked whether a revised constitution would include provision for the creation of a one-party state, Mr Zvobgo replied: "Yes."—AP.

☐ *London.* A Foreign Office spokesman said: "We have not seen these remarks and have no comment to make."

Letter bomb sent to Nott's office

By George Clark

A letter bomb, capable of killing or maiming anyone who opened it, was sent to Mr John Knott, Secretary of State for Defence yesterday.

Miss Deborah Emerson, Mr Nott's secretary became suspicious of a bulky buff-coloured envelope when she opened the mail in Mr Nott's office in the Norman Shaw Building on the Thames Embankment—the former Scotland Yard headquarters.

Police were called and the package was later safely removed by detectives from Scotland Yard's Anti-Terrorist Branch. Because it was St Patrick's Day there was immediate speculation about it being part of a renewed IRA campaign.

Scotland Yard said later: "Pending forensic examination, it would appear to be a viable explosive device. It was contained in a buff-coloured, padded Jiffy-type bag, with the words 'Royal Mail' printed on it in red".

"It was addressed to Mr Nott at the House of Commons, the address being typed either by an expensive typewriter or some kind of word-processor.

"We are not able to decipher where or when it was posted: at this stage we are not connecting it with other devices sent by the ERA (the English Republican Army)."

This is a reference to the fact that last May, Mr Roy Hattersley, the shadow Home Secretary, and Mr James Kilfedder, Ulster Unionist MP for Down, North, received letter bombs for which the ERA claimed responsibility.

Mr Nott was told of the incident when he finished giving evidence to the Commons Select Committee on Defence. His secretary said later that she was a little shaken at the time. "It is not a nice thing to have happen, but I am feeling fine now."

Security precautions in Commons offices and the House of Commons Post Office sorting room have been intensified because MPs were previous targets for such bombs.

In January last year, a device addressed to Mrs Thatcher was detected before it reached 10 Downing Street. Bombs were also sent last year to Mrs Jill Knight (Birmingham, Edgbaston, C), Mr Barry Porter (Bebington and Ellesmere Port, C) and Mr Richard Alexander (Newark, C). In May, the Prince of Wales received a letter bomb.



Mr John Nott: Package addressed to Commons.

Inflation may raise public spending

By David Blake, Economics Editor

Treasury officials last night admitted that Government spending plans for 1983 and beyond may have to be revised upwards because of higher inflation.

They told the Commons Select Committee on the Treasury and Civil Service that any changes would be made in the next survey of public spending. Decisions are likely around the end of the year, in time to be published with next year's Budget.

The officials conceded that the Government's forecasts and assumptions about inflation are higher than those allowed for in drawing up the public spending plan.

This year's public spending White Paper gives plans solely in cash terms, without trying to convert them into the volume of services. The change came in for sharp criticism from MPs questioning the officials in what was generally a lack-lustre session.

Officials admitted that between the time the White Paper was completed at the end of last year and this year's *budget forecast*, they had been forced to take a different view on the likely part of future inflation.

US fears propaganda defeat

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, March 17

The Administration today reacted calmly, avoiding any expression of alarm to the warning by President Brezhnev of *retaliatory measures against* the United States if Nato went ahead with its plan to deploy 572 cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in Western Europe.

Administration officials pointed out that the Soviet Union had made similar threats in the past, and tried to dispel speculation that Mr Brezhnev might be considering the deployment of intermediate range missiles in Cuba.

Mr Brezhnev made the threat yesterday during the speech in which he announced a moratorium on the deployment of new Soviet nuclear missiles targeted against Western Europe and the removal of some existing missiles this year.

He said the deployment in Western Europe of American medium range missiles capable of striking targets in the Soviet Union, due to begin at the end of next year, would compel Moscow to put America in an analogous position.

President Reagan promptly rejected the Soviet offer of a nuclear freeze as a propaganda gesture in his speech in Okla*homa City yesterday*, and did not make any direct response to Mr Brezhnev's warning.

In a briefing with journalists a senior State Department official noted that Cuba was not specifically referred to in Mr Brezhnev's warning. However, in response to questions, he said that if the Soviet Union decided to deploy medium-range missiles in Cuba this would be a clear violation of the American-Soviet understanding which ended the 1962 Cuban missile crisis.

The Soviet Union then undertook to dismantle and remove missiles which it had deployed in Cuba in exchange for the American undertaking not to blockade the island. In a separate unpublished undertaking, the Soviet Union agreed not to base offensive weapons—missiles, long-range bombers or nuclear submarines—in Cuba.

Some American *experts* believe that Mr Brezhnev was suggesting the deployment of missile-carrying submarines off the American coast rather than basing new missiles on Cuba. *The deployment of submarine-*launched cruise missiles and additional submarine-launched ballistic missiles would, they say, be more effective than trying to establish missiles on land.

The principal American concern, however, is the impact which the Soviet announcement of a moratorium may have on public opinion in Western Europe. The propaganda war has been the central issue *between Moscow* and Washington since Nato's decision in 1979 to go ahead with the deployment of Pershing 2 and land-based cruise missiles.

The anti-nuclear movement has been relatively quiet since Mr Reagan proposed the "zero option" for missiles in Europe. The Soviet proposal is seen as an attempt to regain the initiative.

Western coolness, page 9
Leading article, page 13

Bogged down at a Polish car lot

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw, March 17

Bumper to bumper, an immobile cavalcade of Polski Fiats, Mercedes and tractors, inhabited by glassy-eyed drivers, makes Warsaw's Aleja Krakowska look like the road to Weston-super-Mare on a dismal August Bank Holiday weekend.

The cars are going nowhere: this is Poland's only private car market, a shining example of what happens when a centrally planned economy breaks down and an example too of how economic reform is making things get worse before they get better.

To buy a car through official channels in Poland you need the two qualities in shortest supply: wealth and patience. A Polski Fiat, the cheapest car on the market costs 240,000 zloties, £1,600. The average monthly wage is 8,000 zloties. That means at least three years of work and saving.

However, even given that you have the money, delivery is by no means certain. The money is deposited in an interest-earning account and lots are then drawn. A [illegible] woman I know has been [illegible]. Her lot entitles her to buy a Fiat in the middle of [illegible] year, but many have to wait until 19[illegible]—a situation that has deteriorated since martial law because of [illegible] car production. If the prices have gone up by the time you manage to buy the car in [illegible], you have to find the extra money.

Because of this [illegible] logjam, a private car market has sprung up. [illegible] owes little to [illegible] but a great deal to Adam Smith. Along the Aleja [illegible], a 20-minute drive from the centre of the capital, Mercedes are on offer [illegible] million or more [illegible] relatively new [illegible] Polski Fiats [illegible] 400,000 zloties [illegible] made in 1977 goes for [illegible] zloties.

[illegible] zloties, but [illegible] an expert [illegible] engine [illegible] feeling of [illegible].

[illegible] the private [illegible] of means, [illegible] of [illegible]. In [illegible] before martial [illegible] Poles to [illegible] Polish tour [illegible] jobs and [illegible] bought [illegible] Western cars. [illegible] the cars were [illegible] then sold privately [illegible] Mercedes bought [illegible] hundred pounds in [illegible] would earn enough [illegible] provide a leisured life for [illegible] years.

Others worked out [illegible] whereby they gained a [illegible] rating on the official [illegible] supply, posing sometimes as doctors, then resold the new models on the private market at three times the price.

Demand was there too: [illegible]

Continued on back page, col [illegible]

Damages of £2,250 for rape

By Frances Gibb

Rape victims should receive about £2,250 to compensate them for their suffering, the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board recommends in its latest guidelines.

The new sum is just more than one third of the £6,500 recommended to compensate a woman for a serious facial scar, and just over half the £4,000 compensation recommended for a man's facial scar.

The board says that the sum, which is only £250 more than that suggested in the 1979 guidelines, is subject to adjustment and may be raised or lowered if "there are factors which may cause departure from the given figures".

The new recommendations, the first for two years, have been proposed by a panel of 29 judges and lawyers together with 19 members of the compensation board. Few show any great increase over the 1979 levels.

Women against Rape said the new amount was devastatingly low: "No money is going to compensate a woman for what has happened."

Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent, South, said the figures seemed ludicrously low, and that he would be asking parliamentary questions on them. Miss Helen Reeves, national officer of the National Association of Victim Support Schemes, said it was extraordinary that the recommended rape compensation was less than for scarring.

£1,000m set aside for possible Trident bills

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

As much as £1,000m of the £7,500m Britain is to pay for the Trident-2 missile system will be for a contingency fund, Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, disclosed yesterday.

He thought the deal concluded with the United States a better bargain than that struck over Trident-1 in 1980, if only because of the limited contribution that Britain was now making towards American development costs.

Nor should the cuts in the naval programme after last year's defence review, such as the reductions at the royal dockyards and the end of mid-life modernization of frigates be blamed on the Trident decision.

The defence review had been necessary to bring financial commitments into line with resources, he told the Commons defence committe.

He also dismissed suggestions that it would have been better simply to have added Tomahawk cruise missiles to the Royal Navy's hunter-killer submarines. All scientific and military judgments had indicated that they would have been more subject to attrition.

Such a decision would have been disastrous, he said, because of the effect it would have upon the wartime role, now filled by such boats, of hunting down enemy submarines in the Atlantic. Moreover they would be vulnerable, firing cruise missiles from their four torpedo tubes and then taking time to reload before releasing another batch.

Meanwhile, the navy was planning to have 18 of the hunter-killer boats in service eventually, 17 by the end of this decade. There would probably be a break in the building programme in the 1990s while Vickes turned to the construction of four big new submarines to carry Trident. But it was still possible that Vickers might insert a hunter-killer into its schedule instead of finishing the 14,680-ton Trident boats consecutively.

Mr Nott made clear that the Government had decided against building a fifth Trident Submarine.

A four-boat force armed with Trident-2 would give Britain enough deterrent capability, with three of the submarines in the "operational cycle" at any one time while the fourth was on refit.

Public inquiry to investigate Penlee disaster

From Craig Seton, Penzance

The Government has ordered a public inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of the Penlee lifeboat crew and the eight people on board the stricken coaster the were trying to rescue.

The inquiry, announced yesterday by Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, in advance of today's inquest at Penzance into the 16 deaths, is likely to have wide powers and the ability to recommend changes in maritime law.

Mr Biffen, in a Commons written answer, said he had ordered the inquiry after a preliminary report by two departmental inspectors. He could not determine the scope of the formal investigation until discussions were completed with the Government of the Irish Republic on the loss of the coaster, Union Star.

The coaster was flying the republic's flag when its engines broke down eight miles off the Wolf Rock near Land's End in mountainous seas in December. It had a crew of five and three passengers, the captain's wife and her teenage daughters.

It has always been possible that the Government would order a public inqury because of evident concern among the public and other lifeboatmen about the tragedy. Public sympathy was demonstrated by donations of more than £3m for the families of the dead lifeboatmen, who all lived in the village of Mousehole.

The inquiry, which will be conducted by a QC from the Admoralty Division appointed by the Lord Chancellor, will almost certainly examine the crucial two-hour lapse between the coaster's radio signal that it had broken doWn and the launch of the lifeboat. Concern was also expressed about the negotiations the coaster captain conducted with a tug about salvage terms, which many people believed caused a serious delay.

Mr John Prescott, Labour MP for Kingston upon Hull, East, a former official of the National Union of Seamen, made clear at the time that he wanted coastguards to be able to direct ships' masters to accept help when they were in trouble, to prevent haggling over salvage terms.

The lifeboat Solomon Browne took on board four people from the coaster before her ill-fated attempt to rescue the others. By that time the Union Star was almost on the rocks, and eventually she capsized. The lifeboat was smashed to pieces, but precisely in what circumstances is not known.

The inquiry may also hear allegations that, had the Union Star been flying the British flag, she would have been required to have seven qualified crew members rather than five. Union Transport, the ship's owners, have denied that.

The inquiry may be held at Penzance. It is expected to cost several hundred thousand pounds and will have full powers to call witnesses. The QC in charge will be assisted by at least two expert assessors as well as master mariners and marine engineers.

Today's inquest will be conducted by Mr Derrick Pepperell, the Western Cornwall coroner.

Irish eyes front for the Queen Mother



Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother presenting shamrock and medals to members of the Irish Guards to mark St Patrick's Day at the Guard's Depot at Pirbright, Surrey, yesterday.

'The Times' has a new editor

By Donald Macintyre

Mr Charles Douglas-Home yesterday became editor of *The Times*, succeeding Mr Harold Evans who resigned on Monday. The company stated:

"The Board of Times Newspapers Holdings Limited and the independent national directors have approved the appointment of Mr Charles Douglas-Home as editor of *The Times*.

"His appointment last Friday was made by Times Newspapers Limited subject to those approvals.

The new editor promised the protection of the independent directors during a 15-minute interview with them in the presence of Mr Murdoch, the newspaper's proprietor, whom they invited to attend.

Lord Robens of Woldingham said of the directors authority: "It is very simple. Six chaps can veto the appoinment of an editor though they can't push anyone in. Once he is in the editor's chair then he is in a cocoon and he can't be removed without the consent of the independent directors."

He added: "We are not going to go snooping around. It is not our job to go around saying: 'Are you happy in your work?' If the editor has a problem then he must say he has a problem. The only way we can be activated is for him to activate us."

Lord Robens went on to say:"If it ceases to be a paper of record, if it comes sort of downmarket, then we would have to say that the terms on which the paper was purchased were not being carried out."

Lord Robens said that the decision to confirm Mr Douglas-Home's appointment was unanimous and there had been no doubts among the independent directors of his ability to do the job.

He said that there had been no inquest into the troubles of the past few weeks culminating in the six days' uncertainty which followed Mr Murdoch's Budget Day request to Mr Evans to resign. Nor had any new machinery been devised to facilitate discussions between the editor and the independent directors.

Lord Robens emphasized: "If an editor of *The Times* feels he is being pressured, whether he is or not, then they have an obligation to hear what he has to say and listen to what the management has to say and make a judgment".

The statement by Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, of the conditions attached to the sale of the papers last year provides among other points that: "The editor of *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* shall not be appointed or dismissed without the approval of the majority of the independent national directors of TNHL".

Only five of the six independent directors were present at yesterday's meeting because Lord Roll of Ipsden, who gave his proxy vote to Lord Robens, was absent. The other four, Lord Greene of Harrow Weald, Lord Dacre of Glanton, Sir Edward Pickering and Mr John Gross, all attended.

Mr Charles Douglas-Home has held many senior editorial posts on *The Times* since joining the newspaper 17 years ago (Richard Evans writes).

His journalistic career began with the *Scottish Daily Express* as a general reporter. In 1961, he moved to the *Daily Express* as Chapman Pincher's deputy, reporting on military affairs as well as science and medicine. He became the newspaper's political and diplomatic correspondent for two years, based at the Commons.

He joined *The Times* in 1965 as defence correspondent and covered the Arab-Israeli war in 1967. A year later he was arrested by a Russian Army unit in Czechoslovakia and held for 14 hours before being expelled from the country.

In 1970 he took over as features editor, a post he held for three years, before being appointed home editor. In 1978 he became foreign editor. On March 9 last year he was appointed deputy editor

Mr Douglas-Home was born in 1937, the second son of the late Mr Henry Douglas-Home and Lady Margaret Spencer. He is a nephew of the former Prime Minister, Lord Home of the Hirsel.

He was educated at Eton then commissioned into the Royal Scots Greys for national service in 1956. After a year in Canada as a travelling books and advertising salesman he was aide-de-camp to Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, in 1958.

He is the author of four books: *The Arabs and Israel*; *Britain's Reserve Forces*; *Rommel*; and *Evelyn Baring: the last Proconsul*.

In 1966, he married Miss Jessica Gwynne, the artist and stage designer. They have two sons.

Science Report

Jumping gene of the sea urchin

By the Staff of "Nature"

A group of molecular biologists in Zurich have been led to the conclusion, failing a more conventional explanation, that a gene has jumped from one species of sea urchin to another within the last million years or so. If that is correct it means that the barrier to genetic exchange conventionally provided by the inability of two species to interbreed can occasionally be breached.

It was while studying species of sea urchins that Dr Meinrad Busslinger, Sandra Rusconi and Dr Max Birnstiel of the Institute of Molecular Biology in Zurich, chanced upon the gene. Their particular interest lies in the genes that code for the family of proteins known as histones, around which the double helix of DNA is wound in chromosomes. Over the past few years Dr Birnsteil's group has been analysing the exact sequence of the histone genes in a species of sea urchin that lives off the coast of Scotland. Parallel studies on an American species of sea urchin have been carried out at Stanford University.

The first surprise came when the genes of the two species were compared. Dr Birnsteil and his colleagues were puzzled to find much more similarity than expected.

Two explanations were possible. the first was that it was the result of some inexplicable constraint on the rate of change in the structure of one member of the histone gene family. the second, that the gene had jumped species, seemed most unlikely.

It turned out, however, that Scottish waters are inhabited by a second species of sea urchin which belongs to the same family as the American urchin. Extending their studies to the second Scottish species, Dr Birnstiel and his colleagues found that it had a histone gene almost identical to that of the distant relative with which it cohabited. and further comparisons involving five species of sea urchin confirmed that this near identity of genes was a striking exception to the close correlation between the evolutionary time of separation of any two species of sea urchin and the degree of difference between their histone genes.

Using that correlation one would have to conclude that the two Scottish species separated from a common ancestor less than a million years ago, although the fossil evidence gives a figure of 65 million years.

Source: *The EMBO Journal* (vol 1, 27) 1982.

Christmas tree worries

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

As many as one million Christmas trees may have been imported from the Continent last year, Major General Tony Richardson, secretary of the British Christmas Trees Growers Association, said yesterday. That is ten times as many as two years ago, and twice a many as had been expected, the association's annual meeting in London was told.

Last November the association expressed alarm at the threat from imports since the Forestry Commission was obliged under EEC regulations, to lift its ban.

Many of the imported trees were said to have been dumped on local markets just before Chistmas, causing a sharp fall in prices. Itinerant roadside dealers were particularly badly affected.

General Richardson said production of British trees was being increased considerably, and there would be many more for sale next Christmas.

Reaction to police power

Anderton challenged to justify allegations

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr James Anderton, the Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, was challenged last night to substantiate the allegations he made against members of police committees when he issued his controversial call for their abolition.

Dr Shirley Summerskill, Labour's deputy home affairs spokesman, said that Mr Anderton's allegations had been generalized and named no individuals or localities.

"If he has evidence that these people he is criticizing are of the nature he describes, he should have the courage and integrity to name them", she said yesterday.

In his statement on Monday, Mr Anderton said that police committees were fighting a secretive and acrimonious battle over who should wield power against cherished elements of the Establishment.

"I sense and see in our midst an enemy more dangerous, insidious, and ruthless than any faced since the Second World War", he said.

Dr Summerskill said: "His generalized attack on police committees is completely unfair. They are bodies of men and women who do a conscientious and hard-working job. In my own constituency of Halifax the police committee does an excellent job and in no way resembles the blanket description of these bodies that Mr Anderton has issued."

Inquiries disclosed little support among MPs for Mr Anderton's views. Several right-wing Conservatives described them as dangerous. Labour MPs echoed the remarks of Mr Roy Hattersley, the shadow Home Secretary, who on Tuesday described the statement as inflammatory nonsense.

They were rapidly signing a Commons motion tabled by Labour Greater Manchester MP's, expressing concern "about police chiefs who are constantly denigrating democratically elected police committees and recommending non-elected bodies in their place".

Mr Frank Allaun, MP for Salford, East, a member of Labour's national executive, who headed the motion, said he believed Mr Anderton should be dismissed although that was a matter for the Greater Manchester police committee. Mr Anderton is constantly indulging in right-wing political statements, he said.

Mr Anderton's proposal that police committees should be abolished and replaced by non-political police boards is totally at variance with Labour's attitude to the police, set out last month by Mr Hattersley. He said then that there should be a new Polce Act describing where powers lay and giving real powers to police committees. He wanted to see new police authorities set up to determine the policy of police forces.

Mr Hattersley has also committed a future Labour government to setting up a new, elected London police authority, ending the traditional role of the Home Secretary as the police authority for the capital.

□ Mr Anderton received support yesterday from the 21,000-member Professional Association of Teachers, based in the neighbouring county of Derby (our Derby Correspondent writes).

Mr Peter Dawson, general secretary of the association, said: "The response of politicians to James Anderton's remarks sounds like the protest of guilty children who have been found out.

Sadly, the subversion of the police force by political interests is only part of the story of what is going on: Efforts by local politicians to take over the control of schools are widespread."

□ Mr Anderton and his Labour-contolled police committee are likely to have another confrontation tomorrow when, at a special meeting, the chief constable is due to report on recent police action at the Laurence Scott Electro Motor factory in Openshaw during the long-running strike there. (John Chartres writes from Manchester).

In the Laurence Scott Electo Motors dispute the police have frequently been accused of over-protecting the management by the presence of many officers outside the picketed gates. An operation in which chartered helicopters removed machine parts is often singled out for criticism.

At a recent police committee meeting, Mr Anderton was criticized for issuing a report to the press before supplying it to committee members.

Yesterday Mr Colin Barnett, spokesman for the TUC in the North-west, said that Mr Anderton held a list of left-wingers whom he would be prepared to arrest as part of what he saw as "a fight against extremism".

□ Mr James Jardine, chairman of the Police Federation, pursued his campaign for tougher punishments yesterday with an attack on the government for failure to carry out its promises (Peter Evans writes).

"The public expected a firmer and much more positive response to the challenge of crime", he told police officers in Cardiff. "Instead, we have a series of actions which run counter to that aim."

The abolition of the "sus" law resulted from sustained pressure based on the "downright lie" that the police deliberately used it to oppress the black community. Its abolition was greeted in the inner cities as a tremendous victory over the police.

"It gave rise to a widespread belief that the police no longer had the power to stop people on the street. This is nonsense but that Act has made life very difficult for police officers working in the worst possible conditions in the inner city", he said.

□ The switchboard of the Police Federation headquarters in Surrey was jammed throughout the day by callers supporting the campaign for the restoration of the death penalty. Mr Jardine, said: "We are giving this warning to the public and Parliament that anarchy could be the order ofthe day before very long".

The Police Federation repeated that capital punishment should be restored for all types of murder, not simply of policemen, and suggested that juries should have the power to recommend it just as they were able to recommend mercy before the abolition of the death penalty.

However, the campaign came under attack from the National Council for Civil Liberties and the Howard League for Penal Reform.

Blind Arthur is on a winner

From Julian Haviland, Political Editor, Hillhead

The likeliest winner of the Glasgow, Hillhead, by-election appeared last night to be Mr Arthur Vine, of No 8 Primrose Street, in Scotstoun. After visits and assurances of good will yesterday from each of the four leading candidates, Mr Vine, who is 90 and blind and lives alone, must have a good chance of better housing.

Mr Vine's tenement flat, his home since 1918 is two floors up and he has not been out for two years. He has no bath, and must cross an unheated landing to reach his outside lavatory. He does no want to leave Scotstoun but he told his visitors that he would like a flat at ground level. Mrs Jean Colvin, his cheery home help, thinks he really needs sheltered housing with a warden within reach.

For a crowded hour yesterday, with a score of unbidden visitors in the 12 ft by 20 ft room where he lives and sleeps, Mr Vine knowingly and cheerfully let himself be used by Hillhead's three housing associations. One by one he patiently shook the politicians' hands, accepted their half-promises, and induced in them something near to unanimity that more resources for house improvement must be found.

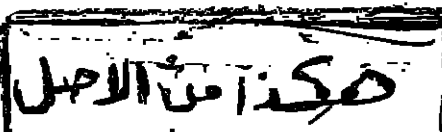
Mr Gerald Malone, the Conservative, said he hoped more public funds would be made available. "I will certainly, on being elected, take your case up. It is essential we should get you out of seriously substandard conditions like this," Mr Malone assured his host.

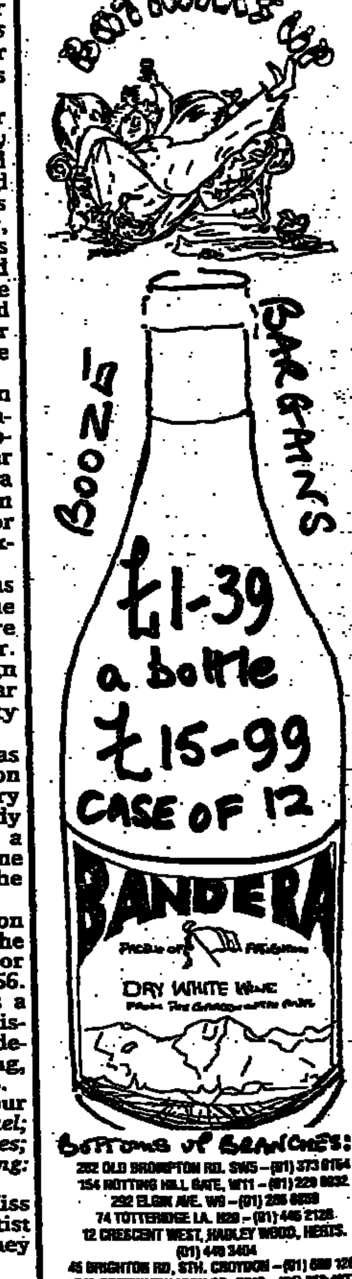
Mr Roy Jenkins, the SDP-Alliance candidate, did not linger, thinking the crowd too much for Mr Vine. But he hoped that they might give him somewhere better.

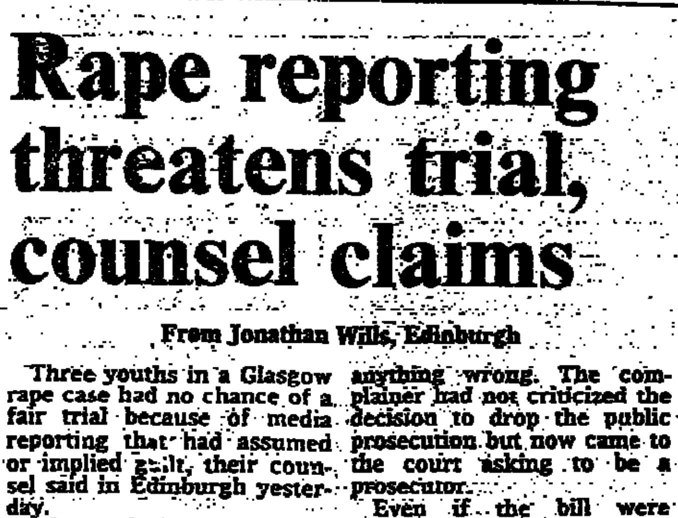
Mr George Leslie, of the Scottish National Party and Mr David Wiseman, Labour, each said he would do his best. None, with a week's campaigning left, said anything rash.

In any case, Mr Vine's vote, though he never let on, has already been cast by post. It is for Mr Wiseman.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B Frs 40; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 80; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1800; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.600; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 90; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L$5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.







Rape reporting threatens trial, counsel claims

From Jonathan Wills, Edinburgh

Three youths in a Glasgow rape case had no chance of a fair trial because of media reporting that had assumed or implied guilt, their counsel said in Edinburgh yesterday.

When the High Court resumed its deliberations on a proposed private prosecution in the case, Mr Donald Macaulay, QC, told Lord Emslie, the Lord Justice General, that because of the publicity, whether it had been justified or not, it would be "impossible at any time for the respondents, or any one of them, to obtain a fair or impartial trial in any part of Scotland". In effect, a trial had already taken place in the media, he said.

Much of the hearing was taken up with Mr Macaulay's detailed submissions on extensive reports that had appeared in the media since January. In September, last year, Lord Mackay of Clashfern, the Lord Advocate, dropped a public prosecution of the teenagers, who were alleged to have raped and assaulted "Mrs X", a Glasgow woman aged 29.

Mr Macaulay did not criticize the press for bringing to light the fact that public proceedings had been dropped. That was legitimate investigative journalism, he said, but the whole discussion had got out of hand. It had moved from a general discussion of a matter of public concern to detailed comment and reporting on this particular case, including the publication of evidence.

Referring to three boxes filled with newspapers, Mr Macaulay said that any potential juror would have had to be "on a trip to the far side of the Moon" not to be influenced by the recent publicity. The case had acquired a degree of notoriety that could never by dispelled from the mind of the public.

Mr Macaulay also said that if the court granted Mrs X a bill of criminal letters to bring the three youths to trial "the floodgates would be opened" and the courts overwhelmed by people saying, "I don't like the decision of the Crown Office". Lord Emslie observed that if that happened "they would get very short shrift".

Mr Macaulay called the High Court hearing "a very remarkable proceeding". No one had suggested that the Lord Advocate had done anything wrong. The complainer had not criticized the decision to drop the public prosecution but now came to the court asking to be a prosecutor.

Even if the bill were granted, there was no guarantee of when a trial would proceed because Mrs X would have to see a consultant psychiatrist again before she testified. If granted, the bill would be a dangerous precedent that would make "severe inroads into the system of public prosecution in this country".

The bench in the High Court was laden with dozens of volumes of law books and large bundles of papers relating to the case. At one point, Lord Cameron, sitting with Lord Emslie and Lord Avonside, remarked: "It is very difficult to find one's way in all this paper".

Mr George Penrose, QC, appearing for one of the respondents, referred extensively to case law and Scottish judicial opinion over the past 200 years as he made a lengthy plea that the private prosecution would be incompetent.

He said that "from the raising of the first indictment in the case, the Lord Advocate alone could prosecute and all other parties who might otherwise have had a qualification to come forward and seek the court's permission to prosecute were excluded. Accordingly, by the act of raising the first indictment, the Lord Advocate put an end to such right of prosecution as might otherwise have been available to the complainant".

MR Penrose said that by sending letters to the accused on September 15, last year, in which they were told that the indictment would not be proceeded with, the Lord Advocate had given to the respondents a protection against both public and private prosecution. There had been no case in September, nor the past 153 years in which a private prosecution had been proposed after the public prosecutor had initiated proceedings, Mr Penrose said.

Since the seventeenth century there has been only one successful private prosecution, in 1909, after an application for a bill of criminal letters.

The hearing continues today.



Stepping out: Eight of Dr Magdi Yacoub's heart transplant patients in London yesterday. From left: Mr Keith Brook, Mr John Haines, Mr Bruce Anderson, Mr David Nicholson, Mr Deryk Morris, Mr Peter Lobo, Mr Kenneth Pinfield, and Mr Donald Nelson.

Giving heart patients new life

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondence

More than a quarter of patients waiting for heart transplants at Harefield Hospital, west London, die before a heart becomes available.

Many patients are prepared for a transplant operation, even to the extent of being washed and sedated, and then have the transplant cancelled because the donor's relatives refuse permission or the heart is a better match for another patient.

The agony suffered by such patients and the work involved in a transplant is to be shown in seven documentary programmes to be transmitted in BBC Television's *40 Minutes* series starting next Thursday.

Mr David Froud, a molecular immunologist at Harefield Hospital and one of Mr Magdi Yacoub's transplant team, defended yesterday the £544,000 spent on the 32 transplants so far performed at the hospital. Eighteen of the patients are still alive.

Mr Froud said the operation was considered to offer a definite form of therapy for certain of patients.

"Many patients become well again almost overnight, which can put a considerable strain on the marriage. For the wife it is like getting married over again."

Mr Bruce Anderson, aged *51, from Colchester, Essex,* said yesterday that his heart transplant operation had transformed his life.

Siege man surrenders after stab death

By Stewart Tendler Crime Reporter

A kitchen porter armed with a sheath knife barricaded himself into a room at British Telecom's headquarters in London yesterday for six hours after a woman was killed. The man finally gave himself up to the police.

The incident began when a woman working in the canteen was stabbed on stairs at the back of Camelford House, on the Albert Embankment.

When the police arrived they found that a porter had barricaded himself in a trolley room and was threatening to kill himself. The police broke a glass panel in the door and Inspector Sidney Gill, from Kennington police station, began trying to persuade the man to give himself up.

A probation officer who knew the man and a doctor were with Mr Gill. At the same time a squad of officers trained to break down barricades and arrest potentially dangerous people stood by with riot shields and protective clothing.

While the negotiations were taking place the police asked for a news blackout on radio about the death of the woman. Radio stations agreed because the man was known to have a radio.

Later a sheath knife with a *12-inch blade was passed out* of the room and the inspector went in to bring out the kitchen porter.

Nuisance of latch-key dogs is debated

By Tony Samstag

A series of nationwide seminars on the question of whether and how to allow council tenants to keep pets got off to a spirited start in London yesterday when more than 40 local housing officers and animal lovers convened to discuss guidelines on ownership.

The Joint Advisory Committee on Pets in Society, whose members include the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, veterinary associations, animal welfare groups, and trade organizations, has calculated that a third of all families live in local authority housing, and half of those families keep pets.

The great majority of authorities impose restrictions on dogs and cats, but only a third of the authorities enforce them. In most cases pets are not banned, but numbers are restricted. About a third of local authorities impose a ban on dogs and cats in flats and maisonettes.

The travelling seminar is to visit Nottingham next month, Swindon in May, and Sheffield, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Glasgow or Edinburgh later in the year.

The committee's guidelines concentrate on the keeping of dogs and cats in flats and maisonettes in urban areas as *the main source* of social problems, mainly from noise and fouling. In that context the concept of the "latch-key" dog emerges, where dogs are let out to roam free, often in packs, while the family is at work and school during the day.

Few council flat developments have any exercise facilities and, in the absence of a controlled yard or garden, a dog can become a serious nuisance to neighbours.

Against those factors, however, the committee considers the value of pets as companions, particularly for the elderly. "Very often an elderly person will lose the will to live if deprived of the personal relationship with his or her pet. For that reason it is recommended that local authorities make some provision for pet ownership in sheltered housing."

The guidelines emphasize the need for consultation between councils and tenants, a code of practice, the provision of exercise areas, and in general a policy of wary encouragement.

Joint Advisory Committee on Pets in Society, 418-422 Strand, London WC2.

ITV's spring schedule given papal theme

By Kenneth Gosling

Several programmes linked to the Pope's visit to Britain are among productions listed today in the spring schedules for independent television.

They include a documentary on the Pope made by Yorkshire Television, two *Credo* specials by London Weekend, and a study of Cardinal Newman by Central Independent Television.

Special daily coverage of the visit, which begins at the end of May, will involve eight of the companies and be coordinated by Independent Television News.

Other documentary programmes include a three-hour study of Stravinsky for LWT; programmes on the Middle East (Thames) and the police and the public (Granada), and six Desmond Morris films, also for Thames.

Drama coverage includes Granada's production of *A Kind of Loving*, adapted by Stan Barstow from his trilogy; and Hugh Whitemore has written the four-part *I Remember Nelson.*

There will be a dozen new or returning light entertainment series. Peter Bowles and George Cole appear in *The Bounder* (Yorkshire) by Eric Chappell, who wrote *Rising Damp* and *Only When I Laugh*, and Granada launches a comedy series, *Union Castle*, with Stratford Johns and Moray Watson, about a union general Secretary who buys a castle for his pension fund.

Films receiving their television premieres include *The Boys from Brazil.*

GUARDS TO COMBAT THE TOUTS

By David Walker

A private security firm is to be hired to protect concert-goers at the Royal Festival Hall in London from ticket touts.

The arts and recreation committee of the Greater London Council, which owns the South Bank complex of concert halls, yesterday approved £4,745 for a three-month contract for security guards. Longer term arrangements will be suggested by Festival Hall managers to Lord Birkett, the GLC's director of recreation, after further study of the problem.

Lord Birkett told the committee of the growing nuisance of touts.

"Threats of violence to the staff of the halls are increasing daily and I am seriously concerned about the safety of our staff", he said.

Prosser jury told of officers' rights

From Arthur Osman, Leicester

The failure of three prison officers accused of murder to give evidence in their defence from the witness box at Leicester Crown Court proved nothing one way or the other, Mr Justice Skinner said during his summing up on the thirteenth day of their trial yesterday.

He said "It is their right not to give evidence; it is their entitlement and right to make an unsworn statement from the dock. It would be quite wrong to draw any adverse inference towards any of the accused from their failure to give evidence on oath."

The three men are: Melvin Jackson, aged 33, Eric Smith, aged 32, and Howard Price, aged 25, who were hospital officers at Winston Green prison, Birmingham. They had denied murdering Barry Prosser, aged 32, a married man with two children, from Sedgley, West Midlands, who died after being assaulted in a stripped cell in the hospital wing while on remand in August, 1980.

The three made statements from the dock in which they denied any part in Mr Prosser's injuries or death.

The prosecution had to prove three things: that one or more killed or were part of the killing of Mr Prosser; that the killing must be unlawful and deliberate; and that the act which caused death was done with the intention of killing or doing serious injury, the judge said. His summing up will be concluded today.

Union group accepts new technology

By David Felton Labour Reporter

Leaders of 520,000 white-collar civil servants are expected today to signify their approval of an agreement with the Government on new technology which is likely to lead to rapid moves to introduce new machinery into government offices.

A special meeting of the Council of Civil Service Unions, the umbrella body of the nine unions, is expected to an interim two-year agreement which guarantees that there will be no compulsory redundancies as a result of the introduction of new systems.

Seven of the nine union leaderships have agreed the framework for negotiations that have been worked out in more than two years of talks between the unions and the government. The recalcitrant unions are the Society of Civil and Public Servants, which represents executive grades, and the Civil Service Union, representing low-paid workers, but both have agreed to be bound by the wishes of the majority of the unions.

Left-wingers in all unions have been urging opposition to the agreement because they believe it will lead to job losses, even though there will be no compulsory redundancies. Supporters argue that the interim agreement gives unions greater influence over the introduction of new systems because they will be consulted at an early stage before a final decision is made on which system will be used.

Big projects being prepared are the computerization of the Pay As You Earn scheme and the replacement of he mainframe computer at the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Centre at Swansea. Both projects are not due for implementation until the middle of the decade, but agreement would pave the way for important preparatory work to be completed.

An experimental scheme being operated in the tax offices in Telford Shropshire, with computerization is now likely to be extended to other pilot schemes around the country.

It provides for union consultation on new projects.

Treasury and union officials concur that the agreement should be only temporary because the Megaw comittee, inquiring into Civil Service pay, may make proposals for the long term which would encompass areas such as productivity bargaining, into the scope of which new technology would probably fall.

Runcie speaks up for Christian education

By Diana Geedes, Education Correspondent

The tendency among many educators today to treat Christianity on a par with other faiths so that it becomes merely a part of some "credal smorgasbord", were criticized yesterday by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie.

He told the annual meeting in London of the National Society for the Promotion of Religious Education of his belief that Christianity should be central to the religious education of all pupils.

"While recognizing that a truly pluralistic society should not merely tolerate diversity but value and nurture it, I must also express the fear that at times we seem tempted to sacrifice too much of our native Christian tradition on the altar of multi-culturalism", he said.

"Just as in early Victorian England Christian education was erroneously cast as the key to social order, so in the late twentieth century we must take good care not to regard it as the key to good community relations."

Critics of Christian endeavour in education pointed to bogie such as indoctrination and ideological pressure as being chacteristic of the Christian approach in aiding growing up. In his view, however, political models for teaching were far more likely to close children's options that Christian models.

Bold cooperative paper closes

By Alan Hamilton

Tomorrow's edition of the *Nottingham News*, a weekly newspaper of modest circulation, will be the last. The event would be sad but unremarkable were it not for the fact that the newspaper was born out of one of the bitterest disputes in the recent history of British newspapers.

The name of Mr Christopher Pole-Carew is not one to be mentioned lightly in the company of printing trade unionists. Mr Pole-Carew is managing director of T. Bailey Forman, publishers of the Nottingham *Evening Post*, and in 1973 he determined that his company should install the latest printing technology, in which journalists type their reports directly into a typesetting computer, and the traditional trade of compositor in abolished.

Journalists and printers, infuriated by the company's failure to acknowledge their objections, staged a six-week strike. But the new technology was installed, for the first time on any British daily newspaper, and the *Evening Post* continued to appear regularly, produced by management and some staff who did not join the strike.

The result was that the unions were beaten, several hundred workers, mostly printers, were declared redundant, and the company's old-established morning paper, the Nottingham *Guardian Journal*, died in the fighting.

That poisoned atmosphere lay behind the next stage. In 1978 the national Union of Journalists called its members on provincial papers out on strike after the collapse of national pay talks.

Mr denis McShane, that year's president of the NUJ, then made what turned out to be an unexpectedly expensive offer; the union would pay the wages, in the form of strike benefit, of any members dismissed at Nottingham for as long as it took them to find other work. Twenty-eight then joined the strike, were predictably dismissed, and all but one of them formed a cooperative to produce their own newspaper

On February 1, 1979, the first issue of the *Nottingham News* appeared, funded partly by the NUJ and partly by an issue of share certificates which were really receipts for donations.

The share issue was disappointing, and the break-even circulation of 18,000 was not achieved, despite some bold journalism.

But circulation never exceeded 15,000, and has now dwindled to 7,000; the paper has shrunk from 32 pages to 16, and the staff have drifted away. Only six remain.

Mr John Seymour, one of those remaining, said yesterday: "We could have struggled on for a few more issues, but we were just not generating enough revenue to expand".

Victims of the *Evening Post's* anti-union policies point ruefully westwards to Wolverhampton, where the daily *Express and Star* has managed to instal new technology with union cooperation, and without bloodshed.

Lead filter for cars developed

By Pearce Wright Science Editor

Associated Octel, the sole manufacturer of the compound used by oil refineries to raise the octane level of motor fuel, has produced a filter to recapture the lead when it remerges as metallic particles in the car's exhaust fumes.

The device, which can be recycled as the end of its useful life in a lead smelter, has been developed jointly with the Tube Investment group, which has a subsidiary making conventional silencers and exhaust pipes.

It looks like a normal silencer for a 1.5 litre saloon car, but contains a matrix of steel wire impregnated with alumina which absorbs the lead.

According to Mr Peter Dartnell, manager of Associated Octel's engine laboratory, lead emissions in urban driving can be cut by 90 per cent, and on motorways by 60 per cent. the device is claimed to reduce noise as efficiently as a silencer and to last for 60,000 miles. It would cost about £30.

There are drawbacks. The only models available come from the laboratory workshops, and it would take two years to equip a production line. More important, arrangements would be needed to ensure that old filters were not scrapped casually, thus becoming another health hazard, but recycled safely.

Associated Octel is looking for government intervention, perhaps through environmental regulations, to make the filter a routine attachment on exhaust pipes.

Advisers to the Department of the Environment are suggesting privately that other forms of air pollution may force the abolition of lead from petrol. Emissions from cars of nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, and hydrocarbons are not abating. EEC environmentalists are pressing for regulations to control their levels.

☐ A leading article in this week's edition of *Maternity Action*, the journal of the Maternity Alliance, calls on the Government to ban lead in petrol as a step towards reducing the number of congenital abnormalities in babies (Our Medical Correspondent writes). Research in Newcastle upon Tyne suggests that in some cases the human foetus may be damaged if the mother is exposed to lead, a phenomenon already well recorded and demonstrated in animal work.

Tebbit spurned by union law opponents

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Trade union leaders yesterday spurned an invitation to attend talks on the Government's labour law reforms, extended by Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment.

They also heard a prediction from Mr Eric Varley, the shadow Secretary of State, that the Cabinet would be forced to authorize a guillotine on the legislation now going through Parliament because of Labour's delaying tactics.

The TUC employment policy and organization committee agreed without dissent to reject Mr Tebbit's proposal to discuss his measures on the grounds that their position was well known and a meeting would serve no purpose. The decision marks a watershed in TUC-Government relations. It is believed to be the first time that unions have formally refused to meet a minister because of the policies he is pursuing.

In his letter to Mr Len Murray, general secretary of *the TUC*, Mr Tebbit suggested that the trade unions' view of open hostility on the part of the Government was a misapprehension of his true position. However, the unions insisted that there was no misunderstanding and they have distributed propaganda leaflets to labour movement activists calling on them to "join the fight-back".

Giving a report to the employment committee on the Parliamentary progress of the Bill, Mr Varley said that after 10 committee sittings, totalling 36 hours, *MPs were still stuck on the* first clause, the so-called "slush fund" of £2m set aside to compensate workers who lost their jobs because of Labour's *closed-shop* legislation.

He advised the unions that Mr Tebbit would be forced to impose a timetable curtailing discussions of the Bill within the next two weeks because of the slow progress being made.

Alliance agrees Kent share-out

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Liberal-Social Democrat alliance has *reached* agreement, after protracted and difficult negotiations, on *the share-out of parliamentary* seats in Kent.

Under the deal, which is still provisional, the Liberals will fight nine constituencies and the SDP seven. It has been greeted with relief by senior figures in both parties, because Kent is regarded as one of the most sensitive negotiating units, with several promising seats that each is keen to contest.

The outcome is regarded as a *model agreement* conforming to the guidelines drawn up between the parties when the negotiating process began. The Liberals will fight Conservative-held Maidstone, which both paties regard as the most winnable and, in accordance with the guidelines, the SDP was given several of the next most attractive propositions, including Thanet, North; Faversham; and the new constituency of Medway, which takes in the present Rochester seat.

It also fulfils the guidelines' objective of achieving a good spread of seats between the parties across the county. With the March 31 deadline for countrywide agreement on the share out approaching, the Rent deal is an important boost for the alliance.

Details of the deal, which is based on the proposed new boundaries, is as follows: The SDP will fight Faversham; Thanet, North, Medway; Gravesham (*which takes in* the present Gravesend seat); Tonbridge and Malling; Dover; and Ashford.

The Liberals will contest Tunbridge Wells; Sevenoaks; Dartford; Canterbury; Thanet, South; Folkestone; Maidstone; Gillingham; and Mid-Kent (*covering Chatham and* parts of Maidstone).

The SDP's negotiating team was led by Mr John Horam, the party's economic spokesman, and the Liberals by Mr Hugh Jones, the party's secretary-general. The agreement has to go back to the local parties for approval before being ratified at national level.

Talks between the parties are said to be going well in most parts of the country.

Labour challenge over cash benefits

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

The Government will face *renewed* pressure to restore the value of child and unemployment benefits when the Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill begins its report stage *the Commons* today.

Labour MPs have tabled amendments to raise child benefot to £6 a week and to restore the 5 per cent cut in the value of unemployment benefit imposed in 1980 as a temporary measure until the benefit came into tax.

Mr Brynmor John, Labour spokesmen on social security, said yesterday that the Opposition was seeking to *remedy the* deficiencies of the Budget and to give Conservative "wets" an opportunity to vote on matters about which they had been vocal beforehand.

The Bill has emerged almost unchanged from the standing committee, although the Government will be seeking to reverse an amendment carried by its own backbenchers which exempts emoloyers from paying national insurance contributions on sick pay.

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce last night supported the reversal of the amendment. It said the extra administrative costs would outweigh the savings for most firms, and the main benefit would go to big firms with high sickness rates.

The Bill proposes two main changes. First, it will transfer from the state to employers the responsibility for sick pay for the first eight weeks of illness. Second, it will integrate housing assistance, ending the present dual system under which all housing costs are paid to most supplementary benefit recipients, while others on *low income receive rent and* rate rebates

The new sick pay scheme, due to start in April next year, will introduce three flat rates. The standard rate of £37 will be paid to people earning £60 a week and over. Those earning between £45 *and £60 a week will* be intitled to £31 a week, and those on less than £45 a week will get £25 a week.

The Opposition argues that the rates discriminate against the low paid, who are now entitled to the same rate of sickness benefit as other earners.

Labour MPs say they should be entitled either to the standard rate of sick pay or to their normal net earnings, if lower.

Brian Harris

Mr Murphy (right) and Mr Peter Baker, assistant architect, showing the model of the rotating papal stage

36 hours to build Wembley papal podium

More than 40 tons of steel will be supported on piles over the turf of Wembley Stadium, the work will be completed in 36 hours, the architect responsible for arrangements for the papal Mass at Wembley, London, said yesterday (Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent, writes). Mr Gerald Murphy, of Murphy Burles Newton and Partners, said that lorries bearing components for *the podium* (stage) would be standing by ready loaded, waiting for the midnight starting time for the unusual engineering operation.

The schedule was dictated by the need to allow for the possibility of a replay of the FA Cup. If the match was drawn on Saturday, May 22, Wembley Stadium would be in use again on Thursday, May 27. The transformation of the stadium into something resembling a cathedral to house more than 80,000 people would begin after that.

"We are asking firms to do things which normally they *would say are just not on*", *Mr Murphy said.*

The turf had to be covered with wooden boarding and with tarpaulins; public barriers had to be set up in the car parks; and the 44-ton podium structure had to be manoeuvred into place by midday on Saturday, May 29, *he said.*

Piles would be sunk beforehand into the gravel strip which separates the grass pitch from the greyhound track, and at least one of the 50ft sections of the podium was to be placed and dismantled beforehand, as an experiment.

Mr Murphy said the stadium authorities had been particularly cooperative in planning those arrangements.

The stadium is the main venue for the Pope's visit, and tickets are being allocated by ballot. It was announced yesterday that because of the rising costs it was intended to drop the plan to have banners flying from the stadium lighting masts, and it was no longer intended to decorate the arena.

Soho sex shops

Office 'mistaken for brothel'

By Richard Evans

The Soho offices of *Private Eye* magazine are regularly mistaken for a brothel, a London planning appeal was told yesterday.

Mr George Beach, who was giving evidence for Pressdram, publishers of the magazine, said office secretaries were solicited by people visiting the sex shop below.

"There are various people who, from time to time, visit the shop and are under the impression that the upper floors are used as a brothel. On numerous occasions my clients have their buzzers rung during normal working hours by people who feel they are running a brothel", he said.

Mr Beach said Pressdrama formally objected to the appeal by Stonerealm, against an enforcement notice issued by Westminster City Council, alleging infringement of planning regulations at the shop at 34 Greek Street. The appeal is the first of 29 by London sex shop operators.

The council's enforcement orders involve premises in Soho and Paddington allegedly operating without planning permission as sex cinemas, nude encounter parlours, sex shops, live peep shows, and coin-operated *film booths.*

Mr Leslie Blake, counsel for Stonerealm, said Westminster City Council's policy did not take into account the reality of the situation.

"The plain fact is that, as stated by the council, it is a characteristic of the Soho area to be associated with the sex industry. The city council states it is part of the flavour and character of the area", he said.

There was a demand for the services provided by sex shops and cinemas.

"One does seriously raise the question whether the departure of sex shops would leave a vacuum to be filled by something which may be even more undesirable as far as local people are concerned; 'something darker and more sinister than the operation of these shops and cinemas.'"

He accused the council of taking an idealistic view of Soho. Sex establishments conformed with the character of the area and planning permission should be granted.

But Mr Leslie Hardcastle, chairman of the Soho Society, a local amenity group, said there were 164 such establishments in Soho and they were destroying the *area. "We are not attacking* the sex industry as such, but the proliferation of it."

The sex industry had led to traders moving out of Soho and new enterprises had failed to take thier place. People paid high rent to use premises as sex shops and other traders could not compete.

He said some businesses employed touts to attract custom. Some customers roamed the area afterwards "looking for action".

Mr Victor Sassie, proprietor of the Gay Hussar restaurant as 2 Greek Street, Soho, said: "There is not one customer who comes into my restaurant at lunchtime or dinner who does not pass some comment about the pornographic shops dsin our area. We have reached saturation point."

London Transport warning

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

The Government will act on London's transport problems if London Transport and the Greater London Council fail to come up with proposals – for a better system, Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, said yesterday.

"If the Greater London Council is unable to fulfil its responsibilities there is no question of the Government's standing by while London Transport treads air", he told the Commons transport committee. But under questioning from all-party MPs Mr Howell was vague about what the Government might do and reluctant to use government funds to finance cheap fares.

"I agree that a low fares system is desirable in a large conurbation", he said. "But the question has to be faced: *Who pays? The tragedy of* the Fares Fair scheme was that this question was neglected, with impossible and illegal results."

He agreed that there was a strong case for government finance for London's transport, but that was already *recognized in an allocation to* London of 40 per cent of the available government support for only 12 per cent of the population.

Total grants to London Transport were about £250m, or a third of revenue, which was lower than many cities *abroad but higher than* some including Tokyo; and London took a quater of the national roads budget and a quarter of British Rail's subsidy.

"It is a difficult proposition to support that the rest of the country should put its hand even deeper into *its pocket to support London*", he said.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Littlejohn on robbery charge

Kenneth Littlejohn, who *once claimed he* was recruited by British intelligence to spy against the IRA, told a court in Chesterfield yesterday that he was innocent of involvement in an armed robbery in Derbyshire (our Chesterfield correspondent writes.

Mr Littlejohn, aged 40, a screenwriter from Birmingham, was identified in court only as Kenneth Austin, his changed surname. He was *remanded in* custody until tomorrow charged with stealing £15,000 from Mr Terence Hogarth at North Wingfield, near Chesterfield, on Monday, and before doing so putting Mr Hogarth in fear of being subjected to force. Reporting restrictions were lifted.

Mr Philip Blore, for the prosecution, said that at 1 am on Tuesday West Midland police stopped a car driven by *Mr Littlejohn* at Castle Bromwich and found inside a hand gun, 12 rounds of live ammunition, and almost £1,000.

Petrol bomb maker jailed

Barry McGowan, aged 22, of Bancroft House, Battersea, south London, was jailed for three years by the Central Criminal Court yesterday for possessing petrol bombs intending that they should be used to destroy or damage property.

The prosecution said fingerprints of McGowan their manufacturer, were found on milk bottle bombs which police found in a shed during last summer's riot.

Body of vicar's wife found

The naked body of Mrs Catriona Mortimer, a vicar's wife and a mother of three, was found in a field in Warwickshire. Her clothes were piled neatly near by and tablets were discovered inside her car found near the field.

The police were trying yesterday to trace her husband, the Rev Lawrence Mortimer, who is on holiday in Germany. Mrs Mortimer, aged 27, of Armorial Road, Coventry, was a student at Warwick Universty and had recently joined an all-women *rock group.*

Pilots escape Hunter crash

A RAF officer and a civilian ejected from a Haw*ker Hunter jet just before it* crashed on take-off at the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough, Hampshire, yesterday.

The two, both test pilots, who were taken to the Cambridge Military hospital at Aldershot, were comfortable last night.

Arsonist hunt after death

A squad of 40 policemen are searching Grimsby for an arsonist after three fires, in one of which a man died.

On Tuesday a woman was rescued by passing dustmen from a fire in her home. Last *weekend* 14 people were saved from a block of flats when a blaze started on the landing.

New Act worries rescue men

The Search and Rescue Dog Association (England) fears that the new Wildlife and Countryside Act which excludes most dogs from enclosures or fields with livestock, will impede their rescue work.

It is to seek legal advice on how to press for an amendment to the Act.

'Fake shaikh' council chief resigns

The council leader who resigned over a "fake shaikh" hoax said yesterday: "I'd do the same thing again." Mr Derek Dolding stood down as leader of Thanet Council in Kent on Tuesday night after admitting that he arranged the visit of a fake Arab shaikh to Ramsgate harbour.

He did it to put pressure on Sally, the Finnish shipping line, to help to finalize a deal for it to run a ferry service from Ramsgate to Dunkirk. An unrepentant Mr Dolding said: "Council negotiations had got bogged down. That very day our chief executive was meeting Sally. He went with no cards at all. I dealt him a joker. *There* was no deception or malice involved. Sally roared their heads off when I owned up."

Mr Dolding said an American actor friend called Carl had driven an X-registration Chevrolet to the harbour. Inside was another friend, Dennis, dressed in hired Arab robes. "Dennis was brilliant, he should be on the *stage* like Carl", Mr Dolding said.

"The Sally people spotted us, contacted their head office and things started moving. They later agreed to run a ferry service from Ramsgate to *Dunkirk*. Before the shaikh business they were seriously thinking of taking their business to Dover", Mr Dolding said.

Mr Dolding's resignation, and that of Mr Leslie Corbett, his deputy leader, was accepted at a meeting of the council's *Conservative group* last night.

Sally Line said yesterday: "The fake shaikh didn't influence us to use Ramsgate. You don't invest Millions of pounds because some bloke in a tatty Arab costume parades up and down the seafront".

Two cleared of Burke's conspiracy

Two men accused of a conspiracy concerning *Burke's Peerage* were discharged by Knightsbridge Crown Court yesterday after defence counsel successfully submitted that there was no case to answer.

Mr David Haring, of Nottingham Place, Mayfair, London, and Mr Boyd Mayover, of The Guild House, Croxley Green, Hertfordshire, both aged 26, denied conspiring with others to obtain money by deception through various means concerning the publishing of *Burke's Peerage*.

Mr Julian Bevan, for the *prosecution*, said advertisers spent nearly £30,000 on the promise of an updated and heavily-publicized edition of the book, but all they were getting was a fourth reprint with supplement of the 1970 edition.

Burke's Peerage Genealogical Books was bought from Burke's Peerage Ltd in January, 1980, by Baron Frederick Van Pallandt, formerly of the singing duo Nina and Frederick. Mr Haring was given power of attorney and Mr Joe Goldberg provided £105,000 for publication of *Eurke's Peerage*.

Mr Bevan said a team of salesmen was engaged to sell advertising space on the basis that the company was producing a new edition

The matter came to light when Mr Barrie Penrose, of *The Sunday Times*, joined the sales staff for one morning and then compiled an article which appeared on July 6, 1980.

Directing the jury to return not guilty verdicts, Judge Paterson said there was insufficient evidence of the two men conspiring together.

TV industry seeking video copyright law

By a Staff Reporter

An organization representing television companies and film distributors has criticized what it describes as the Government's delay in reforming the law of copyright *to prevent* the commercial pirating of video tapes.

In a submission to the Department of Trade in response to a Green Paper on the reform of copyright law published last July, Video Copyright Protection Society Ltd calls for a levy on video recorders and blank tapes. A similar submission was made earlier *this* week by the British Copyright Council.

The society also wants it to be an *offence to be* in possession of a pirate cassette, and would like such a principle extended to cover "borrowing" a film or tape for the purpose of making an unorthorized copy.

In a comment on remedies against piracy, the society supports government policy in wanting to strengthen court powers to award penal damages in civil proceedings, but wants damages to relate to the real market value of much that is now pirated.

The society, which represents the BBC, the Independent Television Companies Association and the Society of Film Distributors, says the film and television industry is not interested in just debate; it needs government action soon.

Mr Peter Lord, the society's chief executive, said yesterday: We're being 'ripped off' by video pitates. We want something done by this Government, not the next one."

The society estimates that there will be up to seven *million video cassette* recorders on British homes by the end of 1985. With that growth will go rising demand for prerecorded cassettes.

The Society "believes the public well understands it is a matter of fair play that those who entertain are paid for their entertainment. More than that, if they are not paid, there will in the long run be less entertainment."

'Romans' trial adjourned

By David Nicholson-Lord

The trial of a National Theatre director for staging a scene of male homosexual rape was adjourned yesterday without further evidence being heard. It will resume today.

Mr Michael Bogdanov, aged 43, director of the play, *The Romans in Britain*, denies procuring and being party to gross indecency between two male actors. The prosecution is being brough privately by Mrs Mary Whitehouse.

Yesterday's hearing was adjourned after less than an hour when Mr Justice Staughton ruled on legal submissions by Lord Hutchinson of Lullington, QC, for Mr Bogdanov, and Mr Ian Kennedy, QC, for the prosecution. Private discussions were continued between counsel.

The jury was sent home at lunchtime on Tuesday after the conclusion of the prosecution case, which consisted of evidence from Mr Graham Ross-Cornes, Mrs Whitehouse's solicitor, on a visit to *The Romans in Britain* in December, 1980.

The lottery of buying house coal

By Baron Phillips

Coal, once the mainstay of the British heating system but now increasingly superceded by more modern methods, has been criticized by *the Domestic Coal* Consumers' Council for its varying quality.

According to a survey published yesterday, consumers are craving for a consistency in the fuel's quality. They say that it is impossible to buy the same quality of coal twice.

"It is a crazy system," Mr David Tench, chairman of the consumers' council, said. "With most things you buy, you describe what you want and that is what you get. But with coal it is a lottery."

At the heart of the argu*ment is the grading system* employed by the National Coal Board, which the consumer service regards as unsatisfactory. Under the system, coal is graded in three groups, with the first being the most expensive.

The survey showed that most coal users had never heard of the grading system, and often those who had, were muddled about the way it worked. People taking part in the survey showed a clear preference for the middle grades of coal.

As a result of the survey, the council is calling on the Coal Board *to introduce* a more scientifically based grouping of the fuel, to give consumers a clearer idea of what they are buying

Chinese link

Cardiff is planning to twin with Xiamen, a port and administrative centre on the Pacific coast of China. If the city council accepts the plan, the Chinese Ambassador will probably visit Cardiff later *this* year.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

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Our 121 typewriter can remember 1 line.

Our 221 typewriter can remember 2 lines.

Our 231 typewriter can remember 7 pages.



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Instead, try seeing them as different sizes of the same animal. With different sizes of memories.

So that some, for example, can store a short phrase like 'yours sincerely.'

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It seems empty.

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The 121 can store a line of type.

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It will also recall standard phrases on demand: your title, for example.

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These features alone are worth the extra money (and if it's any interest to you, the 221 is seen as the 'hot' machine inside Olivetti).

But if you want a typewriter that can store even more inside you have only to look at our 231. It can remember seven pages. And print half as fast again as its smaller brother.

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The floppy disk that holds as much as a filing cabinet.

The 351 stores its information on floppy discs, or, as the computer generation insists, 'disks'.

However you spell it, it's a great concept. Each disk can store 64 pages of information, and you can use as many disks as you need.

Thus you can hold all your letters and documents in negligible space, and call them back at will.

The machine will type them for you at over 250 words a minute, with different names and addresses on standard letters, so that each seems individually written.

Even this Leslie Welch of a machine, however, is surpassed by something better, the ETS1010.

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For example, you can lease our 121 for as little as £5 a week.

The 221 for £7.50 a week.

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RFU gets a reminder from sports minister

SOUTH AFRICA

Nobody should underestimate the implications of what was involved in British sportsmen playing in South Africa. The Indian and Pakistan cricket teams were welcome to play here this year and it was only to be hoped they would still come, Mr Neil Macfarlane, Minister of Sport, said during question time in the Commons.

He added that the issue was something the Rugby Union were going to have to consider now that 100 nations in the world were playing rugby.

All governing bodies were aware of the Government's position on the Gleneagles agreement, and it was for them to advise their members, he told Mr John Carlisle (Luton West, C), who had asked if the Government would issue advice to sportsmen intending to visit South Africa on the application of the provisions of the Gleneagles agreement to such visits.

Mr John Carlisle asked: will he emphasize to those intending British sportsmen that the Gleneagles agreement, however innocuous it may be, is merely a discouragement to sporting links with South Africa and that the Government has no intention of restricting the freedom of choice of sportsmen to play where and against whom they wish?

Will he advise sporting bodies such as the Test and County Cricket Board that they have no right to victimize players or to withdraw livelihoods from players who make their own freedom of choice to go to South Africa?

Mr Macfarlane: I hope he will raise his surveillance of this problem to world problems and multi-racial sport at home and abroad. The Government signed the Gleneagles Agreement in 1977 and reaffirmed it last year, in Melbourne in October.

As for the Test and County Cricket Board, it is entirely a matter for them how to approach further dialogue with cricketers who have gone to South Africa. It is not a matter for me.

Mr Denis Howell (Birmingham Small Heath, Lab) greeted with "who went to Moscow?" said: The suggestion that I went with aston Villa to Russia to give comfort to the Russians is ludicrous. Would the minister join me, as it is the return leg tonight, to send a greeting to Aston Villa and hope they complete the discomforture of the Russian football team?

The cricketing authorities have done all they can be expected to do to uphold the Gleneagles agreement and they have only been stopped from doing more by the deception of the cricketers involved here, a deception which has put the livelihoods of their colleagues in jeopardy.

Will he say whether rugby authorities have taken a similarly strong line with the Gloucester and Cardiff clubs? In view of the importance to all this to world sport and the Commonwealth Games, will he either himself of through the Sports Council call together all sports bodies and consider this question for the collective good of British sport?

Mr Macfarlane: I will gladly endorse his wish that Aston Villa and other clubs do well in European trophies and championships.

The International Cricket Conference and the Test and County Cricket Board have made clear over the years that they will not have matches against South African cricket teams. A number of other international governing bodies have supported the Gleneagles agreement.

So far, the Rugby Football Union have not given such a direction and this is something they are going to have to consider as over 100 nations of the world play rugby.

Individuals are free to leave this country to participate in sport, but if they do so they have to acknowledge what the problems are. The previous administration also took a similar view.

Mr Cyril Townsend (Bexley, Bexleyheath, C): As the Government went out of its way to reaffirm the Gleneagles Agreement, is it not likely that the people of this country in the months ahead are going to appreciate that the activities of these so-called sportsmen in South Africa are short-sighted, selfish (some Conservative interruptions) and in the long run against the spirit of multi-racial sport, against the interests of their colleagues and against the long-term interests of the British Commonwealth? (Conservative shouts of "Rubbish" and Labour cheersl.

Mr Macfarlane: I do not think anybody should underestimate the implications of what is involved. We are going to welcome the Indian and Pakistan cricket teams here. I can only hope that they will still come here and play in this country. They are welcome, as are other multi-racial sporting teams.

Mr Roy Hughes (Newport, Lab): Will the minister confirm that South African agents are at present in this country trying to recruit teams for boxing, rowing, tennis and so on. The Government should take steps to make those people persona non grata.

Bearing in mind that we signed the Gleneagles agreement, he should be forthright in condemnation of Mr John Carlisle (Luton, West, C), an advocate of Sough African sporting links, particularly bearing in mind that he is chairman of the Conservative backbench committee on sport.

Mr Macfarlane: MPs are entitled to their own views and I would not undertake that observation. Whether or not agents are trying to coordinate a campaign to attract sportsmen to South Africa, I would not know.

Labour MPs: You should know.

Mr Macfarlane: Labour MPs may suggest that I should know, but this is a democratic state and people are free to come and go if their passports and visas are in order.

I see it as no part of my job to monitor the comings and goings of visitors to the United Kingdom.



Townsend: So-called sportsmen



Hughes: Agents in Britain

Sports Council membership to be slimmed

□ Great international sporting occasions like the Commonwealth Games were threatened by British sportsmen who accepted unprecedented financial offers to forego the interests of their sports, Mr Denis Howell, an Opposition spokesman on sport, said during earlier exchanges.

Mr Frank Dobson (Camden, Holborn and St Pancras South, Lab) had asked the Secretary of State for the Environment to review the workings and finances of the Sports Council.

Mr Neil Macfarlane: I have already reviewed the overall structure of the Sports Council with the aim of refining and improving its workings. I am in the process of slimming down membership by about one-third and the chairman (Mr Dickie Jeeps) has reorganized the committee structure.

Subject to parliamentary approval, the Sport Council's grant in aid for 1982-83 will be £22.8m. I have already met with the chairman and agreed his budget proposals for that year. These reflect Government thinking by concentrating resources in the inner city areas.

My officials have also discussed with the council's officials their long-term strategy and five-year rolling programme which I expect to be submitted to me shortly.

Mr Dobson: When continuing his discussions with the Sports Council he should draw to the attention of the chairman the damaging effects of the untimely and ill-considered visit which he and some of his colleagues made to South Africa in 1980, and the contribution which that made to the weakening in Britain to the back-up to the Gleneagles agreement.

He should make sure in future that the Sports Council does not subordinate the interests of the rest of sport in Britain to those pressure groups from South Africa who wish to make that racist regime respectable, and in this way not follow the example of the Tory Party backbench sports group.

Mr Macfarlane: To put the record straight, a fact-finding visit was made by representatives of the Sports Council in October 1979. On May 1 1981, the council agreed that it would continue its policy of supporting the Gleneagles agreement.

Mr Kenneth Lewis (Rutland and Stamford, C): A good objective of the council at present would be to provide more facilities for many of the young unemployed. There are many playing fields attached to schools which for large periods of the year are not used.

It is time he got on to the education committees and used his influence to get them to make use of these facilities.

Mr Macfarlane: Yes, I accept this and there are a number of issues which have emerged over recent months. A survey was conducted and completed two months ago which indicated, as a sample survey of 10 per cent of local authorities, that generally speaking dual use of sports facilities in our schools is extremely encouraging, but there is much work to be done.

I have recently had a survey conducted by the chairmen and managements of the regional councils for sport and recreation which shows good evidence of adequate provision of school playing fields for dual use. I am not satisfied we are doing enough.

Mr Howell: In view of the unprecedented financial offers made to British sportsmen to forego the interests of sport, what action is the Sports Council taking through governing bodies and by talks to individual sportsmen to protect the livelihoods of their colleagues still playing in this country, and also to protect great international sporting occasions such as the Commonwealth Games which are certain to be put under threat if this sort of thing continues?

Mr Macfarlane: His point is important. It is not necessarily the sole prerogative of the Sports Council to communicate the view of the Government to the governing bodies. It is also a decision made by me to discuss matters with the governing bodies as well as the Sports Council.

I am encouraged that the Sports Council as recently as May 1 1981 has reaffirmed its intention to support the Government over the Gleneagles agreement.

Vocation bias in education

SCOTLAND

There was no educational justification for the university cuts in Scotland, Mr Bruce Millan, chief Opposition spokesman on Scotland said in launching an Opposition protest against cuts in higher education in Scotland.

He *moved* that the House condemned the cuts made by the Government, which were denting educational opportunity to qualified young people, causing disruption to university finances and staffing, leading to loss of morale in all sectors of higher education, and imposing hardship on students.

His motion called for access to higher education to be made available at an adequate level of students' grants to those qualified and able to benefit from it.

He said that the Government had simply been saving public expenditure. *It had not been* concerned with the educational consequences.

Britain did not overspend on higher education. The United Kingdom as a country was not particularly generous or extravagent in its provision of higher education. In comparison with most of its industrial competitors, it spent relatively poorly on *higher education. This was not* unconnected with some of the deficiences in its industrial, manufacturing and economic structure.

What was happening was part of a pattern affecting all young people leaving school. It amounted to a general denial of educational and employment opportunity. There was an appalling *problem of unemployment* among school leavers, especially those with no qualifications.

The Government had gone beyond closing two colleges of education in Scotland and rationalizing one other. They are now talking about rationalizing particular courses at secondary level and reducing the secondary intake into the colleges of education from 1,400 last year to *1,000 this year and to 500 in 1985-86.*

If these reductions were made, *the present system* of colleges of education in Scotland could not be maintained.

Large numbers of students *would not get even the 4 per cent* increase in grant in 1982-83 in spite of the fact that the cost of living was going up substantially. The repeat year provision was being ended. If a student had to *have a repeat year he would have to finance himself for that year.*

This was an attack on working class students. Any student from a working class background struggling *through* university who had to have a repeat year would have to abandon his studies. The same was being considered for those who transferred from one course to another. What the Government wanted was to move from student grants student loans, a move which Labour would oppose.

The reduction of university places in Scotland had been *3,800. Stirling University* had been particularly savagely attacked by the University Grants Committee. The crunch was coming and over the next few months there would be a number of extremely disagreeable and nasty situations arising in Scottish universities.

Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, moved the Government amendment which stated:

"That this House recognizes the need for higher education in Scotland to bear a proportion of reductions in public expenditure and commends the steps taken by the Government and the University Grants Committee to reorder priorities to ensure a high standard of provision consistent with national needs."

He *said* that in the session 1981-82, 45,000 students were taking full-time courses at the eight Scottish universities; 17,000 in the central institutions and colleges of education and 11,000 taking full-time or sandwich courses in further education colleges, a total of 73,000 compared with 68,000 in 1978-79 and a projected total of 69,000 in 1984-85.

Government spending plans allowed for a contraction in teacher training to match the declining secondary school population, but enabled grants to colleges of education to be maintained at about the current level.

Students from vocationally oriented courses had little difficulty in obtaining employment. The Government was giving priority to areas which were of key importance to economic recovery — electronics, electrical engineering, computer science and industrial design. It was encouraging that enrolments in BSc and NHD courses were steadily rising.



Younger: Higher BSc and NHD enrolments

The Government had no plans at present for further closures of colleges of education.

It remained Government policy that non-university institutions in higher education should complement the universities with a strong vocation bias and an increasing *emphasis in meeting* the demand for skilled manpower in industry and commerce. Collaboration between universities and other institutions was *welcome.*

At a time when many people in industry would receive no rise in earnings, or even a reduction, an increase of 4 per cent was a reasonable figure for students to be offered. Student grants could not be expected from the essential restraints on public spending.

He was certain that the economies would *do* no fundamental damage to the structure of the university system. The Scottish universities had fared *slightly better that the English in money and student numbers and* the UGC had recognized the specific features of the Scottish system, the four year course and the larger than average proportion of home-based students.

Although the financial situation had left them little flexibility, the UGC had told Aberdeen University that it was sympathetic to its desire to develop its work in engineering and would consider support funding if adequate external funding were obtained for an additional Chair.

The UGC had also continued funding Edinburgh's work as one of the two centres on application of microprocessors in science and engineering. Heriot-Watt had been chosen by the Department of Industry as a centre for work on the microprocessor applications project.

The UGC was also planning special support for biotechnology *in its* grant allocations for 1982-83 at a limited number of universities.

He was convinced that the broad strategy was right and that in years to come it would prove to have been extraordinarily farsighted.

Dr Dickson Mabon (Greenock and Port Glasgow, SDP) said the Government suggested it had reordered its priorities but there *had been no explanation how* they had been arrived at.

The Government was flirting with the idea of student loans and a means test of quite a hard sort. If these strictures were placed on parents, there would be many working class students who would find themselves a burden on their family.

Mr Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire, Lab) *said many of the* cuts were false economies. Many of the redundancies would throw out of work the very people who would be required at colleges and universities when the economic recovery came.

Lord James Douglas-Hamilton (Edinburgh, West, C) said the Government's policy must be followed through as there would be a diminishing need for university places.

It would have been preferable if savings in higher education could have waited until the size *of the relevant age-group* had begun to fall, but this ignored the fact that restraints on public expenditure in the interests of the recovery of the training and manufacturing base, were needed immediately.

Mr Gordon Wilson (Dundee, East, Scot Nat) said the Government's policies meant that 3,800 youngsters woulld be deprived of the opportunity to attend universities and to gain the skills which should be theirs of right. He was outraged at the barbarism behind the proposal. At the root of it was a class of people who did not believe in extending education to the lesser orders a of society.

Mr Barry Henderson (East Fife, C) said the cut which was being discussed amounted *to less* than 3 per cent a year over each of three years. Since the original proposition the Government had announced over £150m extra aid *to help with restructuring.*

To ask for that kind of constraint in the total expenditure of the £1,000m budget of the universities did not seem to him wholly unreasonable.

Mr Russell Johnston (Inverness, L) said the Government's case that the cuts would mean a financial saving was ill-founded *in the light of the high cost of* redundancies. The argument that it would pay eventually was very much contested.

Mr Martin O'Neil, an Opposition spokesman on Scotland (East Stirlingshire and Clackmannan, Lab) said the Government had failed to sustain the Robbins report and to provide adequate levels of student support.

Britain not dustbin for world

ENVIRONMENT

Britain had a legitimate trade in the processing of waste and *much imported waste became* primary raw materials for other industries, Mr Giles Shaw, Under-Secretaty of State for the Environment, said, in response to Labour MP's contention that Britain was becoming the dustbin of the world.

Asked whether he had completed his consultations with industry and local authority associations about his proposals on the importation of hazardous waste, Mr Shaw recalled that following the department's review of controls over imported waste, he had announced proposals in December.

Consultation with industry, local authorities and other interests began on the same date. A few of the principal consultees were still considering their response to the proposals.

Mr Peter Hardy (Rother Valley, Lad) : The present situation can justly be described as absurd, not least in allowing weaknesses concerning the collection and use of informantion, which may be a factor as Britain moves into a state of being the dumping-ground for every dangerous item *of waste on Europe* and *from* further afields. Mr Shaw: I entirely repudiate his suggestion. He has referred precisely to the importation of Dutch waste, which is 95 per cent water. Mr John Farr (Harborough, C) : As well as the importation of hazardous waste, we have the problem of its transportation within Britain and also its disposal. *Will he look into these* two aspects as well? Mr Shaw: Arrangements are made under the ste disposal authorities for the selection of sites which are *suitable for handling special* wastes, I have already reviewed the regulations for and am satisfied that they are working satisfactorily.

Mr David Clark, an Opposition spokesman on the environment, (South Shields, Lab): Britain is becoming widely regarded as the dustbin of the world, not only for Dutch waste but waste from the United States, Japan, Eire, Denmark and throughout the world.

A lot of this is being stored in East coast ports or is simply being poured down disused coal mines. This is an urgent problem. *When can we expect some action* from the Government following this review?

Mr Shaw: The Government took immediate action in relation to *the particular instance concerning* the importation of Dutch waste. That led to the regulation review and to the consultation which is proceeding.

As for the United Kingdom becoming the dumping ground, we have a significant legitimate trade in the processing of waste and much waste is imported which becomes primary raw materials for other industries, such a paper and board. There are many jobs at stake and it is my determination to protect them.

Council rents called tax on tenants

The latest increase in council house rents was a tax on tenants, *Mr Dale Campbell-Savcurs* (Workington, Lab) said at question time in the Commons after he had been told by Mr John Stanley, Minister for Housing and Construction, that the average unrebated council house rent in England for 1981-82 was *estimated to be £11.50* per dwelling per week as compared with £8.18 for 1980-81.

Mr Campbell-Savours: This latest disgraceful increase is regarded by the six million householders as a tax on council tenants.

In the northern region council tenants are being required to pay the highest proportion of their incomes on council rents than at any time since 1931.

Mr Stanley: At least half of all local authority tenants will not be paying the increase in rents which the authority is asking. *Given the numbers of local* authority tenants in receipt of supplementary benefits and rent rebate, there is a substantial measure of rent protection there.

I wish Labour MPs had shown the same concern about the rate increases by the GLC which were also imposed on council tenants. (Conservative cheers and Labour protests)

He said, in response to another question, that during the previous Labour administration rents increased by 65 per cent while earnings went up by 110 per cent.

Mr Frank Allaun (Salford, East, Lab): The blame for this third increase in three years lies squarely on the Government's shoulders. (Labour cheers).

As an owner occupier myself — (Conservative cries of "Oh") — is *it not grossly unfair that council* tenants should have the subsidy reduced by £600m, nearly half, in a single year, and at the same time owner occupiers' subsidy *should go up to £1,960m a year?*

Mr Stanley: If he is in favour of cutting the mortgage tax relief for owner occupiers I hope that will be widely known. A lot of them would like to know that that is Labour Party policy. He added that over the last decade, taking account of the period of the present Government and the period of the last Government, rents had remained broadly in line with earnings.

Unused land

The 35 registers of derelict land so far published reveal more than 21,000 acres of unused or underused public land in plots of more than one acre in size, Mr *Michael Heseltine*, Secretary of State for Environment, said during questions.

He added that more than 500 acres had been disposed of since the scheme started and a number of other sites were being negotiated.

Removing dead hand of state

STOCK MARKET

The sale of Amersham International by the Government had been a scandal and a form of national corruption, Mr Ioan Evans (Aberdare, Lab) said in debate on the handling of the deal.

He said Amersham International had been an outstandingly successful national company producing radioactive chemicals mainly for medical purposes, and in the past three years had increased sales by 50 per cent. Last March the company's pre-tax profits had been £4.1m out of a turnover of £48.5m and of that 80 per cent had been earned abroad.

This was a strong commercial company (he said) with all the criteria the Government has been talking about, being competitive, productive, efficient and profitable, with good industrial relations. You name it, they had got it.

There was no reason (he continued) other than the doctrinaire dogma pursued by this Government why this company should have been handed back to private speculators.

The result of the miscalculations of the company's valuation had cost the Government £21m. That was a massive scandal.

To suggest the sale brought investment in the company within wider reach was *deception* and dishonest. The company had been publicly-owned, which *meant everyone had a share in it.* Now only those who could afford it could buy a share on the stock market.

The Opposition feared there were similar proposals in the *pipeline.* They wanted to stop other financial speculators getting their greedy hands on these publicly-owned companies.

Mr Merlyn Rees, chief Opposition spokesman on energy *(Leeds, South, Lab) said that it* was known before the event that the Government was going to lose money on the sale. The stags made a killing of £25.5m. How much money did the Government get out of it? Was it £63.7m. The Government undersold, with the community losing £25m. That mistake must not be made again.

The Opposition wanted to know who got the shares. Apart from the 3.6 per cent bought by workers, the owners would be the trusts, merchant banks and pension funds. If the Government had wanted *to sell those shares to* the public, why not sell them over the counter at the post office?

The Goverument, committed to privatization, should ask the Bank of England to be responsible for the sales. It was incompetent to underprice an issue substantially, and then to pay an underwriting fee. British Aerospace and Cable and Wireless were undersold.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark (Birmingham, Selly Oak, C) said the Conservative task to see that where companies *became* successful and could better be run in the private sector, they should be returned to it.

He hoped MPs would not keep latching on *to* this argument about scandals and disgrace. The actual loss to the taxpayer was *more like £5m to £7m.*

Mr John McWilliam (Blaydon, Lab) said if assets which had been *generated* and *developed* with public finance had to be privatized — and in his view they did not — then the maximum return to the taxpayer was the price for that *privatization.*

Bubble type mentality in shares like this is ridiculous, but if it is going to happen in assets which were developed as a result of public investment from the taxpayers, surely it is right also that the benefits from such privatization ought to reflect back to the taxpayers who made the initial investment.

Mr John Moore, Under Sectetary *of State for Energy*, said it was distressing that little reference had been made to the company and its future potential. The Government came to power with a firm commitment to remove the dead hand of state control and to do so not in a spirit of malice or destructiveness.

The policy of introducing private capital into the public sector had been *commended. The* Government was determined to achieve genuine public ownership particularly in industries which were nothing more than the chattels of politicians and civil servants.

Amersham International had no sensible role to play in the public sector although it was and still was a successful company. It was not a natural candidate for continued state control. There was no national strategic implications involved in the Amersham sale.

Sumburgh airport

Investment in terminal and other *facilities at Sumburgh Airport* provided for traffic connected with North Sea oil is to be written down by £13.2m, Mr Iain Sproat, Under Secretary of State for Trade, announced in a written answer.

The department, he said, was to provide grant in aid to the Civil Aviation Authority to enable it to hold charges at the airport at their current *level. Without* this write-down, the charges would be increased substantially.

Output expected to rise

HOUSE OF LORDS

The medium term financial strategy of the Government abandoned and replaced by an alternative economic strategy which made the reduction of unemployment its number one priority, Lord Glenamara (Lab) said when opening a debate on the need to introduce effective measures to stimulate industrial growth and deal with the unemployment problem.

Speaking for the Opposition, he said that the market place had *degenerated into a jungle where* those with muscle and claws survived and prospered while the rest lived in fear and insecurity. Some controls were necessary.

In putting Britain back to work the first essential was to increase the demand for the products of British industry was loss of competitiveness.

Another was the decline in domestic demand *because of cuts* in public expenditure and three million unemployed. A third reasom was the greatly increased burden of taxation.

Labour's packagge would provide a massive blood transfusion for public and private sectors. It would result in an increase in output in the first year of 5 per cent, a reduction in unemployment in the *first year of 500,000* and a 2,500 reduction in five years.

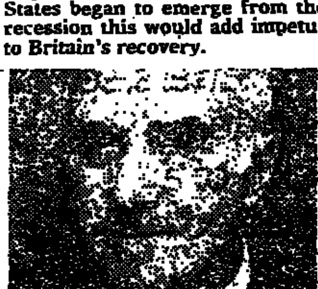
Lord Banks (L) said the Liberal Party was as anxious as anyone to see inflation reduced but *believed that* too. *high* a price could be paid. After the Budget it had been suggested that monetarism was dead. T was true that monetary targets had not been achieved and that the connexion between money supply and inflation had not been glaringly obvious.

There was to be a more pragmatic approach, but Government strategy was basically the same: a reduction in the inflation rate at almost any cost. The Government said there was no alternative but was it fully aware of the damage to Britain's *manufacturing industry which its policy* had so for caused and the danger that the cure might kill the patient?

Lord Cockfield, Minister of State, *Treasury, said* Britain was gradually moving out of the recession. Manufacturing output in the second half of 1981 showed *an increase of 2 per cent over the* first half of the year. Total output was also marginally up.

The fall in January was disappointing but was the result of atrocious weather and strike action, particularly by Aslef. But this was only a temporary setback. For 1982 as a whole the Government expected a rise of 1½ per cent in total output and a 3 *per cent rise in manufacturing* output. In 1983 the improvement would be extended further.

He expected that the continued recession in America would slow down Britain's recovery but not *stop it*, and when the United States began to emerge from the recession this would add impetus to Britain's recovery.



Glenamara: Market place a jungle

It was particularly important in present circumstances for the Government to continue to follow responsible fiscal and monetary policies to ensure that the benefits which fed through into lower inflation and thus into sustained and sound long-term growth were not frittered away *in an inflationary, short-lived* burst of activity.

Expanding world trade and lower interest rates provided a background for recovery. But these were not enough by *themselves. It was vital to reduce* costs to make Britain fully competitive with other major industrial countries.

Costs in Britain, principally in labour costs, had risen so as to lose markets at home and abroad. Since 1960 Britain's share of world trade had halved. Import penetration into her home market had doubled.

There would be *no solution to* Britain's problems in massive and inflationary public spending increases with vain attempts to *hold at bay the fall in the value* of the economy by relying on a seige economy, bolstered by a dubious agreements with politically motivated trade union leaders.

The path along which we have embarked (he said) offers real hope for the future

Cigarette advertising doubts

A Government minister said he was doubtful about how great the effect of advertising was on cigarette smoking as a whole.

Lord Elton, Under Secretary of *State, Health and Social Security*, said foreign examples showed the effect did *not seem to be great.* But advertising did have a considerable effect on which particular brand people smoked, he added.

Lord Airedale (L) had asked if the Government subscribed to the view that a society which allowed cigarettes to be advertised *was one plainly not on* which was strenuously trying to discourage people from smoking them.

Lord Elton: No. We are committed to doing all we can to reduce the amount of cigarette smoking and the death and disease associated with it.

He said later that the main advance in discussions between *the Government and the industry* on advertising was that all media advertising for sponsored sporting activities and most promotional signs at meetings where these took place would carry the Government *health* warning in the same way as cigarette advertisements did.

The result of this was that the advertisers were paying for the Government's advertising.

Lord Brightman, formerly Sir John Brightman, was introduced as a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Home Office; Prime Minister. Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill, remaining stages. Lords (3): *Canada Bill*, second reading.

Compensation sought

SUBSIDENCE

Compensation for property damaged by coal mining subsidence should be decided by an independent assessor as were other *claims* for compensation, *Mr* John Heddle (Lichfield and Tamworth, C) said when he was give leave under the ten minute rule to introduce the Coal Mining Subsidence (Fair Compensation) Bill.

He said this would amend the Coal Mining (Subsidence) Act 1957 and the Coal Industry Act 1975, provide for payments in respect of damage and consequential losses caused by subsidence resulting from the working of coal, and for the notification of withdrawal of support from land.

The law on compensation had not been revised for 25 years, which gave the coal board considerable discretion in the treatment of claims. This fell far short of adequately protecting the interests of home owners, tenants, businessmen, farmers and smallholders.

With the threat of coal *mining* hanging over huge areas of the country for many years to come, it was essential that full compensation to cover consequential losses from mining subsidence *was made available as it* was in all other European countries.

Mr and Mrs John Citizen should be assured of recieving compensation for nuisence and disturbance

At present the coal board was allowed to act as judge and jury and this gave them a psychological advantage. The basis of compensation for a fair and equitable *assessment should* include the restoration of the property to its original state, or if that were not possible, people should be found the equivalent alternative property.

His Bill required the coal board to give three months' notice before new mining activity started in order to give those who might be affected, time to prepare a schedule of *condition* of their properties.

The Bill was read a first time.

Spanish colonel says he fired to obey orders

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, March 17

Lieutenant-Colonel Antonio Tejero claimed at the coup trial in Madrid today that he fired intimidating shots inside Parliament (Cortes) because he believed this was the only way to obey the orders of General Alfonso Armada, then deputy Army chief, that the assault must be bloodless.

"I was surprised to see when I got to the speakers' tribune that I was alone. Firing a dissuasive shot at the foof, and telling the MPs to get down on the floor, was the only way," the colonel stated. He added that in the lengthy preparation to seize the building he had "learnt a lot about Parliament" including that some MPs were armed. He admitted firing his gun twice.

Colonel Tejero, who faces a 30-year prison sentence for military rebellion if convicted, was tackled by the chief prosecutor in his cross-examination about the events during the 19 hours he held Parliament captive. Among those he detained was Señor Adolfo, then Prime Minister, and General José Arambuir, his chief as head of the paramilitary Civil Guard.

"I saw the Civil Guards with me beginning to salute their chief, and I realized I had to resolve the situation otherwise the whole operation would collapse," Colonel Tejero said, by way of explaining way he had taken out his pistol and told the general to leave Parliament immediately.

Colonel Tejero said he ordered the protesting Prime Minister out of the chamber, together with the other party leaders, because he feared they would become "troublemakers." He calculated, he said, that if he separated the parliamentary leaders then the rest of the MPs would stay quiet.

Often displaying more intelligence than he had been credited with in the past, Colonel Tejero emphasized his eagerness for a complete military takeover. He said he had his scheme for seizing Parliament ready beforehand but that his solution was, as he put it, "frozen" for a period of one month — from mid-January to mid-February 1981 — in order to permit the "Armada solution", named after the deputy Army chief.

By contrast the assault on Parliament on February 23 was to have formed part of a national operation based on simultaneous Army movements ordered by Lieutenant-General Jaime Milans in Valencia and the Brunete armoured division in Madrid, he said. Colonel Tejero said that his basic preoccupation throughout the attempted coup was to observe the lesson learnt from the Civil War that "we should have the post of chief executive of the nation under our control". Colonel Tejero admitted that the six second-hand buses he bought in order to transport the Civil Guards to Parliament had been purchased from the savings of his schoolteacher wife. But he had told her the money was going to purchase a plot of land outside the capital for a house.

He claimed that it was Major José Cortina, then chief of the Special Operations section of the Defence Ministry's Intelligence Service, who had set the February 23 date for the seizure of Parliament. "It was a stupendous opportunity", he said, for on that day the 350 MPs would be voting Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo in as the new Prime Minister.

Colonel Tejero refused to give any names when pressed if civilians were also involved in the plotting. "I do not know about that, that did not interest me", he said, explaining that he did not want any civilians to be involved, for it was military men alone who could solve Spain's problems.

French poll wrangle

Minister accused of cooking figures

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, March 17

French politics occasionally confounds even the French themselves. Last Sunday's cantonal elections raised a characteristically French argument about the exact position in the political spectrum of that strange species of voters catalogued by the Ministry of the Interior as "diverse left".

The controversy has raged in political circles and in the press on whether the ministry was right in lumping them with the left — or whether they should be counted with the right.

The controversy conjures up memories of the celebrated council of war in *Fanfan-la-Tulipe*, in which the commander-in-chief of the royal armies suggests that the best way of disorientating the king's enemies would be to put the right wing on the left and the left on the right.

It all arose because a public opinion institute forecast on Sunday that the opposition would lead with 51.5 per cent, thanks largely to the 1.54 per cent of votes of the "diverse left". Six hours later; M Gaston Defferre, Minister of the Interior, cut down the opposition vote to 49.92 per cent (and 49.59 for the left) by subtracting those 200,000 voters who had been "abusively" reckoned with it. This did not alter the fact that the left had suffered a setback, but it made it look less like a defeat.

The opposition, however, was prompt to accuse the minister of cooking the figures, and pointed out that if the "diverse left" were added to the score of the left in the last cantonals of 1976, the left's discomfiture on Sunday was even greater, and instead of losing four points it had lost six.

M. René Remond, a well known political scientist, remarked that ministers of the interior have always resorted to that pocket recipe which enables the "diverse" left or right voters to be accounted for here or there. For his part, M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, said the opinion pollsters had been quite right to add the "diverse left" to the right, because many of their 246 candidates had stood against Socialists or Communists.

Some enterprising reporters went out in search of these strange political animals. They discovered that they were often dissident Socialists, opposed to the Union of the Left; or left-wing or progressive Gaullists; or disguised centrists who challenge the left with the votes of the right; or "social democrats" who would not hurt a capitalist fly, as the left-wing *Libération* puts it.

One of them is M Jacques Brache, the left-wing Gaullist deputy Mayor of Montereau, south-east of Paris, who had been on the staff of M Jean Royer, the conservative Minister of Trade under the old regime and is now on the staff of M Jack Ralite, the Communist Minister of Health under the new. He said on the radio without turning a hair that a "diverse left" candidate could of course be of the right: that was why the Ministry of the Interior had a classification called "diverse right".

Even the interviewer, inured to such political gymnastics, admitted that he was nonplussed.

FOOD AID POLICY CRITICIZED

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, March 17

The increasing shortage of food in Africa, where per capita production has fallen by 15 per cent in the past decade, is partly a result of the inability of international organizations and donor countries to stimulate food production in African countries.

African ministers of the World Food Council (WFC), a United Nations-backed watchdog body based in Rome, ended a two-day meeting here today by endorsing a report calling for urent action to stimulate food production in Africa. Governments and international agencies should give priority to food for local use, rather than to export crops, the report suggests.

The focus of food policy planning in Africa must be the African farmer, who will respond positively to improved services and incentives, such as higher prices for his products.

Turk faces 21,572 years' jail

From Our Correspondent
Ankara, March 17

At the end of a 10-month trial a former Turkish Government minister was sentenced last night to 36 years' imprisonment for corruption and influence peddling.

Mr Tuncay Mataracy, an Independent, who served as Minister of Customs and State Monopolies in the Social Democrat Government of Mr Bulent Ecevit, was given the maximum sentence for the crimes under Turkish law as an "exemplary punishment."

Mr Mataracy will have to pay a fine of 787,386,166 Turkish Lira (£3m) to deter future attempts at self-enrichment

As all the assets of Mr Mataracy will not suffice to pay the fine, he has to serve an extra day in jail for every 100 lira he cannot pay. His jail term thus could theoretically extend to 21,572 years.

Stormy end to Bilbao abortion trial

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, March 17

The Bilbao abortion trial ended close to midnight yesterday after many courtroom incidents and clashes between women protesters and police in several Spanish cities. The verdict and sentences are expected within a few days.

The prosecution reduced the sentence sought for Señora Julia Garcia Navarro, the alleged abortionist, from 60 years to 12 years and six *months* after hearing allegations of police brutality and in view of the scant evidence.

The requested sentences for the other accused were reduced to six months and a day from five to 55 years. He recommended acquittal of a woman who admitted visiting Señora Navarro but did not have an abortion.

Disturbances in the courtroom included insults shouted at the prosecutor by spectators, a fainting spell by the accused abortionist and the arrest and expulsion of her angry husband

Abortion is illegal in Spain and controversy has been raging. In Malaga today the Women's Assembly Organization claimed that youths wielding clubs attacked a dozen women as they were putting up pro-abortion posters.

In Barcelona, guards outside the Generalitat, the headquarters of the Catalan home-rule government, yesterday fought feminists who tried to enter the building.

Obscenities shouted at Red Brigades trial

Verona, March 17. — An alleged Red Brigades member standing trial in connexion with the kidnapping of Brigadier-General James Dozier was expelled from the courtroom today for using vulgar language afer a judge refused to let him talk about his claims of torture.

Cesare di Lenardo, aged 23, began his testimony by reading a prepared statement saying that the Red Brigades treated their prisoners well compared with how he had been treated after his arrest.

Judge Francesco Pulcini interrupted him and said he could talk only about matters directly concerning the kidnapping, and not his claims of torture. Signor Eduardo di Giovanni, Signor Lenardos' *lawyer*, objected saying that other defendants had been allowed to speak about their personal views and their allegations of mistreatment by the police.

When the judge overruled the objection, di Lenardo shouted: "Just as you used electric shocks in our balls you can also cut off our tongues and keep us from talking".

He and another defendant, Armando Lanza, have filed complaints of torture with the court. The judge has forwarded the letters to investigating *magistrates* in Venice. Yesterday, magistrates questioned police Captain Riccardo Ambrosini of the Venice police, about the allegations.

Captains Ambrosini last week admitted that he was one of the sources for an article on alleged police torture of Red Brigades prisoner in the left-wing weekly magazine *L'Espresso*.

Four Red Brigades suspects testified today on their role in the kidnapping of General Dozier and said they had abandoned their armed struggle against the state.

Giovanni Clucci, aged 23, who is alleged to have had a pistol pointed at General Dozier's head when the police rescued him, said in court: "I had all the time I needed to shoot the General. I could not succeed in seeing him as an enemy but only as a man who was sleeping." He added that the General's death "would not have been a success for the Red Brigades".

He was in the tent with the General on the morning of January 28 when his comrade, Antonio Savasta, came and told him the police were coming.

"Savasta gave me a pistol. The General was still sleeping. The General woke up when the police broke the door down. I tried to tell him with gestures to stay calm, that nothing would happen."

Also testifying today were Ruggero Volinia, aged 25, who said he drove the getaway car the night General Dozier was kidnapped on December 17, Armando Lanza, aged 32, and Roberto Zanca, 27. — AP. Reuter.



Behind bars: Emilia Libera and Giovanni Ciucci inside a steel cage protected by bullet-proof glass during the Red Brigades trial in Verona.

Ministers sue over Mafia deal allegation

From John Earle
Rome, March 17

Two Christian Democratic members of the Government today denied having acted as intermediaries with the *Camorra*, the Neapolitan Mafia, last year to arrange a ransom for the release by the Red Brigades of a prominent local politician from their party, Signor Ciro Cirillo.

Signor Cirillo, who was kidnapped in April and released in July, has admitted payment of a 1,450 lire (£630,000) ransom, but says it came from his family and friends.

Yesterday and today, the Communist Party organ *L'Unita* in front-page reports alleged that Signor Vincenzo Scotti, the minister of the Merchant Marine, who are both Neapolitans, visited a noted leader of the *Camorra* in jail last spring and asked for his intervention to negotiate with the Red Brigades for Signor Cirillo's release.

The ransom, according to *L'Unita*, was provided in banknotes and gold ingots by a bank in Puglia against a guarrantee from a public sector insurance company, and was paid in three instalments.

Senator Giovanni Spadolini, the Prime Minister and Republican, today called in Signor Scotti, who afterwards in a statement denied having had any contact with the Camorra or Red Brigades.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Change of milk code by Nestlé

Washington. — Nestlé of Switzerland has agreed to respect World Health Organization restrictions on advertising powdered milk, the company announced here today.

Religious, union and consumer organizations have boycotted Nestlé's powdered milk since July 1977 because of the company's promotion campaign in the Third World, accusing it of encouraging mothers not to nurse their *babies*.

On May 21 last year, the United States drew protest by voting against adoption of the WHO code, which prohibits mass media advertising of powdered milk for infant feeding and also distributing of free samples.

OECD chief to stay in office

Paris. — Mr Emile van Lennep, secretary-general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), has agreed to serve out the rest of his term until the end of 1984, the organization announced.

The decision to keep the former Dutch civil servant in office ends a stalemate among the organization's 24 member countries, who were said to be unable to agree on a possible successor. Mr van Lennep, aged 67, has been head of the OECD secretariat for 12 and a half years and had planned to leave the post at the beginning of next month.

Airline seeks wage cuts

Brussels. — Sabena airlines has asked its staff to accept wage cuts of up to 17 per cent to help the company, *in severe financial* difficulties, save a billion francs (about £11m) this year.

The proposed cuts for the 10,000 Sabena workers were part of a series of austerity measures announced by Mr Carlos van Rafelghen, the airline's president, including compulsory retirement at the age of 55 for aircrews.

Poet stifled by acclaim

Athens. — The public demands that go with the Nobel Prize are so great that Mr Odysseus Elytis says he has not written a line of poetry since he won the prize in 1979.

US presses on with navy war games off Libya

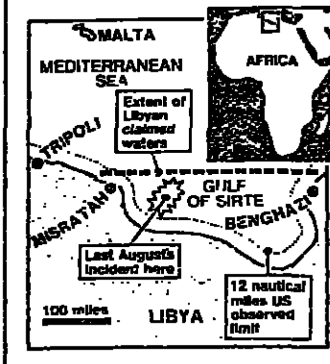
From Mohsin Ali, Washington, March 17

The United States is expected to hold fresh naval manoeuvres off the coast of Libya in the Gulf of Sirte, where United States aircraft shot down two Soviet-built Libyan aircraft during manoeuvres last August.

Mr John Lehman, the Navy Secretary, who yesterday forecast the possibility of new naval exercises, said that he did not know when they would take place. But, he said, it was a safe assumption that it could be within six months.

A United States Navy spokesman said today that the Gulf of Sirte, which Libya claims as coastal waters, was an ideal place for naval exercises and missile practice because it would not interrupt ordinary Mediterranean commercial traffic.

Mr Lehman said: "We will not be intimidated from our international rights" by Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, any more than "we were before".



[His statement brought a swift response from Libya, which accused the United States of planning an invasion (Reuter reports).

The official Libyan news agency Jana said in a commentary: "In this case Libya must get ready to confront a big state and this means a third world war is imminent, for which the American Administration is held responsible."]

The United States Navy spokesman pointed out that nearly all countries, including the Soviet Union which supports Libya, recognized only a three-mile or a 12-mile territorial limit. He said that the exercises last August were held more than 60 nautical miles from Libyan territorial waters.

Forecast of the new exercises come after continued strong United States disapproval of the Libyan Government, which the Reagan Administration accuses of supporting international terrorism and subversion.

President Reagan last week ordered a ban on the import of Libyan oil into the United States and other trade sanctions. The State Department said that the ban would end United States reliance on Libya to meet a part of its crude oil needs and would cut off the flow of dollars to Libya.

Other sanctions included the banning of export to Libya of American high technology items which could have both civilian and military uses.

Last December, President Reagan called on the 1,500 Americans living in Libya — most of them working on the oil fields — to leave the country as soon as possible because of the dangers to them by Colonel Gaddafi's government.

The State Department said the measures were in response to continuing Libyan activity which violated accepted international norms of behaviour. "Libya's large financial resources, vast supplies of Soviet weapons, and active efforts to promote instability and terrorism make it a serious threat to a large number of nations and individuals, particularly in the Middle East and Africa."

□ The Libyans' claim that their territorial waters extend 12 nautical miles beyond a line drawn at latitude 32 degrees, 30 minutes north (Denis Taylor writes). They thus present the whole of the Gulf of Sirte as an inland sea.

According to the Americans, their aircraft last August shot down Libyan fighters about 15 to 20 miles south of the claimed Libyan limit. But the United States legally recognizes only a three-mile territorial limit, while observing 12 miles. The Americans say the incident last year occurred about 60 miles from the nearest point.

The Libyan counterclaim is that the distance was less than 30 miles. In any case, Tripoli's claim has no basis in international law.

In 1974, the United States affirmed that a Libyan claim that part of the Gulf of Sirte was Libyan territorial waters, was in violation of international law. Besides, the claim covered waters which could not be regarded historically as Libyan.

Under present international law, only a state with a bay measuring 24 miles or less across at its entrance points can regard the waters thus enclosed as territorial. The width of the Gulf of Sirte completely excludes it from consideration.



Haughey finds harmony

Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish Prime Minister, attending a St Patrick's Day Mass in Washington with his wife before having talks and lunch with President Reagan yesterday (Nicholas Ashford writes).

President Reagan is proud of his and his wife's Irish ancestry and has paid considerable personal attention to the Northern Ireland problem since his inauguration. He has offered American assistance to help to achieve a lasting solution if this is sought by both Dublin and London.

Since then Mr William Clark, the National Security Adviser, has visited Ireland and Britain, and the Administration has expressed its satisfaction at the outcome of last November's meeting between the British and Irish Prime Ministers.

American policy towards Northern Ireland has the broad support of both the Irish and British Governments, and yesterday's talks were not expected to encounter any new obstacles. However, president Reagan is keenly aware there is a vocal section of the American-Irish population which would like the Administration to take a *stronger* line on Irish unity.

Shortly before the two leaders met, a group of 52 senators and congressmen said they were committed to the goal of Irish unity based on reconciliation between Protestants and Catholics. The group, known as The friends of Ireland, said the unity they had in mind could not be achieved by the bomb or the bullet, nor the official coercion of any section of the communoty, but by the consent, freely given, of a majority of all people of Northern Ireland.

The group includes prominent American-Irish congressmen such as Mr Edward Kennedy and Mr Thomas O'Neill.

British setback for Buckley mission

By Our Foreign Staff

A United States delegation led by Mr James Buckley, a senior State Department official, yesterday received a further setback to its hopes of rallying European support behind a new programme of economic and financial pressures on the Soviet Union in the wake of the Polish crisis.

During a day of talks in London with with Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, and other senior officials from the Foreign Office, the Americans were told that the British Government did not consider the time ripe for a limitation of new export credits to Moscow.

After abandoning its attempt to persuade West Europeans to end financial assistance for the Siberian gas pipeline deal, the Reagan Administration now wants the Europeans to stop all further subsidized export credits and export insurance guarantees.

In a newspaper interview earlier this week, Lord Carrington explained that he was not in favour of introducing more economic measures against the Soviet Union at this stage because the West had to keep some cards up its sleeve in case the situation in Poland worsened. The Foreign Secretary and his officials were understood to have also pointed out that British industrial trade with the Soviet Union was much more important to the British economy than American industrial trade with Moscow was to the United States.

Mr Buckley and his colleagues, who visited Paris and Bonn earlier this week, had heard similar arguments from the French and West German Governments. After his talks in London he was travelling on to Rome and Brussels for discussions with Italian, Nato and EEC officials.

Britain sinks wine plan

From Ian Murray, Brussels, March 7

Britain today blocked proposals by the European Commission to cut the wine surplus and ease the wine war between France and Italy. The proposals before the Agricultural Council were to buy in 7,000,000 hectolitres of wine for conversion into alcohol.

Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said: "What is the use of reducing a wine lake to create an alcohol lake?" He was particularly concerned because of the effect the extra alcohol woulds have on the British industrial alcohol industry, which provides 30 per cent of the community's needs.

Cartoonist tells of scoop offer

From Moshe Brilliant Jerusalem, March 17

Mr Ranan Lurie, the political cartoonist of *The Times*, testified today that details of Mr Menachem Begin's mental state volunteered by Mr Arye Naor, the Cabinet secretary, had partly influenced his cartoon showing a berserk Prime Minister kicking the globe apart.

Mr Lurie was cross-examined for the second day today before a civil service disciplinary court as the chief witness against Mr Naor, who is charged with conduct unbecoming a civil servant liable to damage the state.

Mr Naor, he stated, had volunteered scoops, including information about Mr Begin, in 1980 because he wanted a job with *Die Welt*, the West German newspaper, which Mr Lurie then represented. Mr Naor had expected the Likud Government to fall.

Among the items allegedly offered by the Cabinet secretary was a purported dialogue between *President* Carter and Herr Schmidt in the course of which Mr Carter allegedly told the Federal Chancellor that he was better placed to exert political pressure on Israel because there were no Jews in West Germany.

Mr Naor leaked the story five days before the American presidential elections remarking that it would knock Mr Carter out of office. The trial continues.

Americans land troops in Sinai

From Christopher Walker Tel Aviv, March 17

More than 600 combat troops from the elite 82nd Airborne Division, the main unit in the United States rapid deployment force, landed in southern Sinai today to join the multi-national peacekeeping force.

They arrived direct from their base in North Carolina. A proposal that they should parachute had been overruled.

They will be joined by other Americans and forces from nine other countries, including Britain, to make up the 2,500-strong force that will patrol Sinai.

The American decision to base members of the rapid deployment force in Sinai has caused consternation in the Arab world and today their commander, Lieutenant-Colonel William Garrison, attempted to dispel fears that the force might be available for other duties in the event of a Middle East flare-up.

"We do not anticipate any change in our mission. We are assigned to the multi-national force and we will follow the orders of the multi-national force," he said.

Under terms agreed between Israel, Egypt and the United States, the force will begin operating in April 25. It will be charged with reporting any breaches of the 1979 peace treaty and maintaining freedom of navigation through the strategic Strait of Tiran.

Other troops will be supplied by Fiji, Colombia, Uruguay and The Netherlands, Britain will contribute 35 members to the headquarters; Italy a naval unit; Australia and New Zealand the joint unit of 10 helicopters and France a field hospital and fixed-wing aircraft.

The arrival of the American troops was warmly *welcomed* during a joint press conference in Tel Aviv by Mr Kamal Hassan Ali, Egypt's Foreign Minister and Mr Ariel Sharon, the Israeli Defence Minister.

Out of the shadows of exile

By Hazhir Teimouriau

Admiral Ahmad Madani, the former Iranian Defence Minister, alleged last week to have received millions of dollars in secret from the United States to set up a military force to combat any Communist takeover of Iran after Ayatollah Khomeini's death, has come out of the shadowy world of political exiles he has inhabited since leaving Iran in September, 1980.

In an exclusive, three-hour interview with *The Times*, he said the reports, first published in *the New York Times* and attributed to sources within the United States intelligence organizations, were in the main untrue, though he would welcome aid *requiring no commitments in* return.

"The only commitment that is acceptable to me", he said, "is to the freedom of the Iranian people from the yoke of the evil men who have usurped our revolution."

The articles in *The New York Times* had alleged that Mr Madani and General Bahram Aryana, a former Chief of Staff under the Shah, were training 6,000 Iranian officers and men in south-east Turkey, with the admiral's being the larger body.

Asked to confirm or deny that he commanded such troops, he burst into an old Persian poem to the effect that no gentleman would reveal *the secrets of the love* bed in the market-place. "Not until the time was right, anyway!", he added, joining in the laughter of adoring *supporters* from among Iranian exiles.

Mr Madani, aged 52, is *soft-spoken* and surprisingly mild-mannered for someone with a reputation as a harsh suppressor of Iranian Arab nationalists in the southern province of Khuzistan soon after the revolution three years ago.



Admiral Madani: Hiding behind an old Persian poem.

He described the nationalists as separatists in league with Iraq and right-wing governments in the West who feared the Iranian revolution, though they also received aid from extreme left-wing groups. "I want to preserve the full cultural diversity of all *the various peoples of* Iran," he said. "I want as much devolution of power away from the central Government as is possible."

He then, however burst into another poem to the effect that: love among the people mattered most. "Then, even Hindus and Turks could become the truest of compatriots."

Mr Madani says he has followed the course of Iranian politics all his life, since he joined the social-democratic National Front of Dr Mossadeq, the late Prime Minister, in the early 1950s, while still training at the Naval College in Portsmouth.

When he was expelled in 1971 from the Iranian Navy by the Shah, for insisting on *the need to end widespread* corruption in the armed forces, his attachment to the opposition was a contributory factor because he subsequently devoted a great deal of his time to semi-clandestine activities in liberal circles.

After the revolution in February, 1979, he became governor of Khuzistan Province and Minister of Defence in the government of Mr Mehdi Bazargan. In the presidential elections of 1980 he was runner-up to Mr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, who is also in exile.

Asked about Mr Bani-Sadr and other contenders for power, he said that cooperation among all such patriots is essential if Iran is to be saved from further suffering.

The coded words of UN fear in Lebanon

From Robert Fisk Tibnin, southern Lebanon, March 17

Lieutenant-General William Callaghan, the commander of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (Unifil), regards himself as a discreet man. So his public appeal this morning for a continuation of the ceasefire between Israelis and Palestinians in the south of the country was couched in the veiled, optimistic terms which he probably felt befitted St Patrick's day. Before his reviewing stand *stood his own Irish* United Nations Soldiers, sprigs of shamrock wilting on their blue berets in the midday heat.

But even the ebullient general could not hide his concern at the prospects for a continued peace in his corner of the Middle East's most tormented country. The truce was holding, he said, and there was no reason why it should not continue to do so. Yet his little speech was laced with those code words that always indicate the United Nations' disquiet.

"Inflamatory, provocative statements" had been made: Statements based on "short-sighted self-interests" did not serve the cause of peace. There were, the general said, "parties who often demand performance from Unifil ... in line with their own interests and then do not hesitate in obstructing our work.

The general did not identify these parties, but he stared out across the heads of his troops towards the little village of Beit Yahoun on the skyline to the south where Major Saad Haddad's Israeli-backed militia still maintains a post inside the United Nations lines.

It was Major Haddad who claimed three days ago that Syrian troops had crossed the notional "red line" set by the Israelis in southern Lebanon and occupied an *observation post* in Beaufort Castle high above the Litani river. If this were indeed the case, it would have been a serious — perhaps even fatal — breach of the ceasefire, as Beaufort commands a prospect far into Israel.

The United Nations believes that only the Palestinians are inside the crumbling keep.

But there are other reasons why the United Nations' commander should feel ill at ease just now. At a brief press conference at the Irish battalion's headquarters town of Tibnin during the afternoon, the general made it clear that he would not necessarily have the sole and final decision over the deployment of the 1,000 extra United Nations troops which are expected to arrive in Lebanon within the next three weeks. In a specific military situation, he said, he would take the decision. But where there were "political nuances" involved, he would have to discuss the matter with United Nations headquarters in New York.

And therein — though he did not say so — lies General Callaghan's present dilemma: United Nations officers claim that the new troops should be deployed along the 12-mile gap that separates the two United Nations zones of operations in Southern Lebanon, thus preventing an Israeli land invasion from the south. They also say that General Callaghan favours this deployment. But in New York, the Americans are said to be applying pressure against the idea.

Even if the logistical gap was bridged, however, it might not be of much use if *the Israelis entered Lebanon* from the south. General Callaghan refused to say whether he had issued any contingency orders to his men to resist armoured forces who might enter his southern lines. All he would say was that the power of the United Nations in southern Lebanon came from "its international moral strength".

A young Norwegian officer was somewhat blunter in private convervsation today. "If *the Israelis say they* are coming through," he said, "we will protest in New York and *then* get our heads down. They will go right through us and no-one will start shooting at them. We could not stop the Israelis if we tried."

Qaboos attacks Russian Middle East expansion

By Edward Mortimer

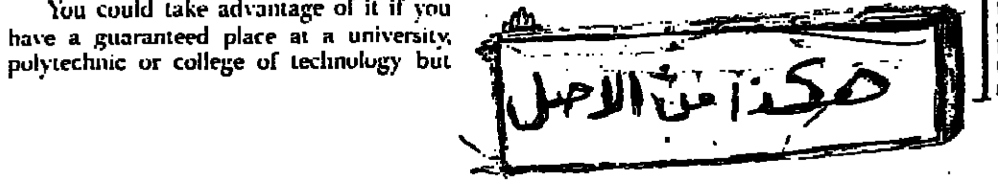
A solution to the Palestinian problem is necessary to halt "the interference in the Arab world of the forces of Soviet Imperialism, which exploits the situation for its own ends", Sultan Qaboos bin Said of Oman said last night at a banquet in his honour at Guildhall.

The Sultan, who is on the second day of his state visit to Britain, earlier in the day held "extremely friendly and cordial talks" with Mrs Thatcher, who entertained him at lunch at Downing Street.

Sultan Qaboos's speech revealed him as a man very much on Mrs Thatcher's wavelength. He said that Oman had "fully demonstrated its determination to carry out its responsibilities both *in protecting the flow* of oil to the world through our territorial waters of the Strait of Hormuz and in defending our national sovereignity against foreign-inspired and supported aggression which, had it succeeded, would have placed that flow in jeopardy". This was an allusion to the insurrection supported by Marxist South Yemen which the Sultan's British-officered army defeated in the mid-1970s.

He was convinced, he added, that "our friends in the West have an inportant responsibility as well as a vital national interest to play their part in solving the problems that confront the Middle East today."

Photograph, page 14



… coded …rds of fear in …banon

…n Robert Fisk …outhern Lebanon, March 17

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Fake kidnap suspected in Granada

Granada. — Spanish police have detained the wife of West Germany's honorary consul in Granada on the *suspicion* that she faked her own kidnapping for ransom last summer, police said.

Frau Maria Magdalena Horwitz was taken into custody after an investigation into her three-week disappearance and a magistrate will decide if she is to face charges. She vanished from Granada on August 24 and reappeared in the southern Portuguese port of Faro on September 16 saying she had been abducted. Her husband received two ransom demands but no money was paid, police said.

The consul has been cleared of any involvement but several people have been arrested in Germany in connexion with her disappearance.

Rawlings shuns ballot box

Accra. — The parliamentary system in Ghana ended with the December 31 takeover of the country by a Provisional National Defence Council, its chairman, flight-Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, has indicated.

The *Ghanaian leader told* a meeting at Bolgatanga in the country's upper region that "we are not going to put any damned paper into any box for anybody", implying there would be no more legislative elections.

Airliner catches fire on takeoff

Sanaa.—Four people were slightly injured when an Air France airliner with 150 *people on board caught fire* on takeoff from Sanaa airport in North Yemen.

The fire started in one of the engines of the Airbus and spread to the flight deck. The airport was closed and incoming flights were diverted.

Mother not told of Shah's death

Paris.—The mother of the Shah of Iran, Taj-Ol-Molouk Pahlavi, died a week ago without *knowing of the death* of her son in July, 1980, the Shah's son, Reza, said in a statement here.

She was not told to spare her the shock because of her age and poor health. Mrs Palhavi died in Mexico on March 10 from a heart attack. She was 90.

FBI foils plot to invade Haiti

Miami — Fifteen armed people allegedly planning to invade Haiti were being escorted back to Miami yesterday after Federal Bureau of Investigation agents intercepted them at sea.

They were charged with violating neutrality laws by setting sail from the United States to invade a friendly nation. *It was the second* alleged attempt this year to overthrow the regime of President "Baby Doc" Duvalier. The first attempt in January, was also thwarted.

Squatter city survives vote

Copenhagen. — The Danish Parliament narrowly voted for a government plan to allow Christiania, Copenhagen's controversial "free city" squatter settlement set up in 1971, to survive (Christopher Follett writes).

The decision came after a day-long debate in which right-wing parties had called for the closure of Christiania, a former military barracks set along the city's waterfront ramparts, first occupied by a group of 900 students, squatters and hippies.

Havana purges corruption

Havana. — The Cuban Government has arrested about 100 people in the past few days in a campaign to clean up state and private business.

In addition to managers, dispatchers and employees of 30 *state-run* businesses, about 300 people were detained for renting their services as waiters at food stores or for buying food to sell at a profit. Some are said to work in groups to gain control of the shop queues.

Angolans fear fresh raids

Paris.—Angola has accused South Africa of preparing to launch with Western support a fresh offensive and to kill leading Angolan politicians.

The charge issued by the Angolan Embassy here came after a South African raid into Angola. In Pretoria, a defence spokesman dismissed the Angolan statement as ridiculous.

Prison dilemma

Pontiac.— Ricardo Ellington is going to jail for theft; but officials do not know whether it will be a women's or men's prison. He is midway through a series of sex-change operations.

…s Russian …pansion

The Brezhnev missile proposals

Western coolness greets Eastern promise

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, March 17

While the Soviet press today declared that the world's attention was riveted on the Kremlin, Western *analysts were taking a cool,* hard look at President Brezhnev's circumscribed offer to freeze deployment of Soviet SS20 missiles.

Newspapers portrayed the proposals as an important initiative to speed progress towards East-West agreement on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. They drew attention to the offer by printing the relevant parts of Mr Brezhnev's speech to the Soviet Trade Union Congress in bold type, and Tass reported effusive praise from communist and Western capitals.

The Russians have so far glossed over the cool American reaction, although quotations from East European papers said the United States Administration had discredited itself in the world's *eyes by its attitude.*

"It is becoming increasingly obvious in the light og the Soviet proposals that the concept of Washington, which is eeking to conduct talks from a position of strength, has no real foundation", the Hungarian party paper *Newszabadsag* said today.

Western dipl;omats here were giving careful attention to Mr Brezhnev's blunt warning that if Nato went ahead with the deployment of cruise and Pershing 2 missiles next year, the Russians would take retaliatory measures and creat an analogous situation forthe United States.

Western sources say this appears to suggest the Russians are ready to install similar medium-range missiles within striking distance of American territory, either in Cuba or an other country in the Western himisphere.

There is also doubt the *deliberate* vagueness Mr Brezhnev's statement that the Russians would call off their moratorium as soon as Nato governments began practical *preparations for* installation of the missiles. The weapons are scheduled to be in place by the end of next year, so such preparations could be *deemed to* begin at almost any time, suggesting the freeze could last only a few months.

President Brezhnev, whose hour-long address yesterday was shown in full on Soviet Television last night, was awarded yet another medal today. The world federation of trade unions, a body closely allied to the communist block, presented him with a gold medal

☐ Brussels: Dr Joseph Luns, Nato's Secretary-General, said here today that it was questionable whether the Soviet Union's offer was unilateral in any meaningful sense since it would continue only if the United States and her allies refrained from deploying the Pershing 2 and cruise missiles (Frederick Bonnart writes).

While the Soviet Union had deployed 300 SS20s with 900 warheads, 200 of them in its European territory, and still retained 300 older missiles, Nato as yet had no missiles in this category, so the Soviet advantage would be frozen.

☐ Bonn: West Germany said today that President Brezhnev's offer was aimed at maintaining the Soviet lead and insisted again that both sides should do away with *medium-range* missiles (Patricia Clough writes). West Germany is due to be the site of most of Nato's future missiles and therefore the main target of the Soviet weapons.

A formal statement issued after the weekly Cabinet meeting said Mr Brezhnev's offer was a repetition of earlier proposals. It pointed out that the Soviet Union could still strike at West Europe with its three-headed SS20's stationed east of the Urals and that the moratorium did not prevent it placing further missiles there.

"In the Government's view it is crucial that tangible results of the negotiations in *Geneva should be achieved* by the end of summer 1983". *The statement said.* "It urges a complete bilateral renunciation of land-based, medium-range weapons (and) measures the significance of the Soviet decision in terms of that aim."

Mr Brezhnev's announcement, it said, indicated great interest in the Soviet Union that the American missiles should not be stationed in Europe but this could only be satisfied by an agreement on a zero solution — total renunciation by both sides — in Geneva.

For the benefit of its anti-nuclear campaigners, particularly *the left wing of the* Social Democrat Party which is also urging a moratorium, it added that the Geneva negotiations could only be successful if the Soviet Union realised that otherwise American missiles would indeed be deployed at the end of 1983.

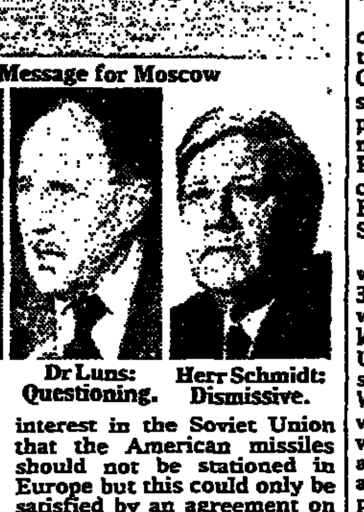
Leading article, page 13



Pershing 2 missile: Heading for Europe.



The cruise missile: Message for Moscow



Mr Brezhnev: Vague. Mr Reagan: Unimpressed. Dr Luns: Questioning. Herr Schmidt: Dismissive.

Shooting breaks out in war of words

By David Cross

President Brezhnev's latest offer to freeze Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe at their present level has again brought into sharp focus the almost total lack of progess being made in East-West arms reduction talks.

Since December, 1979, when Nato formally accepted the dual-track approach to intermediate nuclear weaponry in Europe — deployment of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles unless Moscow agree to cut its SS20 missiles — *neither the Soviet Union nor* the United States has shown much willingness to do more than trade rhetorical gestures.

Even before this decision, the Salt 2 strategic arms limitation treaty was under bitter attack in the United States Congress. The Afghanistan intervention by Soviet troops at the end of that year finally made it impossible for *Mr Carter to obtain Senate* ratification of Salt 2 and the draft agreement was put in the congressional pending tray where it remains.

The long hiatus in any real American involvement in international diplomancy occasioned by the 1980 presidential election campaign lasted until the beginning of last year when President Reagan took office. In spite of constant prodding by European allies, most notably *the West Germans, it took* the new Administration a full 10 months to make up its mind about arms control policy.

Faced with an increasingly vocal peace movement in Western Europe, the President seized the initiative with his support for the "zero option", a Nato offer to cancel plans to modernize its medium-range nuclear missile arsenal in Europe if Moscow dismantled all its SS20s aimed at Western Europe.

The state of the main East-West arms talks is as follows:

1 Strategic arms: Negotiations to limit the land-based missiles and bomber forces of intercontinental range, as well as long-range missiles on board aircraft and submarines capable of striking American and Soviet territory, began in 1969 at the initiative of the United States.

President Reagan last November promised to resume strategic arms negotiations this year under the *new acronym Start for Strategic* Arms Reduction Talks. There is no sign of the talks opening before the summer at the earliest.

2 Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF). Under the December, 1979, decision, Nato intends to deploy 572 cruise and Pershing 2 missiles from 1983 while seeking reductions in the 300 Soviet SS20s targeted at Europe. Negotiations opened in Geneva on November 30 and have now gone into recess until the middle of May.

3. Comprehensive Test Ban Talks: Tripartite negotiations involving the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain began in 1977 to ban all nuclear tests and explosions.The last round of discussions took place in November, 1980, and have not resumed, pending a policy review by the United States Administration.

4. *Mutual and Balanced* Force Reductions (MBFR): These talks which opened in Vienna in 1973 between Nato and Warsaw Pact countries, are designed to reach an agreement on conventional force reductions in central Europe. *They have made* little progress

5. Conference on Disarmament in Europe: At the recent Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), the West urged the Soviet Union to accept a French proposal for a conference on disarmament in Europe to negotiate confidence and security-building measures.

6 Committee on Disarmament: This 40-nation body which meets in Geneva, is working on four separate types of international agreement covering chemical weapons, radiological *weapons, so-called* negative security assurances — assurances to non-nuclear weapon states about the non-use of nuclear weapons — and a comprehensive programme of disarmament.

Arrigo Levi: A Personal View

Europe in grip of nuclear blackmail

The latest Soviet initiatives *on theatre nuclear* forces in Europe seem to indicate that the Russians are not really convinced that the 572 Pershing2 and cruise missiles, which ought to be Nato's answer to their SS20s will ever come to be installed.

This is the only reasonable conclusion to be drawn from their suggestion at the Geneva talks, that the two sides should aim at a new parity in 1990 of about 300 missiles each; and from President Brezhnev's so-called moratorium for the European region of the Soviet Union.

The moratorium, which would leave in their place the 300 *SS20s already installed,* while their number could keep increasing beyond the Urals (from where they could still reach large areas of Western Europe, and, anyway, they are mobile weapons) is not a serious arms limitation proposal: just a new step in Moscow's psychological war against Nato's plans.

Obviously, Mr Brezhnev considers Western public opinion to be naive; judging from some positive reactions *of German Social-Democrats,* he is right. His moratorium is in line with the long-term Soviet disarmament proposal, which would allow the Russians to keep, in 1990, their 300 invulnerable and extremely precise SS20s: these are ideal weapons for a formidable first strike against Nato's key targets.

On the Western side, there would be about 150 British and French sea-launched missiles (which are good only as national deterrents) and what would remain of Nato's present theatre nuclear forces. Presumably the 108 Pershing 1 missiles and about 250 aircraft. Soviet atomic superiority in the European *theatre would be confirmed.* Europe's democracies would be more than ever under nuclear blackmail.

Can the Russians really *believe that these proposals* will be taken seriously? This must be doubted. The more likely interpretation is that the Soviet leaders do not think that the Euromissiles planned by Nato have a serious chance of ever being installed. Their initiatives, by strengthening Europe's anti-nuclear movements, aim to make the introduction of Nato's Pershing 2s and cruise missiles even less likely. Meanwhile, why should the Russians exchange existing *missiles for paper ones?*

If this interpretation of Soviet behaviour is correct, what can the West *do in* order to convince the Kremlin leaders that it is in their interest to negotiate seriously? They must be convinced — nothing *less — to accept* a real reduction of their present nuclear power in Europe, giving up the superiority they have achieved with many *sacrifices.*

It will not be easy to force the Soviet leaders to admit that their costly efforts were useless and represented, therefore, mistaken *policies.* They will not take such a step unless the West provides concrete proof that it is ready to take up the challenge and to face, if need be, a new arms race. It might be relatively easy for the Soviet leaders, even if the West goes ahead with its present plans, *to increase* at the beginning even further and at a limited cost their present superiority which is Mr Brezhnev's open threat.

However, if a new armaments race were *to* be started, it might be unbearable, in the long run for the Soviet economy, especially if there is a simultaneous *reduction of Western* credits and technology-exports to the Soviet block. So the key point is that the West must convince the Soviet leaders to take seriously Western rearmament intentions.

But only facts will induce the Brezhnev to abandon his incredulity about Nato's plans. After all, many Western observers are also convinced that it is by no means certain that the December 1979 decision will be implemented. Proof must be pro*vided soon that the Western* alliance is not in such a bad shape as the Western press and politicians keep saying.

Nato must regain credibility if we want the Russians to start thinking that they nay not be able after all to maintain for ever the military superiority which they have gained in recent years. But in order it *regain credibility* some politically and economically hard military decisions will have to be confirmed.

Does the West want to force upon the Russians a serious negotiation on limiting nuclear and conventional weapons? If so, it will have to convince Mr Brezhnev that the Western powers are *not* paper tigers, as he apparently believes today .

Central America mediation



Comrades in arms: Señor Cayetano Carpio (centre), head of the biggest Salvadorean guerrilla force, in Lebanon to meet Mr Yassir Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Señor Cayetano accused Israel of deep involvement in El Salvador's war.

Mexico to sound out Cuba

Mexico City, March 17. — Mexico will take its peace plan for Central America a step further with approaches to Cuba and left-wing Nicaragua, officials said here today.

A weekend meeting between Señor Jorge Castaneda the Foreign Minister and Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, left the Mexican Government cautiously optimistic about eventually ending the political upheavals in the region.

The meeting, the second in a week, ended with both parties agreeing that the peace plan — primarily aimed at ending the civil war in El Salvador — formed a working framework for further dis*cussions.*

Mexico is on friendly terms with Cuba an Nicaragua, and Señor Castaneda said he would present their governments with a progress report on his talks with Mr Haig in the next week or so.

It is known that President Lopez Portillo of Mexico hopes to push all sides *towards* constructive talks to replace the threats and counter-threats of recent months.

☐ San Salvador: A warning from left-wing guerrillas of a general uprising in El Salvador next week was followed by attacks in three suburbs in and around the capital last night. It was the second *successive day of guerrilla* activity close to San Salvador and was seen by the authorities as part of a campaign to disrupt constituent assembly elections set for March 28.

Yesterday's fighting in the suburbs of Mejicanos, Cuscatancingo and Ciudad Delgado was less heavy than on Monday. Only small arms fire was heard and the guerrillas were repulsed by security forces after about an hour.

Guerrillas' radio said that the country should prepare for a general uprising on the second anniversary next week of the murder of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero. The radio told people to stock up on food and medicines and petrol bombs to help guerrilla forces "when the decisive moment comes".

☐ Tegucigalpa: A Honduran Navy patrol boat fought a gun battle with a vessel *intruding into* Honduran territorial waters from Nicaragua yesterday, the Navy Command said today. One Honduran sailor and an *unknown number* of crewmen on the other boat were wounded in the shooting.

— Reuter.

Nicaragua leaders try to ease tension

From Paul Ellman, Managua, March 17

Nicaragua's left-wing Government today appeared to have moved to ease the tension caused by the declaration of a state of emergency by suspending publication of a newspaper which called it a "state of siege".

A government statement said the newspaper *El Nuevo Diario* had spread confusion by publishing a report which "does not correspond to reality".

Nevertheless, a decree issued on Monday night suspending most civil rights here remained in force, with the ruling Sandinista movement maintaining a noisy propaganda campaign against the United States.

The nervousness of the revolutionary Government has been increased by a recent report in Washington, apparently leaked by the Administration, that President Reagan has authorized $90m (£49m) to finance covert actions involving the Central Intelligence Agency to overthrow the Sandinista regime.

Political sources here said that the Sandinistas feared that they were about to be caught between a hammer and an anvil over events in El Salvador.

The Nicaraguans fear that as the Salvadorean guerrillas step up their offensive designed to disrupt the March

The state of alert is also thought to reflect growing differences in the directorate of the Sandinista movement over the direction the revolution should take.

Cooke's tours

Masterpieces

A Decade of Classics on British Television

By Alistair Cooke

(The Bodley Head, £14.95)

To excel at presentation, or "hosting", is to possess one of the cardinal virtues of American politics and entertainment. The man or woman who sells you something is almost as important as the product you might wish to buy: conspicuous consumption, like dieting, is a pleasure and a duty shared. One recent TV documentary on the anthropology of sophomore-induction at "Ole Miss" was promoted less on its quality and content than on the fact that a no more than *fairly* well-known movie star, who happened to share the background of the girls in the film but had nothing useful to add to the subject, presented it. This somehow made it all OK, more real. FDR was the host of hosts and he got elected four times.

American viewers are not undiscriminating; they would not buy a *Sense and Sensibility* fronted by Spiro Agnew nor *Testament of Youth* from Alexander Haig, but they love to receive programmes like Anglia's *Survival* from, say, Peter Ustinov or David Niven because, although obviously talented and witty men of the world, they do not exalt their intelligence too openly and are good to have in the home. American viewers will buy virtually anything at all, including his personal history of themselves, from Alfred Alistair Cooke. We too, of course, though I would not be too sure about *Masterpieces*. Cooke is presented, host and master of ceremonies bar none and he has been doing the job in the higher reaches of American TV since The Ford Foundation's *Omnibus* started in 1952.

By 1970, if the best of BBC television drama was to bypass the jealousy and indifference of the American networks, it required presentation in a seductive package: a series title that would brook no quibbling and just about stretch from *Jude the Obscure* to *Danger UXB*; an enlightened channel and a generous sponsor; above all, it needed Alistair Cooke. *Masterpiece Theatre* took care of the first (what was the point of deserting the networks unless you were getting a certificated masterpiece?); the Public Broadcasting System of America and Mobil Corporation the second and third. Mr Cooke was — with some difficulty, he tells us—finally persuaded to host.

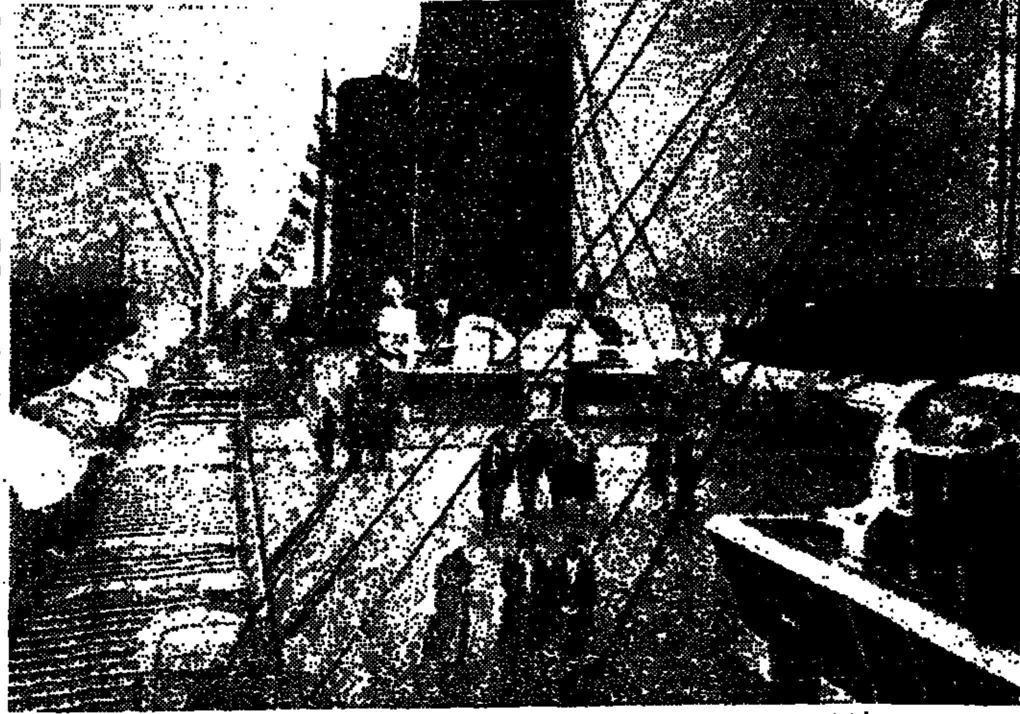
They began in 1971 with *The First Churchills*, one of the dullest and most over-dressed serials the BBC ever made, which, Mr Cooke has the grace to admit, nearly sank *Masterpiece Theatre* at the start. *The Six Wives of Henry VIII* and *Elizabeth R* saved the ship and *Upstairs, Downstairs* established the point and popularity of the enterprise beyond doubt. But not even they would have got very far without the package of PBS, Mobil and Mr Cooke, and if *Masterpiece Theatre* meant that a few American innocents might place *Poldark* in the same section of their cultural memory as *Anna Karenina* or, more understandably, confuse *Notorious Woman* with *Cousin Bette*, tough. Words like masterpiece, major and classic have long since been emasculated in the book trade and the movies, so why should TV be more sensitive?

Masterpiece itself, on the other hand, is the package of the package, and a very peculiar book indeed. Bound to look as Briddish as possible with a gold and silver spine and large white lettering on Wedgwood Blue to tone, perhaps, with the artefacts shipped home from Thomas Goode and Co in South Audley Street it is the product of VNU Books International, New York, not, or perhaps Not, The Bodley Head. It is never made clear whether the 32 brief essays are the texts of the screen chats themselves, or whether Mr Cooke is considering the first decade of the series in retrospect for viewers who also like to read. The result crashes very unclassily between all stools.

The best essays — on Disraeli, Coppard and Bates, Schnitzler, Henry James — *show a critical mind at work* and are tantalisingly short. The marriage between pictures and text — are these *the pictures used on screen?* — has not survived the transfer to the page. However scrupulous and sobering *Cooke tries to be* — *he is* careful to indicate truths minimized by the plays, such as the political genius of Augustus, the courage of Henry VIII and the enlightenment of Dr Arnold, and he invokes the aid of Harold Nicolson to cut the Edwardians icily down to size.

There is *Lillie*, yet no *Jennie* and, more regrettably, no *Edward VII*, by far the best of the Bertiads, with Timothy West as the hero and Annette Crosbie as the most outrageously winning and violent Queen Victoria of them all. Did PBS reject them? The package, offering blurred justice both to the television it celebrates and to the talents of the master of ceremonies in charge, does not tell.

Michael Ratcliffe



Sailing time 1927. The Ile de France, "boulevard of the Atlantic", about to sail from New York for the first time: from Beau Voyage, Life Aboard the Last Great Ships, by John Malcolm Brinnin. (Thames & Hudson, £28). Note the dropped waistlines and the bobbed hair.

Ringmaster of the literati

Sextet

By John Malcolm Brinnin

(André Deutsch, £7.95)

Literary gossip has had a long and largely undistinguished history, ever since Lord Byron's *Memoirs* were ceremoniously burnt in the fireplace at Albemarle Street. The genre has flourished especially in America, recent examples being *Great Tom* (of T. S. Eliot) by T. S. Matthews (1974), and *Remembering Poets* (of Pound, Frost et al) by Donald Hall (1980). John Malcolm Brinnin, one-time Professor of English at Boston, a pearly contributor to the *New Yorker*, and himself a poet whose last collection was entitled *Skin Diving in the Virgins* (1970), is no unpractised exponent of the art whose essence seems to flutter somewhere between biography, libel, and insinuendo.

As Director of the lively Poetry Center, New York, between 1945-1956, Brinnin became the ringmaster and confidant of a number of performing poets, his most celebrated catch being poor Dylan Thomas in the last stages of his vatic alcoholism. The result was *Dylan Thomas in America* (1956), a horrible and fascinating work, exquisitely written and observed, but labouring under some ghoulish shadow of emotional betrayal.

Brinnin is a polished writer, feline in phraseology, socially sensitive, and surprisingly lacking in malice. He seems instantly liked by all he meets. His *Sextet* — which has not much sex, and a lot of *Tête-a-tête* — consists of an oddly assorted party: Truman Capote, Cartier-Bresson, Elizabeth Bowen, Edith Sitwell, Alice B. Toklas, and T. S. Eliot. Each is caught in a series of more or less intimate snapshots, as Brinnin *is invited to their houses* for tea, supper, or weekends; or escorts them on the celebrity circuit in New York. *He peers into the* bedrooms, pats the poodles, sips the Cutty Sark, fixes the taxis, and listens like a lynx to the chatter and jokes and tears.

He had a brilliant eye for dress and *déshabille*, room decoration, drink consumption, give-away gestures, and small confessions. The prose pearlier of the *New Yorker* is constantly in evidence: "Alice B. Toklas then proceeded to obliterate all my preconceptions. Neither mousy, murmurous, dove-like, or supernumerary, she was tough, spirited, quick-witted, biting".

The most solid of the six portraits is that of the young Capote, a biography in miniature, *which occupies over a* third of the entire book. It presents an extraordinary, self-publicizing, Firbankian figure on the expatriate round of Venice, Taormina, and Portofino, trading catty repartee about Noel Coward, Evelyn Waugh, Cecil Beaton, and Andre Gide. (The name-dropping is *de rigeur* throughout). Brinnin was obviously genuinely close to Capote, and it is therefore all the more telling to realize that we are left with no real sense of how this epicene *butterfly could ever have* written *In Cold Blood*. The style hides the man.

But the most interesting encounter is that with the French photographer Bresson. In a way this is the joker in the pack. Brinnin is inveigled into an exhausting three-month coast-to-coast tour with Bresson, supposedly to write the prose commentary to accompany a photographic study of "the real America". "We'd driven more than sixteen thousand miles, worn out eleven tires, four windshield wipers, three batteries, and each other." They collect star names like sea-shells: Henry Miller, Faulkner, Stravinsky, Frieda Lawrence, Huxley. Yet in the end Bresson turns the tables on Brinnin, ruthlessly exploiting him, treating him like a convenient camera-stand and chauffeur, knocking him down in the street, nearly killing him on a freeway, and jettisoning his "commentary" without a qualm — the biter bit, and the Old World effortlessly out-witting the New.

Brinnin records all this with humour, frankness, and sly humility, which finally wins its own kind of pyrrhic victory. In fact it strikes one as a small masterpiece of the gossip's art, which really does tell us something quite profound about the ruthlessness of the creative process. Henry James would surely have awarded him a little laurel.

Richard Holmes

Feminist Bard

Shakespeare's Division of Experience

By Marilyn French

(Cape, £12.50)

The feminist approach to the plays of William Shakespeare is a publishing event which we have been expecting, *even* if we have not been exactly crying out for it. the question, *now* it's happened and the inevitable 341-page volume, excluding notes and index, has *hit the nation's* bookshops, or at least those where Alternative Women are encouraged, hinges less on *whether such an approach* is really feasible — Shakespeare has, after all, been proved good for almost anything, *from* the cosmic to the scatalogical interpretation: whole books have been written about his *use* of bawdy — but *on a* plain assessment of just how far it gets you. Granted one can do it; but is it any use?

The book is American. Terribly American, as my mother would have put it. It is written by Marilyn French, author of *The Woman's Room* and *The Bleeding Heart* (a novel, no relation to that long-lost sub-Shakespearian incest play). It argues *that* Shakespeare should be interpreted in the light of the "gender principle": of which more later. At *first sight, to* those of us bred up on Dr Tillyard — the Spock generation of Eng. Lit. undergraduates — *the initial concept* seems, er, well, a little suspect, a bit fuzzy at the edges. But having got *through Ms French, a long* read but a rewarding one, with growing fascination, let me, tired but admiring, say *my view has wholly changed*.

The theory of the book comes from the not uncommon notion of dividing life's experience *into masculine* and feminine. Certain qualities have come to be considered masculine: qualities *like strength*, determination, and bravery. Others have come to be categorized feminine: sympathy, mercy, intuitiveness, gaiety. The masculine qualities have been more highly valued, in Shakespeare's society and, indeed, in ours as well.

The large, intriguing argument which Ms French puts forward, very learnedly and cogently, is that William Shakespeare, at the start of his career, accepted these constrictions, the frame of mind implied by what she calls "the gender principle": when he began to write, he had *profound* respect for "masculine" qualities and profound suspicion of "feminine" ones. But relatively quickly, by the time he reached *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*, it is obvious he had undergone a volte-face and had come much closer to admiring "femininity". By the end of his career, she maintains, he was deploring, and fearing, the power and the capriciousness of the masculine principle and idealizing certain aspects of the feminine.

The way she works it out, Shakespeare's tragedies are masculine, steady in exposition, linear in their con*struction, and his comedies* more feminine, more volatile and shimmery, more brilliant in language, more eccentric in their plan. His places can be thought of as masculine or feminine: the Venice of the *Merchant* is a male place, tough and mercenary, but Belmont, restful, hazy, is altogether feminine. His people, men and women, on the whole are poles apart: the Petruchios and Benedicks, joke figures of *machismo*, the Proteuses, Posthumuses, Orlandos, Bassanios, being waited for and rescued, resurrected and transfigured by the Julias and Imogens, the Rosalinds and Portias, Shakespeare's symbols of chaste constancy, his types of ideal woman. The fact that they are dressed as men *is* not just accidental.

Shakespeare never quite got over his sheer fear of sexuality, his panic-stricken vision of woman both as virgin and as whore. Yet he understood, and understood more fully and indeed, it seems, more painfully as he grew older, that there had to be a fusion, there had to be a balance between the dual values of masculine and feminine. As Ms French so clearly argues, he understood the dangers of undervaluing "the fluid, insubstantial and emotional dimensions of experience." Where this *happens* — as in, say *Macbeth* — there is disaster. In some of his plays, the plays quite often called the *Problem Plays*, Shakespeare comes his closest to achieving a full synthesis.

In Britain, a country in *which, amazingly, we sit* ourselves down to take *Macbeth* for O-level — *Macbeth!* a play which is surely *quite impossible to comprehend* at all below the age of 37 — it is easy to assume that we know our Shakespeare *backwards. To jolt us out of* our complacency, remind us that Shakespeare is indeed one of life's most endless *pleasures, it needs a production* of a new and sudden brilliance, like Peter Brook's now legendary *Midsummer Night's Dream*; a performance of a quite surprising rightness and intensity, say Vanessa Redgrave's Rosalind, Jonathan Pryce's *Hamlet*; or a commentary of fresh and startling insight, related to the way we see our own lives. This is one of these.

Fiona MacCarthy

Cleopatra of water cities revisited

Venice

The *most triumphant city*

By George Bull

(Michael Joseph, £7.95)

No one could ever be boring about Venice, city of infinite variety. George Bull has concocted a rich plum-pudding of a book, stuffed with all the familiar ancedotes, and some that are new to me. I like the one about the Englishman Coryat in 1608, rescued from an angry dispute with a rabbi by the British Ambassador's secretary "who happened to be passing in his gondola". How to beat a retreat in style! There are marvellous quo*tations*, ranging from the Ostrogoth Cassiodorus to Proust, and Thomas Mann, *and glimpses of every notable* visitor to Venice over the past eight hundred years. Erasmus complained about the food *but discovered* the *Pervigilium Veneris*, Milton acquired a Monteverdi score; only Sir Philip Sidney and Ralph Waldo Emerson remained immune to the charm of this "most triumphant city" (Philippe de Commynes, 1494).

But plum-puddings can lie heavy. Mr Bull appears to *have read* everything ever written about Venice, and his prose, as he says of Goethe's, is "dense with allusion". He covers Venice's history, music and art with such *dedicated thoroughness* that he obscures its raffish gaiety. He would be a dull dog at the carnival. He omits J. G. Links's gem of a guide from *his bibliography; can it have* been too frivolous for him? And he has been ill-served by his publishers; there is no index, and although the jacket is exquisite, the picture editor could win a prize for the sheer inanity of his captions. Every time a new name appears in the text, up pops a postage-stamp portrait for easy identification, but you will need to turn to the list of illustrations at the front to find out anything about the picture itself.

This is a most estimable book, but I miss the glitter of winter sunshine on St Mark's and the swirl of mist on the lagoon. Back to Morris for Atmosphere and Links for Pleasure.

Isabel Raphael

Inside the Treasury: pellets for pigeons . . .

Getting and Spending

By Leo Pliatzky

(Blackwell, £12)

Recently Joel Barnett, who was Chief Secretary in the last Labour Government, published a book (*Inside the Treasury*) which was more candid about his political colleagues and gave more insights into the workings of Whitehall than any other since the war, including *The Crossman Diaries*. Sir Leo Pliatzky has now written what amounts to a companion volume which while less candid about politicians is even more revealing about the way the Treasury actually acts.

For years now the Treasury has had a bad press; in Keynes's time because it harboured the "Treasury view" — in shorthand, the view was that Keynes was wrong, which he indeed sometimes was — and since then because it has thwarted the apparent wishes of radical governments whether Conservative or Labour. No department can be better than its political head. The present highly capable Chancellor has used the Treasury well; the chaotic days of 1962-1967 showed how not to use it. The Treasury's reputation depends fundamentally on the calibre of the Chancellor and his standing with the Prime Minister, as Lord Thorneycroft's resignation showed.

Sir Leo gives a fascinating account of the evolution of the control of public expenditure, astringently autobiographical. The dreariness of the civil service for its under-35s was exemplified *in* his case by work in the Ministry of Food, *controlling rations* for pet pigeons and rabbits — such are the realities of a siege economy — and he only emerged into interesting work in 1959 when he was 40. But even so he sharply observed the incoherent and arbitrary control of expenditure decisions which account in part at least for the failure of Britain to emerge as powerfully as France and Germany in the 1950s.

Subsequently Sir Leo played a big part in evolving the public expenditure system that Joel Barnett managed; he sets it in the context *of the decline in Britain's* place in the world, and the failure to join the EEC when it was formed. "Otto" Clarke, *the powerful civil servant* who was a fervent pre-war advocate of nationalization, created a centralised *dirigiste* system, based on programmes and "funny money" indexed prices. This took responsibility for economizing away from individual departments and ministers, as did the technocratic creation of super-departments; and by making fairly inflexible medium-term plans, alterations became difficult. (This explains why Mrs Thatcher wasted a year after the election trying to seize control of expenditure). Much of this has now been undone, partly by Sir Leo, who says that what went wrong was not the medium-term plans, but the shift of emphasis from departments arguing for more resources to the Treasury arguing for *fewer* — a process vividly described by Mr Barnett.

Two things stand out. One is the fatuity of almost all *long-term assumptions* (Crosland saying, for example, in the 1950s that the economic problem was solved); and the *other is the difficulty of* controlling public expenditure at all, making the idea of centralized planning in re*ality a recipe for brilliant* young men spending their formative years allocating pellets to racing pigeons.

John Vaizey

Quangophobia: horses for Caligula

Quangos in Britain

Government and the Networks of Public Policy-Making

Edited by Anthony Barber

(Macmillan, £20)

When, after a career of relative anonymity, I carried out a one-man review of so-called quangos for the Prime Minister in the latter part of 1979, I *was struck by the* publicity which it attracted and the strength of feeling on the subject. Quangos — or *non-departmental public* bodies, as I more prosaically called them in my report — are now, I think, rather less *newsworthy, and for two* reasons.

First, quangophobia was one aspect of a wider reaction against big government. Today, though the drive to push back the frontiers of the state is by no means spent, with the slump sentiment has moved back somewhat towards government intervention and the use of chosen instruments.

Second, though bodies set up at arm's length from *government create special* problems of accountability, and there was a good deal of worry about the spread of under-the-counter *bureaucracy*, the 1979 review and the follow-up action since then have gone quite a long way to codify the régime for quangos and remove the mystery about them, as well as reducing or restricting their number. The role of the Comptroller and Auditor General in this field is now better recognised, though there is still resistance in Whitehall to giving him access to areas regarded as commercial. The Select Committee on the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (the Ombudsman) is likely to recommend that he should extend his role into the quango field; I hope that this will happen.

However, since quangos are here to stay, and since there is clearly a school of thought that this pragmatic *approach is not sufficient to* clarify their role in the complex "network of policy-making", I should think that *the contributors to Quangos* in Britain are entitled to their claim that there is room for a serious study of the subject — for the serious student. The book has been produced from a set of papers prepared for an academic conference in September 1979. There was, apparently, just time in the final editing to take some limited notice of my report; since then it has taken two years to get the book into print. The conference method of giving birth to a book, in place of the creative process in individual authorship, appears to be a fairly widespread academic technique. The drawback of this labour-saving device is that the parts are liable to be uneven in style and not always to fit together very neatly.

I can pick out only one *contribution for comment*, a well-written chapter by Anne Davies on patronage. All Quango appointments — *most of them, incidentally*, unpaid — are in the gift of Ministers. As Anne Davies says, my report "briefly described but did not review this aspect". Reasonably though she herself airs the case for some restriction on the use of this power, I do not expect the reformers to get much joy. And though we are likely to see one or two rather odd appointments under any government, does the United States, where the Senate is heavily involved in public appointments, really manage to avoid the occasional Caligula's horse?

Leo Pliatzky

Crime

The False Inspector Dew

By Peter Lovesey

(Macmillan, £6.95)

A funny thing happened to *me on the way to the* typewriter. I had read about a month ago a book I was looking forward to writing about. I had revelled in its *marvellously evocative prose*, I remembered. But. Now I find I cannot recall a single thing about it. Well-written, *even beautifully, though it* was, it lacked charge. Yet Lovesey's newest, which I read a day or two before it, *written though it is in the* plainest of plain styles with characters no more than decently depth-etched, leaves now in my mind a fine, clear image.

The first residual impression I have is of the liner Mauretania in the year 1921 plunging across the Atlantic with its tangoing, Bridge-playing, deck-games-participating, amateur variety concert attending passengers. I see them down to such touches as Essence of Stephanotis perfume. Lovesey has researched his setting not merely just enough to have plenty of local colour to push in when there's some excuse, but so thoroughly that he had at his fingertips a dozen facts to choose from at any instant. Secret No. 1 of the charge that powers his book.

But it is not enough to describe a setting, however strong your resources. You need a story to take your readers along, and, if you have not got at your command (and know it) that God-given gift for bringing the imaginary to vibrant life which allows an uneventful Simenon to grip like the very devil, you need more than an and-then-and-then story. So Lovesey has devised a series of turn-around surprises (who's murdered whom on this racing liner, who's the detective even?) and with each turn you get a sudden *whole new view of events* that fires your curiosity anew. The devising was plainly as much honest hard work as the research. *Secret* No. 2. And the combined result is the sort of book that ought to be a bestseller, and deserves to be.

The Keys of Death, by George Sims (Macmillan, £5.95). *Sims in top form in* hunt-the-orgy story with splendid London backdrop. An intuitive, flickering, magical world absorbs you as you read.

Snare in the Dark, by Frank Parrish (Constable, £6.95). Most welcome third appearance of Dan Mallet, poacher, in rather detectivy affair centering on geriatric nursing-home. Country ways, fascinatingly described, win out.

Shadows of Shadows, by Ted Allbeury (Granada, £7.95). Fiction mixed (uncomfortable bedfellow) with facts *about spy George Blake and a* likely supposition about his fate. But the imagined defector reveals more.

Dealer's Wheels, by Steve Wilson (Michael Joseph, £5.95). Mightily ambitious thriller tackles, with documentary undertow, our nuclear dilemma. At a wham-bam pace and here, there and everywhere with instant storytelling.

Fair Game, by Gerald Hammond (Macmillan, £5.95). Mystery of the millionaire's demise, only solvable through gun lore (happily Scots gunsmith hero is in fine fettle, aided by a delightful dog).

Manrissa Man, by Peter Van Greenaway (Gollancz, £6.95). *Strictly for the intellectually* hardy (and small-print striders). SF-tinged adventure tale with American scientists breeding better-than-us apes and hell breaking loose.

Troubled Waters, by Elizabeth Lemarchand (Piatkus, £6.50). Strictly for the intellectually cosy (and what's wrong with that?). Murder in the village (American visitor), a *touch of ancient evil* and solid storytelling.

H. R. F. Keating

Fiction

The Country of Her Dreams

By Janice Elliott

(Hodder & Stoughton, £6.95)

Nellie Without Hugo

By Janet Hobhouse

(Cape, £6.95)

Three Women at the Water's Edge

By Nancy Thayer

(Hodder & Stoughton, £6.95)

Sam the Gonoph's conclusion that all life is six to five against is such as most guys and dolls would give it the big hello. Personally, what with one thing and another, this week's fiction makes my blood pressure jump around more than somewhat, and maybe causes me to pop off very unexpected; two out of three propositions being such *as few honest citizens* would care to have any part of, unless they have no brains whatever; or wish to read them. But Miss Janice Elliott is a strictly legitimate scribe at all times, as many citizens will tell you without being asked. Be sure and be at the track this day to put the eye on *The Country of Her Dreams*.

Now Miss Janet Hobhouse is credited with "a marvellous ability to portray love's wicked conundrums", and Miss Nancy Thayer with "the *real stuff of life*"; and it is agreed by one and all that novels about the ambiguity of *the female situation, and the* terrible time guys give to dolls, and this and that, are apt to sell; being such as make many citizens bust out crying. But I wish to say that you will be disappointed quite some, there being no conundrums, love, or even wickedness to be seen in *Nellie Without Hugo*; and precious little life, or even stuff, in *Three Women at the Water's Edge*.

Both these American squawks about marriage are choked with mothers and sisters: some belonging to nervous Nellie, having a jittery affair with a former lover while husband Hugo is in Africa on business; others to dreary Daisy, deserted at the water's edge — or somewhere wetter — by an ever-loving on the lam for slimmer dolls with no tiresome little children.

Furthermore, both feature *terrible writing* and a lamentable absence of action, unless you wish to count dim dolls drifting around being *self-absorbed as action; or* writing like

And now, protected only by the elegant table that separated them, she had to endure its all coming back to her, sharply, while she forced back the manners of a cornered virgin and connived at the image of the carefree and willing reunion

as writing of marvellous ability; which you do not. Now I do not approve of guys using false pretences on dolls, except, of course, *when nothing else will do.* But characters like these and novels like these are such as anybody who is not a hundred per cent sucker would positively hide in Africa, or rush headlong into the water, to get away from.

It is plain to be seen that Miss Elliott is no *phonus* bolonus proposition like these. Her novels are among the best and most subtle around: quiet, unforced stories of surprise; deceptively easy-going; funny and sad. Furthermore, she speaks English, so you will not have to waste time with the sign language.

Her new novel sharpens *into ridiculous, recognizable* reality a central preoccupation in these times, which citizens call the Balance of Terror *when they are not in* their right minds. Plot, characterizations, and action, behaviour and response, encapsulate precarious global and personal safety: civilized men and women tilting on edges of dread; violence and squalor more horrible for being absurd. Mary Lamb, accompanying her husband Nicholas abroad to a Congress of European Arts at a rickety resort on the Eastern Adriatic, has been to *The Country of Her Dreams* many times. This visit is different from those made in restless sleep at home.

Delegates from a babel of nations wrangle over which of Europe's most majestic achievements in the arts shall be selected for sealed-off lead-lined safety, for the benefit of such posterity as might survive nuclear Armageddon. *Gently parodied* Arts Council types — dragooned by a Dame, nannied by Nicholas — speak for England with cultivated, prickly determination. The weather is electrically hot.

"We spend so much time pretending our affairs are important. It's *funny*, how things get serious without any help at all." Day after day inside the English Tea Room, where Nicholas and members of the Modern Novel Sub-committee are held hostage, hi-jacked at random by alien fanatics — and outside, where fear holds Mary hostage in reaction no less alien — is documented in dreadful, delicately erotic detail: spiritual as well as physical exposure. "Things like this don't happen to people like us. Now I wonder *is it in us?*" In Miss Elliott's hands, parody and ridicule glide into existential Absurdity on an international scale.

Call it sad, call it funny, but it's better than even money that you will glance twice, sideways, into this neatly bevelled little mirror of humanity's guilty soul. *His locus terribilis est et porta caeli* is carved on the ruined archway leading to "a rather interesting cemetery, if you haven't seen it." Step this way, guys and dolls. At six to five on Miss Elliott, the betting is closed.

Gay Firth

Berlin galleries

Hubbuch: the sharp eye for man's inhumanity

Within every general rediscovery there is bound to be at least one individual: some artist or kind of art that stands out, perhaps because not so much as a name before to most spectators, perhaps because the concentrated effect is so much more than anyone would have guessed from seeing scattered examples one by one. In the various shows devoted round the world three or four years ago to the Twenties and to the German realists of the Neue Sachlichkeit, the outstanding example was Karl Hubbuch. Never one of the better-known of the Grosz/Dix Generation, he proved to have the crispest, most classical line of them all, as well as possibly the most mordant eye for inhumanity in the guise of humanity.

Born in 1891, the same year as Otto Dix and two years earlier than George Grosz, Hubbuch came under the same blanket disapproval in Nazi Germany, and virtually gave up painting and drawing for the duration, keeping a low profile and earning his living by painting flowers on porcelain and majolica in various factories of the Third Reich. After the war he returned to painting and began to exhibit again; in the Fifties he went, belatedly, through an expressionist phase, which meant in practice that his eloquent and economical lines became at times dramatically distorted under the pressure of what he had to say, but without ever losing any of their steely control.

During the Seventies he seems to have been living happily in retirement — not quite long enough, unfortunately, to appreciate the major retrospective show at last put on as a tribute to his ninetieth birthday. (He died in 1979.) It began last October in Karlsruhe, his home town, has just vacated the Staatliche Kunsthalle in Berlin, and will complete its tour in April and May at the Hamburg Kunstverein.

The effect of so many works gathered together for this first retrospective (for surprisingly enough it is the first) is quite overwhelming. Seeing one or two of Hubbuch's sparsely-coloured drawings, one admires but tends to suppose that they cannot all be that good. Amazingly, they are. The secret seems to be in the impregnable technique and the total reliance on deadpan understatement.

Grosz sets his human chamber of horrors gibbering and cavorting in front of us. Hubbuch's people are frequently no less horrifying, but they are usually caught in what one can only call repose. Sometimes it is the repose following violent death, but more usually it is at a timeless moment when something unspeakable has just happened offstage (otherwise why is the knife in the boy's hand stained with blood?), or at an ambiguous point in their enjoyment of perverse delights in the bedroom, the back-street or at least the cake-shop.

Hubbuch's paintings and drawings have some of the nastiest children, the most bloated clerics and capitalists, the blousiest prostitutes, and most stinking drunks in art. And yet the view remains cool, clinical, aloof; in all of them he finds some strange sort of beauty. And his landscapes and plant-studies challenge comparison with Dürer. Now that he has been well and truly rediscovered, it is unthinkable that he could ever be forgotten again.

Elsewhere in Berlin, the National Galerie is just about calming down from its own recent equivalent of the Tate Gallery flurry over Carl André's bricks: in this case the Germans had spent what evidently many Berliners considered an inordinate amount of money on a very simple Barnett Newman, basically just your three straightforward bands of colour, entitled *Who's Afraid of Red, Yellow and Blue IV*. To calm taxpayers' nerves, they put on a back-up exhibition stressing the importance of Newman, his place in modern American art and so on, and it all proved, as such things tend to, a storm in a teacup.



Detail from Hubbuch's "At the elementary school"— a clinical view of nasty children

One of the troubles about the purchase, obviously, was that it did not quite fit in with any current vogue. The big thing of the moment in Germany seems to be the reintegration of artistic exiles into the German tradition. Hubbuch was an artist of the so-called "inner exile". Hans Richter, the subject of a large-scale retrospective at the Akademie der Künste (also to be seen in Zurich and Munich), was a more obvious case of exile: he left Germany (for Moscow) on entirely political motivation as early as 1931, and never really returned, choosing to settle rather in Switzerland when he came back from America in 1952.

None the less, he was a Berliner, and much of his most important early work, particularly his first ventures in experimental abstract film-making, was done there, so that Berlin feels a particular responsibility for him — rather dashingly fulfilled by this show of paintings, drawings, book-work, sculpture and films.

It is a pity one does not come out of the multi-media experience with a higher estimation of Richter as an artist. The very early, vaguely social-realist drawings are sometimes striking, but the paintings tend to be muddy and uncontrolled, and time has not dealt well with the long scroll painting/collages of the war years, either physically (the little bits of newspaper brown and curl and disintegrate) or psychologically. The later paintings show a fatal indecision about whether they are to have hard or soft edges, and the final reliefs have an unappealingly sand-papery quality which sticks them definitively in the Fifties.

Also, the later, more ambitious American-made films like *Dreams That Money Can Buy* (1948) have a thorough-going amateurish awfulness which negates the talents of his eminent collaborators (Leger, Ernst, Calder et al). Perhaps the only truly distinctive works are the scrolls from the early Twenties, and the little films which grew out of them. All the same, it is useful to be offered a definitive occasion for assessing Richter's place, even if he does not survive the consequent scrutiny as well as Hubbuch — you cannot, after all, win them all.

Also at the Akademie, along with a very interesting show of unfamiliar theatrical designs by 10 Italian artists, mostly more or less Futurist (Balla, Prampolini and Chirico among them), between 1915 and 1930, is by coincidence a show devoted to another painter-/film-maker, Pier Paolo Pasolini. Admirers of his films may well know that he began as an art student, but few will have been aware that he continued to draw throughout his otherwise busy career, or for that matter what a very fine draughtsman he was.

There are an astonishing series of self-portraits, including a couple of excellent early oils, some jolly and vivid early comic-strip drawings, and perhaps above all page after page of profile studies of Callas, dating from the time when he was directing her in *Medea*, leading up to a final portrait, finished and refinished to the point, almost, of non-existence, and yet with everything essential there. Clearly Pasolini might well have been an important painter if he had not become an even more important poet and film-maker; the range of the man's talents has not yet ceased to amaze.

In a moment of aberration I referred to Stephen Gilbert in my review of *Aftermath* at the Barbican as "Stuart". My apologies.

John Russell Taylor

Concerts

Walton accepts a new challenge

LPO/Wolff

Festival Hall

This month the musical world is celebrating Walton with all the oversell normally reserved for centenaries, so it was good to be reminded on Tuesday that he is still only 80, that he is still with us and that he is still composing, or at least was doing so at the end of 1980 when he wrote the Passacaglia for solo cello that Mstislav Rostropovich was here playing for the first time.

It would be idle to pretend that Walton is a Verdi or a Stravinsky, composing on the boldest scale into his eighth and ninth decades. His work is essentially complete, and for many years now the occasional new pieces have come slowly and sparingly from a composer who has earned his retirement. The new Passacaglia is typical in being brief, playing for just six minutes, and in sounding like an echo of something larger.

But what makes it really rather remarkable is that in it Walton, the most orchestral of composers, faces himself as never before with the challenge of writing music on a single line. Much of his characteristic ebullience naturally has to disappear, and we are left with a slow, low, denuded and introspective melody, decorated a few times with an absolute lack of flamboyance, then brushed aside in a sudden fit of dour exasperation.

It is a small but personal utterance, and it was performed by Mr Rostropovich in a crowded hall as if for the composer alone, happily to be seen and rousingly cheered afterwards as he stood in his box.

The acclaim was hardly less enthusiastic for Henri Dutilleux's *Toute un monde lointain* . . ., also composed for Mr Rostropovich and here given its British première by him with the London Philharmonic Orchestra under Hugh Wolff, the young American conductor. Dutilleux's title comes from Baudelaire, and his music is devised as a mental travelogue through the dream worlds of that poet's imagination, though I could wish that the composer had not told us as much or made his sources so plain by pinning quotations to each of the five linked movements.

If he had called his work simply "cello concerto" then his musical ideas might well have seemed as startling and original as those of other compositions by him, their working-out as strange, beautiful and compelling. But when we are reminded at the same time of Baudelaire's mistress, and her green eyes in which his soul trembles, then the music begins to sound like the accompaniment to a Cocteau film. And that not even all the miraculous, enchanted singing of Mr Rostropovich can save.

Paul Griffiths

Bassoon bountiful

Nakanishi/LMP

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Three piano concertos or violin concertos in an evening may seem excessive; three bassoon concertos is almost an orgy, indeed practically a repertory. That is what the distinguished Japanese bassoonist Yoshiyuki Nakanishi offered on Tuesday, and at the end he looked to be ready to embark on another trilogy.

Mr Nakanishi is a well built man who handles his bassoon as others might a flute. His playing is in no way effortful. The testing arpeggios of Mozart's concerto came over with unassuming dexterity, of hands and tongue alike; the rapid passage-work of the finale of Weber's almost lost some of its impressiveness by the ease with which he threw it off. His tone is rich and resonant, well able to carry through Harry Blech's London Mozart Players, indeed two or three times threatening to drown them. Its quality I found less than uniformly agreeable. The top register is firm and well formed, but the middle, at anything above *piano*, went beyond the touch of reediness proper to a bassoon and dangerously close to buzziness. His instrument, a Fox, follows the German tradition, but his sound was often akin to a French one.

So at times was his style, with a generous hint of vibrato on some of the sustained notes and a considerable capacity for fluidity of pitch. In the Mozart concerto he seemed at pains to disavow those weary traditions about the bassoon as comic; but the work does have its lighter side, and the heavy sustained notes and the readiness to slur tended to play down its wit unduly. Nor did his long and rambling cadenza suggest much grasp of Mozartian style. And, while Weber's notes too were diligently played, the spirit and the rhetoric behind them were rarely made plain.

He also played a concerto by Jolivet, with some sombre, passionate recitatives at the start, rather a lot of spiky, bustling music later on; not disagreeable, not endearing. There are parts here for harp and piano, the latter played by Nina Milkina, who graced the evening with a performance, refined yet intense, of Mozart's K467 concerto.

Stanley Sadie

● The National Theatre is to stage Chekhov's *Uncle Vanya*. It opens in the Lyttelton on May 18, in a version by Pam Gems. Michael Bogdanov directs.

Jazz

Elusive influence

Muhal Richard Abrams

Round House

Arriving late, I caught only the closing portion of the introductory set by Trevor Watts's nine-piece ensemble, Moiré Music; the layering of slow-moving melodies held by two violins and four saxophones over a groundswell of piano and percussion, Watts's alto saxophone occasionally penetrating the murk with an improvised commentary, immediately made that a matter for regret.

The main feature of this Camden Jazz Week evening, the quartet led by the American pianist and composer Muhal Richard Abrams, constituted an imaginative piece of programming, since during the Sixties Abrams had acted as mentor to the members of the Art Ensemble of Chicago, who had performed on the same stage 24 hours earlier. Abrams has not shared in his pupils' growing celebrity, but his influence as a teacher has long been acknowledged.

With the trumpeter Baikida Carroll, the saxophonist and flautist Wallace McMillan and the drummer Thurman Barker, he performed two episodic compositions: the quartet rarely played as a complete unit, usually being divided into unaccompanied soloists, duos and trios. Carroll, the most impressive single performer, projected particularly strongly on flügelhorn in a lyrical opening colloquy with Abrams.

McMillan's rich-toned flute, wobbling in imitation of a shakuhachi, was preferable to his rather stiff baritone saxophone, although in one gentle duet with Carroll the pair pleasantly recalled those old conversations between Art Farmer and Gerry Mulligan. Barker delivered an unduly protracted solo, cryptic in the modern manner, but provided brilliant accompaniment for the interesting theme, like a march rephrased by Thelonious Monk, which framed the final section of the longer composition. As a whole the evening reemphasized the difficulty of bringing Abrams's music into clear focus, which is probably to his credit.

Richard Williams

Dance

Corder's pretty perplexing picture

L'Invitation au voyage

Covent Garden

What invitation? What voyage? Michael Corder's first ballet for Covent Garden, by being set to a group of songs, by the contrasts between its sections, and by the allusiveness of its designs, suggests that he must have some purpose in mind, but probably left most spectators puzzled, after Tuesday night's première, as to what that purpose might be.

The music is five songs by Henri Duparc: more than a third of the total output of this pupil of César Franck whose extreme sensitivity caused him to stop composing when only 37. The songs, chosen presumably by the choreographer and arranged in an apparently arbitrary order, determine the structure of the ballet, but Yolanda Sonnabend's extraordinary designs dominate the work and impose their own meaning.

The action takes place amid tall vertical rods, hung with ropes like a rather open maze, and surmounted by simulated floating gauzes. The singer, Diana Montague, walks or sits among the dancers, dressed like a Second Empire goddess. Fortunately her activities do not detract from the thin, bright clarity of her voice.

The first song "Phidyle", lures Alessandra Ferri and Stephen Sheriff into the centre, for a duet of adolescent passion, all entwined limbs and languorously pretty looks. They are dressed in extremely chic white tatters, like liberal pierrots.

In "La Vie antérieure", which follows, spaceship pilot Stephen Jefferies, obviously fresh from an intergalactic adventure, is distracted by Jennifer Jackson, Michael Batchelor and Phillip Broomhead as three sunwarmed Indians with gilded faces. All the men join in warlike confrontations for "Le Manoir de Rosemonde", soothed by Deidre Eyden and Pippa Wylde in backless blue and silver creations.

We arrive "Au pays ou se fait la guerre", and Antoinette Sibley, looking like drowned Ophelia, who has hitherto seemed like a second self for the singer, is carried solicitously around by Jefferies for a duet of grieving softness. Finally, with the song that gives the ballet its title, "L'Invitation au voyage", we are back to white carnival attire for a high-flying duet by Bryony Brind and Ashley Page, fulfilled autumn to the early summer of Ferri and Sheriff.

This bizarre melange might serve, perhaps, for a semi-surrealist advertising photo-sequence in the spring or autumn collections number of the French *Vogue*. Although it makes little sense, it looks extremely pretty in a highly mannered way.

Corder has, as always, chosen his cast with an eye for talents that will look good individually and together, and he has exercised a flair for giving them things to do that will suit them well. The young couples who begin and end the ballet have the most rhapsodic episodes and the greatest success, but there are no weak links. Whether the ballet is anything more than a modish confection is another matter which time will tell.

Adam Gatehouse, conducting for the first time at Covent Garden, held the music together nicely. In the evening's other ballets, all by Ashton, he coped equally well with Elgar (*Enigma Variations*, with several roles under or over-danced), Delius (*The Walk to the Paradise Garden*, revived with Merle Park looking more like Pavlova than ever), and Rachmaninov's *Rhapsody*.

This last had Anthony Dowell dancing the Baryshnikov role for the first time in London, following a New York debut last year. His slimmer, wiry physique makes the solos look smoother, less explosively exciting, and his personality is mercurial compared with Baryshnikov's playful Apollo. He dances splendidly, but the ballet loses some of its mystery and drama. Lesley Collier, however, was better than ever in the ballerina part, more dazzling in her solos, more radiant in adagio.

John Percival

The controversial chief constable crusading against political control

Anderton: evangelist with an accordion

In the past four years James Anderton has become a particularly public policeman. For someone in such a normally secretive, even taciturn, profession he has studiously not stayed out of the limelight. Indeed he has carved out for himself a fearsome reputation for controversy.

Even a Church of England minister saw fit to buttonhole him and point out tartly: "Please spare us any more of your sermons. If you will promise not to preach to us I will try not to be a part-time policeman". The House of Lords heard him described as "that unspeakable chief constable", but in the Commons he had been called a "clarion voice of sanity".

In fact Cyril James Anderton, the 49-year-old Chief Constable of the Greater Manchester Police, who has commanded the biggest police force on Britain outside London for the past five years, does not appear to mind what people say about him or his opinions. Provided, that is, that they notice them.

"There are serious attempts now being made", he says firmly, "to undermine the independence, the impartiality and the authority of the British police service. I honestly believe we are now witnessing the domination of the police service as a necessary prerequisite of the creation in this country of a society based on Marxist/Communist principles.

"The current concern over policing being expressed by certain political factions has got precious little to do with better community participation in police affairs, or the improvement of democracy — rather it is the first conscious step manifesting itself towards the political control of the police, without which the dream of a totalitarian, one-party state in this country cannot be realized."

Anderton is shrewd enough to admit that no chief constable in the 1980s can avoid being involved in politics, though he describes them as "politics with a small p". In the six years since he became the youngest chief constable in England and Wales at 44 (responsible for the Greater Manchester area of more than 500 square miles) he has acted in ways his critics see as political with a capital P.

In 1977, the year after he took over, Anderton launched 286 vice squad raids in Manchester in a drive to clear the city's streets of pornography and prostitution. In the process the Manchester force collected 160,000 separate books, films and magazines and in every obscure publications case brought to court there was a conviction. In 1976 there had been just five raids.

At the same time Anderton launched campaigns against the city's gay clubs, and indeed all forms of after hours or illegal drinking, and saw the convictions for drunkenness fall by 10 per cent. His containment of the National Front marches in 1978, where he deployed large numbers of officers and directed them himself, preventing the large scale disorder seen in Lewisham and Ladywood, won him a national reputation. Indeed, in the riots in Moss Side in Manchester last July he only cracked down strongly after giving the local community leaders 24 hours to try to sort matters out themselves, and won a glowing commendation from the independent tribunal set up to investigate.

Many of his campaigns are described by his critics as "attempts to limit personal freedoms", a charge he most strenuously denies, but they are undeniably in tune with the Britain of Margaret Thatcher.

That is of no small significance because within two years — almost certainly before the next General Election — the Home Secretary may have to choose the next Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, the most important policeman in the land. James Anderton is a contender for the post.

"Yes I would like to go to the Met", Anderton says. "it is a tremendous challenge and regarded as the pinnacle of any career in the public service".

But he is also aware that his very publicly-expressed views could count decisively against him. "I think I may have made myself a little too controversial to be picked", he says carefully.

"But I'm not going to keep quiet for my own private and personal gain", he adds quickly. "If, in fact, my strength of character, my forthrightness, resulted in the end of my police career, then provided I am satisfied that what I have done I believe to be right then so be it. I am not going purposely to set out on a course to curry favour and win friends to satisfy my own personal ambitions".



James Anderton: It's not a job, it's a calling

In fact it may be the self-righteous tone of that justification rather than the political controversy caused by his public statements that may count most against his hopes for a promotion to London. At least one fellow chief constable says of him, "he's the only bobby I've ever met who seems convinced he's got a direct line to God".

Born in Wigan, the son of a colliery worker, on Empire Day 1932, Anderton has been a convinced Christian throughout his life. His mother took in extra sewing in the evenings to eke out the family's income.

"My background could be said to have been underprivileged", he said not long ago, "but I wouldn't have changed it in any way. I knew the warmth of a God-fearing family". By the age of 18 he had joined the Royal Military Police, for in spite of winning a scholarship to Wigan Grammar School, he had already decided that he wanted to be a policeman rather than go to university.

In 1953 he became a constable in Manchester. Another constable on the beat with him then remembers the station sergeant announcing even before Anderton arrived, "We've got a real good 'un coming from the college next week". His reputation has preceded him ever since.

As Anderton reached the beat at 21, the officer he has most often been compared to in recent times, Sir Robert Mark, was just leaving as a chief superintendent. Their paths have followed remarkably similar paths ever since. Mark left Manchester to become Chief Constable of Leicestershire, and Anderton followed to be Assistant and then Deputy Chief there.

Anderton has used Mark's philosophy of conducting police business as openly as possible, and stating the police view in any public debate, with some vigour.

His staunchest supporters say Anderton can make this philosophy work because he has an instinct for the views of the silent majority about what they expect from the police. Certainly he takes considerable pride in the flood of letters of support he received from the public when he cracked down on Manchester's porn shops. "Most people said it was long overdue. But people believe I came in like a knight in shining armour, wielding my sword of righteousness on behalf of all good people. That wasn't true. I responded in a sensible way to public complaint and abhorrence at what they saw around them. I acted within the law in a careful and deliberate way".

Never the less the tone of righteous indignation that he brings to his task as chief constable irritates some of his fellow chief constables, and has annoyed at least one significant member of the present Cabinet.

Indeed, his tendency to deliver lectures to those he meets has brought him the suspicion of the National Council for Civil Liberties. Last year its general secretary, Patricia Hewitt, visited Anderton in his specially secure "command suite" on the top floor of Manchester Police headquarters to discuss his community policing programme and his use of special task forces. "As soon as we started asking questions instead of just listening, he lost his temper", Miss Hewitt recalls, "he went red in the face and started shouting at us. It was extraordinary behaviour".

Anderton's stock was not hurt by the report of the independent tribunal set up to inquire into the riots in Manchester's Moss Side in July, which was chaired by Benet Hytner QC.

It went on: "Mr Anderton is regarded by all who gave evidence to us as a man who has a deep and abiding hatred of racial prejudice. This view of him was expressed by people of all shades of political opinion (including the extreme left) and of all races".

So this 6ft 3in tall man, whose black hair scraped back across his head and matching moustache make him look rather like a cheerful member of a barber's shop quartet, takes some solace from this support. But he does not intend to rest on it. He is still campaigning energetically (in 1979 he attended 197 public functions and gave 100 speeches) and is running up the 11 flights of stairs from his basement garage at police headquarters every day to help him do it.

There are the small vanities. He is keen to keep his weight down to what he believes is his optimum 14 stone, and is considering taking up weight training again to do it.

There is a bit of do-it-yourself in his suburban house, and some walking in the Lake District with his daughter when he can get away. (His only child, she is studying the law.) His wife Joan brings him breakfast in bed at 7 o'clock most mornings. It is a humdrum rather than an opulent life.

So what exactly makes James Anderton run? His critics maintain it is nothing more than untrammelled ambition coated with evangelical fervour, but his friends point out he is the opposite of a calculating man.

Perhaps his missionary qualities have been overemphasized. He has not done any lay preaching in more than a year, and as one of his senior officers puts it, "he isn't as tub thumping as people say he is, it's just the way he talks".

Certainly he deals generously with officers in his force who have personal problems, but he is ruthless with dishonesty. He is proud to have thrown out proportionately more dishonest policemen in his time in Manchester than Sir Robert Mark purged from the Met in London at the height of his drive against corruption.

A detective himself for less than two years, he is not fond of the grey world where policeman and criminal exists side by side. Perhaps that is part of the key to his character.

And James Anderton is an accordionist. He was chairman of the governing council of the British College of Accordionists, until 1977, and somehow it is impossible to imagine any member of the Flying Squad pumping away at a squeeze box in his day and age. And an accordion is not an ambitious man's instrument, no matter where they might like to end up.

Geoffrey Wansell

Pregnant women and their birth rights

The ban on natural childbirth at the Royal Free Hospital in north London has provoked a vociferous protest from militant mothers around the country, which is to culminate in a mass rally outside the hospital in April.

Fuel will be added to the mothers' cause from a book* being published today which shows that women are fed up with having their wishes on childbirth ignored.

The book, which results from a survey of 6,000 viewers of BBC Television's programme *That's Life*, does not take sides in the natural versus high technology controversy but comes down firmly in favour of women being allowed a choice.

It does *not* show that women are having inductions, pain-killing drugs and foetal heart monitors forced on them against their will but it *does* show that many of them would have liked more information about what was being done, or offered to them, and greater respect for their views.

It will stir up still further the troubled waters at the Royal Free by showing that almost two-thirds of the women did not feel they had reasonable freedom of choice about the position in which they had to give birth — the very issue on which the controversy at the Royal Free hinges. A senior doctor there used to allow women to give birth on their sides or on all fours, if they so wished, a practice which is now to cease.

The idea of the survey came from Esther Rantzen, presenter of *That's Life*, who used to get frequent letters from women complaining about their treatment during pregnancy and birth.

She asked viewers who were expecting babies in 1981 to write to the programme. Out of the 10,000 replies, 6,000 took part in the survey, filling in detailed forms consisting of 111 questions, drawn up with advice from the medical profession. It is the largest survey of its kind ever undertaken.

The survey is a rich source of statistical material. Many of the results are compared with figures printed in a book entitled *British Births 1970*, published by William Heinemann Medical Books in 1975.

They show that the rate of home deliveries is down (2 per cent compared to 12 per cent in 1970), the use of epidural anaesthetics up (14 per cent compared to 0.9 per cent) and the use of pain-killing drugs down (15 per cent had drug-free births compared to 3 per cent in 1970.

Artificially-induced births were more frequent than in 1970 (34 per cent compared to 26 per cent) but were down on the peak of 40 per cent in the mid-1970s.

Some of the figures are slightly distorted because the respondents were more middle class than the population as a whole. Thirty six per cent of the survey were from professional and managerial or better-off groups, compared to a national average of 25 per cent.

More significant than the bald statistics, however, are the feelings that the women themselves describe. A thirst for information, unsatisfied by busy or offhand staff, was frequently reported.

Hospital doctors were criticized for their high-handed attitude more often than general practitioners. Only 43 per cent of women said their hospital doctors were helpful and sympathetic whereas 69 per cent said their GPs were.

The distress that can be caused when doctors do not explain fully what they want to do is described by Angela, aged 19, who had to be induced.

"I wasn't given any reason why I was to be induced. The doctor just came on his rounds, looked at my file, and said to the sister: "Yes, if Mrs P hasn't started by Tuesday we'll start her off and have her upstairs". Then he looked at me and said "OK?". What could I say? I was terrified and couldn't stop crying when my husband came to visit me".

Hospital ante-natal clinics predictably came in for a lot of criticism. Long waits in hot and stuffy rooms, no refreshments, no creches for tired and hungry toddlers, long and expensive journeys and a lack of privacy were all complaints made about such clinics. Many complained particularly about never seeing the same doctor twice.

The significance for Britain's perinatal mortality rates of such unattractive clinics was made by Mrs Catherine Boyd, of the Spastics Society, who is co-author of the book.

She said mothers who only attended such clinics irregularly were often criticized as irresponsible but the demands made on some women in terms of distances they had to travel and times they had to wait were quite unreasonable.

The increasing tendency to concentrate ante-natal care in hospitals was particularly worrying because although it did not adversely affect middle class women who had cars and could more easily take time off work, it did put off working class women coping with public transport and unsympathetic employers, and it was these women who were most at risk of having stillbirths or handicapped babies.

How the 6,000 coped with labour

	%
Drug free	15
Pethidine	42
Epidural (spinal injection)	14
Gas and oxygen	23
General anaesthetic	5.3
Other	0.7
Total	100

Unless such clinics could be made more attractive to such women, they would slip through the ante-natal care net.

An example of the distances some women had to travel was given in the case of Pauline, aged 18, from Studley. She was expected to travel 20 miles to the hospital clinic at a cost of £3.36 return on public transport and visit it 12 times.

The unsympathetic attitude of some employers is also illustrated. Bridget, aged 24, worked in a factory. "My job entailed lifting and they were unwilling to give me a lighter job, resulting in my being rushed into hospital at 25 weeks with a threatened miscarriage."

In no area was the picture all black, however. Seventy six per cent said employers were sympathetic and 82 per cent got paid leave to visit ante-natal clinics.

Attitudes to high technology equipment similarly varied. Some found foetal heart monitors reassuring; others found it meant they could not move around and get comfortable. Some loved epidural anaesthetics, particularly those who had them for Caesareans; others felt it resulted in their having to have a forceps delivery.

The book emphasizes, above all, that no two women are alike and that childbirth will only become the rewarding experience it should be if the professionals grasp that inconvenient nettle.

Annabel Ferriman

*The British Way of Birth, compiled by Catherine Boyd and Lea Sellers, published by Pan, price £1.50.

Ronald Butt

Mugging: facing the hard facts

Would the cries of outrage now reverberating round the establishment of self-styled liberals have been heard at all if the Metropolitan Police figures breaking down the incidence of robberies and other violent thefts between blacks and whites had produced the opposite result?

If, instead of showing that a greatly disproportionate number (as well as an absolute majority) of such crimes in London are committed by blacks, the statistics had indicated an equal proportion between blacks and whites (or better still, that most had been committed by whites) would not their publication have been greeted with acclaim by those who now condemn them?

In the light of many years' experience of the reflexes of the race relations pressure groups, and of those in the media who reflect their thinking, whenever there have been riots or other offences involving blacks, we know the answer to these questions now. What is condemned is the information conveyed by the statistics rather than the statistical exercise.

Indeed, this is virtually confirmed by those who, feeling uneasy about saying outright that the figures should have been suppressed, argue that if they were to be produced they should be "interpreted", which is a euphemism for explained away by social causes in the manner to which we are well accustomed.

Yet for Scotland Yard to have interpreted the statistics would have been for the police to enter the political argument — which is the first thing that the race relations groups would condemn if the police produced explanations of which they disapproved. Quite rightly, therefore, Scotland Yard took the view that as they had the figures and as they were under pressure to publish them they should be released without gloss.

The figures merely confirmed what everybody in and out of the police already knew. To suppress them would have been a political action which would have further damaged the morale of the police who have to face these problems.

Persistently the police are accused of stopping and questioning young black people more than other young people, and it is understandable that they should feel they owe the public an explanation. The public which is owed this explanation includes the innocent young blacks who are stopped and their understandably indignant parents. The explanation is provided by the statistics.

At the time the figures were produced, the Assistant Commissioner, Mr Gilbert Kelland, stressed that black criminals were a small minority of the black population, but this is no reason for refusing to face the fact that in this particularly vicious type of crime, black criminals are predominant.

The Scarman report itself discussed the whole question of the recent riots in the light of the problems and difficulties special to the black communities. This done, what more natural than that the police should respond by producing the facts about violent robberies involving those communities.

They have done a service to the black as well as the white community by showing us what we face. To have appeared to suppress the truth would have been to attempt to bottle up public anger and risk its eventual explosion.

However, it is perhaps necessary to explain this anger to the black community. Some of the shriller voices who purport to represent them ask why this particular kind of crime should be picked on? Why not fraud or motoring offences, say, in which whites presumably predominate?

The answer is simple. Some crimes are held to be more morally offensive, heinous and disgusting than others, and what disgusts most people about this particular sort is its wanton cruelty, heartlessness, and sheer inhumanity — particularly to the defenceless old and usually poor people who are among its principal victims, and who (whatever other crimes existed) used not long ago to be able to walk the streets of their neighbourhood unharmed.

The great law-abiding majority of the black community is against the vicious assault of blacks against whites, but the police nevertheless find a reluctance among the black community to cooperate in helping identify or in delivering up suspects.

Likewise, while there is now a general assumption that there ought to be a due proportion of blacks on a jury when blacks are tried, there is an equal belief among police and public (which the experiences of some white jurors does nothing to diminish) that black jurors may be reluctant to convict their own.

Yet the idea that juries should be balanced between races affronts our whole judicial history, in which evidence was tried on behalf of the community as a whole, not on behalf of its separate parts.

It was precisely for fear of such fragmentation of society that some of us argued over the years, not against all immigration, but against the extent to which it was permitted. Reason, alas, was defeated by the false assertion that immigration controls were racialist because most immigrants happened to be coloured, an argument which could not have been sustained if they had happened to be white.

I would like to think that the lobby which brought about this state of affairs regretted the results of depriving the nation of its homogeneity — but I fear they are still at it.

When a police raid on a club in search of drugs triggered a black riot in Bristol in 1980, the instant response of the race relations pressure groups was that it was a consequence of police harassment, with some arguing that the answer must be, in a multicultural society, the legalization of cannabis.

Last weekend we had Mrs Shirley Williams saying that she and the SDP are considering legalizing or decriminalizing cannabis on the grounds that the present law creates policing problems with the black communities.

So we are exhorted to suppress facts on crime, tailor our policing methods, compose our juries and even change our drug laws in the hope of buying peacefulness. It would not work. A nation is one community, under one law, or it is nothing to anyone's advantage. In the long run, the majority would not accept the veto of a minority in such matters.

What the police figures do is to place a responsibility firmly on the so-called ethnic communities to show, by their cooperation, that they accept actively, in spirit as well as in form, the law of the nation they have come to join.

An article on this page yesterday did not make clear that an award of damages against Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, to the mother of one of his victims was an example of compensation ordered by a court, not of mediation or arbitration.

A new leader in the New Statesman stakes

There are still a few weeks in which to apply for the editorship of the *New Statesman* although the managing director, Johnny Johnson, tells me "plenty" of inquiries are to hand. I am told that some score of letters have been sent to interested parties, explaining the rules by which the choice will be made, setting out the sad plight of the *Statesman*'s circulation figures (37,577 and falling), and reproducing the magazine's first leader, written in 1913 but "still relevant."

The current front-runner is Hugh Stephenson, former editor of *The Times Business News*. This will come as a disappointment to his colleague and fellow-aspirant John Torode, with whom he shares a room at *The Guardian*. The only openly declared candidate so far, Alan Watkins of *The Observer*, is I am sad to report, finding literates in his support hard to muster. He has gone on holiday instead.

Rumours that the forcible elevation of Bruce Page presaged a Social Democrat Coup have not dissuaded some left-wingers from applying. There is one who is, journalistically at least, more attractive than the in-house leftie, feminist Anna Coote.

He is Stuart Weir, deputy editor of *New Society* and once upon a time of this column. Weir is a former director of the Citizens Rights Office and edited *Roof* for Shelter. He was script consultant for Jim Allen's award-winning television play *United Kingdom* and his recent contribution to the Bennite book *Manifesto* argued that there should be a maximum national income of £28,000 (more than the *Statesman* could afford, anyway). He should be able to count on some support from one NS board member, Professor Peter Townsend, who was also among *Manifesto's* contributors.

Despite rumours, and approaches from more than one board member, Christopher Price, MP, will not be trying for the job.

Bountiful

Good news for Welsh minks and cormorants. After 10 years the Welsh Water Authority is to stop paying bounty hunters £2 for each dead rodent and up to £1 for each bird presented to its watermen. The system now abandoned was intended to protect stocks of salmon and trout.

The food chemistry group of the Royal Society of Chemistry began its 1982 programme with appropriate expertise yesterday when a symposium on recent advances in the chemistry of milk and dairy products was introduced by Dr G. C. Cheeseman.

Hard cases

Recently published crime figures may be contributing to some dotty decisions handed down recently from the judicial benches.

A judge at Croydon Crown Court was considering sending a youth convicted of theft to borstal until he heard that he was soon to leave for a month's holiday in Jamaica. The judge then took the opportunity to ban him from Britain for five years. Magistrates at a juvenile court in Welshpool have found a schoolgirl guilty of insulting behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace after hearing that a passer-by was offended by the sight of her sniffing at a plastic bag.

Next case, please.

THE TIMES DIARY

Has the Mekon triumphed? Is Dan Dare, pilot of the future, dead? It would seem so from the first edition of the revived Eagle comic, to be published on March 27. The Mekon, the evil and big-headed green Venusian mastermind, spent the absence of 13 years since Eagle discontinued publication trapped in the core of a drifting meteor. In the first of the new issues he is liberated, but of Dan Dare the only sign is a tombstone in Highgate Cemetery.

PHS will not spoil the fun, but suggests that in due course one of Dan's descendants will be found to carry on the good fight. Watch out for issues five and six!

Herding together

Hurdy-gurdy players of the world will unite in an international hurdy-gurdy society to be launched by Doreen and Michael Muskett in London this May. The hurdy-gurdy is not, repeat not, a barrel organ but a stringed instrument with a keyboard dating back to the twelfth century. It has to be played with one hand while the other is used to turn the handle.

The hurdy-gurdy has been called "the instant evocation of the bucolic" but as the Musketts will show at two lecture recitals in the Purcell Room next month there is also a repertoire of hurdy-gurdy sonatas, concertos and chamber music. Preparatory to the new society's inauguration the Musketts are also holding a seminar for Britain's hurdy-gurdy makers this weekend, and at least half a dozen are expected to attend.

Warning shot

PHS holds out little hope for *The Connoisseur* now that the magazine, acquired by William Randolph Hearst in 1927, is finally being edited and produced in New York. The first American edition, this month's, has a boastful foreword by the editor-in-chief, Thomas Hoving.

In it Hoving mentions "my own favourite photograph in this issue... Seth Joel's shot on pages 100 — 101 with its Renaissance diagonals through the heads." Turn to pages 100 and 101 and one finds a picture of an anonymous American collector hiding his face for security reasons among a clutter of treasures, but Hoving continues: "Raphael himself could not have done better." Come, come.

German win

Having seen to it that the devil does not have all the best tunes the poets and musicians of the Welsh National Eisteddfod are to see that he does not monopolize the best tents either.

In August, the strict temperance elders of the Eisteddfod movement are to try out at Swansea a prefabricated pavilion, cheaper than the steel one they have used in the past. The new model was originally developed by a German firm for use at beer festivals. Despite its origins the German design was much preferred to an Italian rival which, a week before the Eisteddfod team was due to inspect it, blew down.

Congratulations to the new Bishop of Truro, the Right Reverend Peter Mumford, who gets applauded for saying Grace. At a banking dinner in Newquay he clasped hands, closed eyes and said: "O Lord, grant that we may not be like porridge — stiff, stodgy and hard to stir — but like corn flakes — crisp, fresh, and ready to serve."

No belting along

Richard Howell, secretary of the Company of Veteran Motorists, tells me that this band of 80,000 men and women dedicated to advancement of safer motoring has hit an embarrassing snag in its golden jubilee year.

"We did a poll of our members on the proposed legislation to make seatbelts compulsory" he says "and, although I and the executive committee are in favour, three fifths of the membership are against".

Howell himself always wears a seatbelt. "My wife wears one on longer journeys". But is it not said that most accidents happen near home on short journeys? "You try telling people", says Howell wearily.

Stevas double

Norman St John-Stevas leaves for Poland tomorrow to complete a documentary on the Pope for BBC television. His will be the first BBC television documentary team allowed into Poland since the imposition of martial law.

It will film in Warsaw and the south, and around Katowice and Cracow where Pope John Paul II was brought up. The assignment completes a double first for our former arts minister: he also had the first private audience with the Pope to have been filmed for television.

Even chines?

Because he is both a mayor and a hotelier, Bournemouth's first citizen, Gordon Anstee, has been chosen by the Foreign Office for an official visit to the Chinese city of Hangchow, during which he will advise on equipping and running a new hotel for western tourists and businessmen.

Anstee, whose own Broughty Ferry Hotel in Boscombe specializes in offering separate facilities for children, is naturally delighted. Hangchow, the lakeside silk capital of "heavenly beauty", is, he says happily, "the Bournemouth of China."

Anstee leaves at the end of next month, and will be taking his table-tennis bat, but not the mayoral chain of office, which his corporation refuses to risk on the journey. He will also be taking all the ideas he can muster for selling British expertise and equipment; one of the first is that the Chinese should send members of the People's Liberation Army to train with the Royal Army Catering Corps, of which he is a former officer, at Aldershot.

First at the tape

An exhibition at New South Wales House in the Strand to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Sydney Harbour Bridge will include a piece of the ribbon used at the opening, signed by Captain de Groot.

De Groot was the military officer who uninvitedly declared the bridge open, galloping forward on his horse to cut the ribbon with his sword before the Premier of New South Wales, who was supposed to perform the ceremony could get to it.

De Groot said he had been angered by people in the official stand who sat through the National Anthem, and claimed to be better qualified than the Premier to perform the opening because of his war service. The Premier subsequently banned all newsreels of the incident.

PHS



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WHEN THE POLICE CRY 'HELP'

By seeking to re-ignite the debate about capital punishment the Police Federation can hardly be expecting to win this Parliament to its point of view. In July 1979 the House of Commons voted by a majority of 119 against a motion that the death penalty should again be available to the courts. Front and back benches alike would for the most part be reluctant to go over the ground again when neither the arguments nor the facts to which they relate have since been revolutionized. There was no majority in this Parliament for the restoration of capital punishment nor is there likely to be.

The federation's purpose must have a longer view. It is also perhaps to rally public support for the police who are feeling a bit beleaguered — even, in their darker moments, deserted — after the urban rioting last year, the barrage of criticism it brought down on them, the rising trends in most of the more publicly sensitive categories of crime, and the creeping propensity to public violence in word and deed.

Capital punishment is directly relevant to a very small part of this broad field of concern. But because of the acute difficulties that *even its most limited application* gives rise to, and because its presence or absence in the range of penalties available to the courts is quite commonly seen as in some way indicative of the public determination to fight crime, it has to be considered on its merits at any given time.

The moral arguments adduced to show that the state ought not take life in punishment, though weighty and for some minds decisive, do not foreclose the public argument. That must proceed to an examination of the utility of the death penalty for preserving the peace and good order of society. If it can be shown to be a uniquely effective deterrent against criminal activity that poses a standing threat to life and safety, its reintroduction may be necessary. If that cannot be shown, it is better to be without it in view of the admitted difficulties surrounding its administration and the risk of miscarriage of justice.

So far the case for going back to it has not been made out. It is now claimed that circumstances have altered in two respects which shift the balance of the argument. First there is the reported tendency for professional criminals to carry, and use, firearms in furtherance of their crimes, one consequence of which is death or injury to more policemen on duty. Second there is terrorism.

Commonsense suggests that the availability of the death penalty would deter professional criminals from going armed in the commission of their crimes; and there is some, though not conclusive, statistical support for commonsense. There is in all probability a significantly longer prison sentence awaiting a robber who shoots and kills a policeman than awaits the convicted author of a vicious and valuable robbery with violence. But on a rational calculation the difference may not be perceived so great as to outweigh the worth of the possibility of shooting a way out of trouble if disturbed in the act, and so escaping punishment altogether. Under the present penal system there is not a lot that can be done to reverse the conclusion of that calculation. Making such a killing a capital offence would most decisively reverse it. This is a consideration that weighs in favour of the limited restoration of capital punishment.

It is otherwise with terrorism, terrorism of the politically motivated sort at least. In the first place many who kill selectively or indiscriminately for political reasons are fanatics, beyond the reach of rational penal dissuasion. In the second place the drama and ceremonies surrounding capital trials and executions invite retaliatory threats and killings, and may be turned to advantage by the terrorists' propaganda agencies. No one who was awake when republican prisoners in the Maze prison were starving themselves to death will be in doubt as to the measure of the likely agitation if they had been dying, not at their own hands, but in a British hangman's noose.

Capital punishment would be worse than useless against the brand of terrorism to which the United Kingdom is now subjected. As a general specific against terrorism it may possibly be decisive in favourable circumstances if applied with the freedom and intensity of counter-terror. That option is not to be considered in this realm.

So of the two considerations freshly adduced in favour the restoration of the death penalty one is counter-indicative, the other is positive. But before anyone concludes from that that a case has been made out, he has to meet this difficulty. It is not proposed that all homicides *should be hanging offences*: only some, of a particularly socially threatening kind. The death penalty is rightly seen as standing apart from all *other penalties* as uniquely dreadful; and unique also in as much as, once imposed, it cannot be lifted if shown to have been imposed in error. *Being a penalty in a class by itself*, it is justifiable and fitting only if the crimes to which it attaches are also in a class by themselves, similarly defined by their being uniquely heinous.

In practice that cannot be done: at any rate the congruence was signally absent from the distinctions made between capital and non-capital murder before the penalty was suspended and then abolished (except for high treason) in the 1960s, and no one has since shown how the congruence can be achieved. Without it the death penalty would be a capricious, suspect chronically disturbing element in the penal system. The argument from deterrence would have to be very powerful indeed to overcome that objection; and however it is rationally assessed, it does not come out as strong as that.

Simply to repel the case put forward by the Police Federation is not enough. Nor is there any need to impugn their motives or suspect their intentions in playing on public opinion. The police stand out in front of us for the principle of order and the sway of the law against ever more sophisticated criminal techniques and against lawless and violent inclinations that do not diminish and probably increase. They are not obviously winning the containment. They are subjected to much studied political misrepresentation, in answering which they are not always well served by their most loquacious spokesmen.

Against these odds they remain to a general extent disciplined, civil, honest, capable and identified with the community. We are fortunate. But it is as much the general body of citizens as the police forces themselves that will cause that favoured state to be either preserved or lost. They need our moral and active help. We need to give it, for our sake as much as theirs.

A PROMISE AND A THREAT

Mr Brezhnev's remarks on nuclear weapons in Europe contain a mixture or conciliation and threats which is fairly familiar. He announced that he was halting the deployment of SS–20 missiles, and that if Nato agreed not to deploy the new Pershing and Cruise missiles he would "carry out a unilateral reduction of the number of our nuclear weapons in Europe as part of the future reductions agreed upon". If, on the other *hand*, the Americans start "practical preparations" for the deployment of their new missiles he would take "retaliatory steps that would put the *other side*, *including the* United States itself, its own territory, in an analogous position".

First the offer, then the threats. The *Soviet Union* has already deployed about 300 SS–20s with three warheads each. Since they are mobile and can reach western Europe from behind the Urals it is meaningless to offer to reduce the number "in Europe". Moreover, it is very probable that 300 is about the number the Soviet Union intended to deploy anyway, so the "freeze" may amount to nothing more than the completion of a programme — *though* the Americans say they have spotted new sites both east and west of the Urals. If the Americans were to respond by not deploying the new weapons the European theatre would be left with a substantial nuclear imbalance in favour of the Russians.

Of course it can be argued that a strict theatre balance is unnecessary because the Americans have plenty of long-range weapons with which they could respond to a Soviet nuclear attack on western Europe, so there is no strictly military need for the Pershings and Cruise missiles. But these weapons were originally intended to meet European fears that the Americans would not engage their strategic systems, and thereby put their own territory at risk, in response to a limited nuclear attack on Europe. The weapons were to provide an intermediate level of response and a symbol of American commitment to Europe. Since then, sections of European public opinion have come to regard them as demonstrating America's willingness to fight a limited nuclear war in Europe, and in a sense they are, in so far it is assumed that the Russians would be more deterred from attacking western Europe if they believed the Americans could respond without necessarily risking a strategic exchange. But distrust of Mr Reagan drove many people to choose the more pessimistic interpretation of a necessarily ambiguous position.

The situation now is that Nato cannot allow Soviet pressure to change its mind. The Nato decision was in fact perfectly reasonable, since even if the new weapons are not absolutely vital militarily they do serve three very useful purposes. They counter the psychological effects that would follow from a large imbalance of nuclear weapons in Europe; they provide added deterrence against a Soviet threat to western Europe; and *they* have already provided useful impetus towards negotiation. The Russians are obviously worried by them, especially as they could arrive on Soviet territory with much less warning than long-range weapons. Hence Mr Brezhnev's continuing efforts to prevent their deployment.

But if there is nothing very new in his offers, there is a new element in his threat of "retaliatory steps" which would involve putting American territory in an "analogous position". The only way of doing this would be to deploy missiles in such a way as to reduce the warning time available to the United States. The Americans have therefore concluded that he may be thinking of putting missiles into Cuba or Central America, though submarines *could do the job too*.

It seems unlikely that the Russians would wish at this moment to provoke a replay of the Cuban missile crisis of 1962, which brought the superpowers close to war. Admittedly their strategic position is better now than it was then, but the risks would still be high. Probably, therefore, Mr Brezhnev is aiming his remarks more at west European public opinion than at the White House itself. But he *knows* that *American* opinion is also developing more concern about nuclear weapons so he may feel it a good moment for a long-range strategic strike in the psychological war which surrounds the negotiations in Geneva.

Now that these negotiations *have recessed* until May there is a good opportunity for reflection. It should not be influenced by Soviet threats, but it should take the obvious *level of Soviet concern* as a sign that behind the Soviet Union's public postures there may be some real willingness to work towards an agreement.

Italian mail delays

From Monsignor Bruno S. James

Sir, I think it is important for any of your readers who may have contacts in Italy to know that the Italian posts, always bad, are now *a disaster. Letters posted* to me during November have never arrived; at the best letters from England take, on an average, 10 days to a fortnight to arrive, sometimes more. Letters from Rome to Naples take, on an average, at least 10 days to arrive. It helps to send letters for Italy express, but it costs £1 and does not make very much difference.

English and Americans living in Rome would be *well* advised to post their letters to England or America at the Vatican Post Office. This post is efficient and the personnel are polite and helpful. Like everything else in the Vatican, it is also spotlessly clean.

Yours sincerely,
BRUNO S. JAMES,
Villa Ferretti,
Via *Miano* 73,
Capodimonte,
Napoli.
March 1.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Effect of Pope's visit on unity

From the Bishop of Chelmsford and the Right Reverend B.C. Butler

Sir, The English Anglican-Roman Catholic Committee (the national body charged with relations between our two churches), of which we are co-chairmen, met in *London on March 9. We wish* to record the welcome of our committee for the forthcoming pastoral visit of HH Pope John Paul II to this country. The Pope himself on more than one occasion has stressed his hope that this visit will further the cause of Christian unity in Great Britain, and an equally strong concern has been present in the *thinking and planning of those* who are organizing the visit. We warmly share this hope for its ecumenical possibilities.

It would be unrealistic to pretend that there is not con*siderable anxiety about the visit* felt by some members of all the churches. But these concerns do not, in our view, outweigh the positive gains which we look for and hope for from this visit.

The Pope's presence in this country, in May, cannot be dissociated from the publication within the next month of the final report of Anglican/Roman Catholic International Commission (ARCIC) and in particular from ARCIC's discussion of the role of the Papacy. Yet the two things must not be confused, and in particular we must not expect the visit itself to solve the theological problems discussed by ARCIC.

On May 29 the Pope will be the guest of the Archbishop of Canterbury at a great service in Canterbury Cathedral in which representatives of all the principal Christian traditions in England will be taking part. This service will be followed by a time of "serious and well prepared *discussion" between the Pope* and the leaders of these churches. In his presidential address to the General Synod of the Church of England the Archbishop of Canterbury spoke about the service, which he hoped would give us "the right model for our attitudes to this visit". Three emphases will be embodied: "First, welcome; then, affirmation of a common baptismal faith. Finally, affirmation of our common hope and vision for the future."

We identify ourselves with the Archbishop's words and call *upon all Christian people in this* country to make the most of the great positive opportunities which will be presented to us by the Pope's visit. In particular we hope it will provide a challenge to deeper commitment to unity among ordinary church members.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN CHELMSFORD,
CHRISTOPHER BUTLER,
Bishopscourt,
Chelmsford,
Essex.
March 16.

Oil embargo issues

From Dr George Garai

Sir, Sir John Wilton is right when he says (March 8) that October, 1973, was not one of the finer moments for the American-European alliance, but for a different reason.

While Israel was being attacked and fighting for survival, and while America was trying to fly ammunition and spare parts which Israel needed desperately, America's European allies not only refused to help but denied America the use of European airports and refuelling facilities.

There are two ways of looking at the obligations of an alliance. *Sir John Wilton's viewpoint* seems to be that because Europe was more dependent on Arab oil than was America, Israel should have been sacrificed for the sake of Europe's needs. Luckily, America did not share that view. Had she done so history would not have looked kindly on the Western alliance.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE GARAI,
Acting General Secretary,
The Zionist Federation of
Great Britain and Ireland,
Balfour House,
741 High Road,
Finchley, N12.
March 9.

The new poor

From Miss Astrid Moses

Sir, On first reading, Dr Peter Bird's letter (March 10) appears to make a valid point, *viz* poor, shivering academics contrasted with the luxurious life-style enjoyed by industrial tycoonery. However, I am sure that if Dr Bird ventured out from his chilly cloister he might well find even more arctic *conditions, possibly* even coarser toilet tissue.

Any graduate fortunate enough to succeed in obtaining employment in these hard times can look forward to a life of stress, pressure, tension and competition in equal measure if he or she is going to survive in industry. Perhaps they should be allowed to enjoy a spot of high living before stepping on to the treadmill.

Incidentally, it is highly unlikely that any large company would pay £50 per night for an hotel *room as they almost* invariably enjoy special low rates with the various hotel groups.

I am also wondering whether Dr Bird wrote his letter to you in a 60-minute lunch break, as I am doing now.

Yours faithfully,
ASTRID MOSES,
3 Eden Road,
Molescroft,
Beverley,
North Humberside.
March 11.

Far-sighted policy for electricity

From Professor J. M. Cassels, FRS

Sir, In a report, "Power chiefs criticized over wasted electricity" (March 15), you set out, whether fully or not, criticisms of the "power chiefs" by the Electricity Consumers' Council. The main thrust of the criticisms appears to be that the "power chiefs" *have been stupid and greedy in* presiding over the growth of the Central Electricity Generating Board to the size it is today.

As an observer, and often a critic, of the CEGB I would like to express the view that such comment is unfair. Curiously enough the real culprit is not mentioned in your report — the fact that in this country it seems to take 10-15 years to finish a major power station. With a lead time so long the "power chiefs" would have to be clairvoyant to get the system right, and certainly they are not that.

If we look back 15 years we see Mr Heath's government trying to urge the country into growth at 4 per cent pa by telling every important industrial sector not to mind what the others were doing, *but to see that it was itself doing* its independent bit towards a more active future. The "power chiefs" duly did their bit by planning a very large electricity system and setting into motion the elements that had a long lead time, the power stations.

It is by this process that we have arrived at a generating system which is too large for the country as it is, unfortunately wallowing in the depths of a depression instead of growing steadily at 4 per cent pa. We should not seek to blame the "power chiefs" (nor, in my opinion, Mr Heath) for a national political and economic experiment which perhaps should have been tried but which, quite simply, failed.

What we should do is to inquire more actively and publicly why we cannot build power stations in a time span more like that required to win a major world war, say, six years. If we could do that we should have a very much better chance of planning our needs correctly in future.

What is wrong? Do government and Whitehall fail to give the CEGB adequate delegated authority? Does the CEGB over-engineer its stations so that they are just too elaborate? Does a left-wing element in the unions seek to damage the country where it is vulnerable by promoting trouble on the building sites?

Do we encourage the men who build a power station as we ought to?

At the moment, as I understand it, the labour force that works on a power station is sacked when it is finished. If that is so, then no wonder they work a little slowly. Should we not try to build up an experienced and skilful labour force by arranging that good men who finish one power station will find *another waiting for them to* start? There could, say, be a bonus on a sliding scale for veterans working on their second or subsequent power station.

I suggest that we ought to be *seeking the answers to questions* like these, rather than trying to shift the blame for an unfortunate history on to the shoulders of a few.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. CASSELS,
University of Liverpool,
Department of Physics,
Oliver Lodge Laboratory,
Oxford Street,
Liverpool.
March 16.

Closing the frontiers

From Lord Hatch of Lusby

Sir, On March 4 I was informed by a minister of the Foreign Office in the House of Lords that the number of British citizens *receiving supplements for service* overseas has fallen from 4,083 in 1979 to 2,975 in 1981. The minister added that the reductions are expected to continue at about 10 per cent per annum over the next few years.

When the increase in fees for overseas students at our universities is added to the reduction in British citizens enabled to serve abroad, it is clear that our communications with the rest of the world are undergoing a drastic change.

The minister does not seem perturbed about this deteriora*tion in our* relations with other peoples. He even suggested that foreign governments "sometimes choose to use the aid funds for other purposes", though he must have known that it is the British *Government which has delib*erately reduced supplementation without giving the other governments any choice.

I believe that many people in this country, not least in the *business world*, are more concerned than the Government with this increasing evidence of British insularity. When I try to recruit British staff to the University of Zambia I am told that there is little chance of doing so as our supplements have been cut from 75 to 36 and will continue to fall.

When I am asked to advise graduates as to where they should take their higher degrees I am told that fees at British universities are twice as high as in the United States. This *drastically changing relationship* between Britain and the rest of the world is taking place almost unnoticed. I believe that a great many people in this country would be seriously concerned about its effects, particularly on the younger generation, if the Government openly stated their policy intentions.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HATCH,
House of Lords.
March 8.

Mansion House plans

From the President of the Royal Town Planning Institute

Sir, If our cities are ever to break away from their stale nineteenth and twentieth-century forms the planning authorities will need to take a relaxed view of schemes like that of Mr Palumbo. It is very easy for planners to ask themselves whether the scheme is good enough or whether it is better than what is there at present, but by asking these questions we stifle initiative and change.

They are not the questions which planning law expects us to ask. Change may not always be for the better, but we shall never know unless we try it out.

Personally I find the design for the Mies van der Rohe building less stimulating than similar buildings abroad and there is little inspiration in the layout for the square. These are not good planning reasons for refusal and are offset by my general admiration for the concept. So perhaps this is a chance to show that we live in a dynamic and progressive society which does not see the city as a period piece to be *preserved at all costs.*

These remarks are not directed purely to the form of the city. It would be equally sensible to encourage thinking about its function and we should be wary of substantial public investment where this serves only to maintain nineteenth and twentieth-century functions which are out of date. Sadly, alternative functions are not being given full consideration in some cities and we are prone to treat the symptoms rather than the causes of urban decline. But that is a bigger issue.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW THORBURN,
President, The Royal Town
Planning Institute,
26 Portland Place, W1.
March 8.

National service

From Mr Desmond Neligan

Sir, Prior to 1960, when there was compulsory National Service, provision was made by the 1948 National Service Act for application to be made to an independent committee for postponement of call-up on the ground that hardship would be caused to the applicant, and/or to his dependants.

The proportion of such applications to the young men in fact conscripted was, no doubt, very small; nevertheless, in the event of the committee refusing to grant postponement, appeal lay to "the umpire", a barrister ap*pointed by the Crown to hear the* appeals.

It happened that from 1955 until the abolition of National Service in 1960 I was the umpire under the 1948 Act and heard appeals in England, Scotland and Wales. I have no recollection of the number of them, which formed only a small proportion of the applications that came before the committees, but I *do* recall that in the vast majority of cases the grounds of the appeal were completely genuine.

May it not, perhaps, be inferred from the fact that the majority of conscripts did not *apply for postponement* of call-up, and from the further fact that the majority of those who made such applications had good grounds for doing so, that in the late 1950s young men *and* their *relatives accepted* National Service as one of the facts of life? Is there any good reason for *supposing* that some form of national service would not be equally acceptable today?

Yours faithfully,
DESMOND NELIGAN,
Frobishers,
Danhill Crossroads,
West Chiltington,
Pulborough,
Sussex.
March 11.

Cattle market welfare

From Mr A. C. W. Hart

Sir, The reason for the RSPCA inspectorate reduction about which Mr J. S. R. Griffith complains (March 11) is simply money. The RSPCA faced a deficit of almost £2m for 1982. Stringent cuts were necessary throughout. Unlike Government or industry, we cannot put up charges if costs exceed money available.

Our inspectors will still attend *markets. Spot checks will still be* made. Our inspectors will just not be able to spend quite as long as hitherto at each market. Our resources in any event could never allow us to attend each of the 500 markets all the time.

We would prefer to see animals slaughtered near the point of production rather than transported up to 200 miles or more for commercial reasons.

We have indeed an RSPCA markets working party *sitting* currently. This is investigating all aspects of market welfare. It is receiving evidence from all involved in markets including the veterinary profession and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The report when published towards the end of the year is likely to require stringent improvements.

Yours faithfully,
ANELAY HART,
Chairman of the Council,
Royal Society for the Prevention
of Cruelty *to Animals*,
Causeway, Horsham,
West Sussex.
March 15.

Pirating of film cassettes

From Mr Michael Winner

Sir, I have recently been made aware of the extraordinary volume of illegal business *of selling* pirated film cassettes in this country. My film *Death Wish II*, has the dubious distinction of being the fastest ever available on *the underground* market. Not only are illegal video tapes sold all over England at this moment, but I also understand it has been playing in pubs in Dublin for some six weeks, and is available via roundsmen in Hastings on a door-to-door basis!

Last year the American Trade Association estimated that film rentals worldwide lost through *illegal* video sales of films amounted to £500m. This figure will have increased substantially by now. One hundred million pounds was reckoned to be lost by United Kingdom cinemas alone.

Prosecutions are hampered by the 1956 Copyright Act, which provides penalties of 40 shillings to £50. Since cinema managers have reported being offered £4,000 to "lend" *films to pirates* overnight, even private actions for damages are insignificant in relation to the problem. I understand the highest award in this case is £12,000 damages and £8,000 costs.

Lord Fletcher is now steering a Bill through the House of Lords which, if passed, will make it illegal to sell a pirated video, which would transform the situation. It is to be hoped that his Bill will pass the House of Lords and then find time in the Commons, even though as estimated £100m will have been lost in this country by the time it becomes law. Included in that, presumably, is a vast loss to the Inland Revenue, and thus to the nation.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL WINNER,
Scimitar Films Ltd,
6-8 Sackville Street, W1.
March 4.

Conflict of interest

From Mr J. Raymond Hawthorn

Sir, We realise of course that journalists — and editors, perhaps — are people who have mortgages and not building society accounts. Hence the general jubilation when the rates come down. But in this same country of ours there are very *many people, especially the old*, to whom building society interest is a major part of income, and they do not share this feeling.

Some are in fact now losing a sixth of the income from their savings, but no table appears on your front page to illustrate their loss, nor do interviewers badger the societies' spokesmen to think of their impoverished investors.

Is it too much to hope that you, Sir, at least, will see that your staff give fair weight to this side of the transaction? After all, whose money is it that you are borrowing?

I am, Sir, yours, etc,
J. R. HAWTHORN,
Mayfield,
Pembridge,
Leominster,
Herefordshire.
March 13.

Interpreting statistics

From Mr D. W. Frith

Sir, I read with interest David Walker's article (March 3) about unemployment amongst non-whites. It seemed a pity, however, that the census results shown in the accompanying diagram were not discussed in the text since there is a danger of misinterpretation of the figures presented.

The first principle to get straight is that only birthplace information is available from the 1981 census. Clearly there will be some correspondence with the concept "non-white" but the non-white population born in this *country cannot be measured* using 1981 census data. Thus the figures quoted cannot be for "concentrations of non-white people" as the title states.

Not only this, but the pro*portions given are* for the population living in households with heads born in the New Commonwealth and Pakistan (NCWP) which will obviously include non-NCWP-born members *of these households* but miss the NCWP-born in other households. Also included in the census figures will be people not traditionally thought of as non-white. For instance Haringey's *sizable Cypriot population.*

Yours faithfully,
DAVID FRITH, Borough
Planning Officer,
Borough of Haringey,
Hornsey Town Hall,
The Broadway,
Crouch End, N8.
March 8.

Operas in contest

From Mr Mosco Carner

Sir, In his review of *Margot la Rouge* (February 22) your music critic, Paul Griffiths, asserts that, while Delius's opera was written for the Concorso Sonzogno of 1902, a similar contest was organized by the rival firm of Ricordi a dozen years earlier that brought forth *Cavalleria Rusticana* as the winning work.

The facts are quite different. For one thing, Ricordi never sponsored an open competition and, for another, he rejected Mascagni's opera, when Puccini showed him its score, out of hand, saying that "I do not believe in it" — one of the few *miscalculations ever made by this* shrewd judge of operatic winners.

Mascagni did enter the Sonzogno contest and won it in 1890 with sensational acclaim.

Yours faithfully,
MOSCO CARNER,
14 Elsworthy Road, NW3.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
March 17: The Sultan of Oman this morning drove to St James's Palace in a Carriage Procession, accompanied by a Captain's Escort with Standard of the Household Cavalry, under the command of Captain John Gorman, The Life Guards, and received High Commissioners of the Commonwealth Countries and Ambassadors in London.

His Majesty visited No 10 Downing Street and had talks with the Prime Minister and Government Ministers and afterwards was entertained at luncheon by the Prime Minister on behalf of Her Majesty's Government.

The Sultan of Oman was entertained at a Banquet by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London at Guildhall.

The Duke of Kent was present.

Before the banquet a Court of Common Council was held and The Sultan of Oman received an Address of Welcome.

The Queen, Colonel-in-Chief, 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers, received Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Radford upon the relinquishment of his appointment as Commanding Officer, and Lieutenant-Colonel John Wright upon his assumption of the appointment.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh this evening attended the "Authors of the Year" Party at the Martini Terrace, New Zealand House.

Having been received upon arrival by the Lord Mayor of Westminster (Councillor G. I. Harley), Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were escorted to the Party by the Managing Director of Hatchards (Mr Thomas Joy) and the Chairman (Mr Ian Chapman).

The Countess of Airlie, the Right Hon Sir Philip Moore and Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel-in-Chief of The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, visited the Regiment today for its St Patrick's Day Parade at Bhurtpore Barracks, Tidworth.

His Royal Highness, attended by Major John Cargin, was received by the Colonel of the Regiment (Major-General J. M. Strawson).

The Duke of Edinburgh was present this evening at a dinner in aid of The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme and the Sussex Division of the St John's Ambulance Association at the Inn on the Park, Hamilton Place, W.1.

Lord Rupert Nevill was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE
March 17: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this morning attended the Irish Guards' St Patrick's Day Parade at the Guards Depot, Pirbright.

Ruth, Lady Fermoy and Captain Ashe Windham were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
March 17: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, as patron, visited Crosby Hall, Cheyne Walk, London, this evening.

Miss Jane Egerton-Warburton was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester today visited King's Lynn, Norfolk and opened the Crown and Magistrates' Courts and Probation Offices. His Royal Highness was entertained to Luncheon in Trinity Guildhall by the Mayor of the Borough of King's Lynn and West Norfolk (Mr J. C. Reader).

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
March 17: The Duke of Kent, President of The Scout Association, today received Major-General Michael Walsh on his appointment as Chief Scout.

The Duchess of Kent this evening attended a Gala Concert given by the Orchestra of the Royal College of Music in aid of the Hampstead Old People's Housing Trust, which was held at the Merchant Taylors' Hall, EC2.

Mrs Alan Henderson was in attendance.

A memorial service for Sir Eric Eastwood will be held in the Queen's Chapel of the Savoy, Savoy Hill, today at noon.

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Mr William Bishop will be held today at St Margaret's Church, Westminster, at 11.30am.

Full relations with Vatican resumed

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The establishment of full diplomatic relations between the British Government and the Holy See, which has caused controversy in some political and ecclesiastical circles, is to be formally consummated today when the Apostolic Pronuncio to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Mgr Bruno Heim, presents his credentials to the Queen at Buckingham Palace.

It will be the first time since the time of Queen Mary in the sixteenth century that England and the Pope have enjoyed a normal diplomatic relationship, although King James II took steps in that direction in the seventeenth century. It was one of the reasons why he was forced into exile.

Mgr Heim will be carried by royal carriage from Belgravia to the Palace. The journey from the nunciature in Wimbledon, south London, was deemed to be too long for the usual privilege of carriage transport from embassy to palace.

The British diplomatic relationship with the Holy See dates from the First World War when a minister was accredited to the papal court. At that time the Vatican State had not yet been brought into existence by international treaty. The British legation was maintained throughout the inter-war period, and in the 1930s an apostolic delegation was opened by the Holy See in London, with no official status.

In the Second World War the British legation at the Vatican became an important diplomatic listening post, but at that time it was held that constitutional grounds prohibited the British Government from making the relationship reciprocal. Until 1979 the Apostolic Delegate enjoyed no diplomatic privileges, but they were granted at that time on a special basis, with diplomatic status for the delegation office in Wimbledon.

At the same time the Government instituted an inquiry into the validity of the objections to full diplomatic recognition, and that concluded last autumn that there were no longer any inhibitions. In a parliamentary reply in January Mr Humphrey Atkins, Lord Privy Seal, said: "The maintenance at the Holy See of the only permanent legation was an anomally based on historical considerations which have long lost their significance." The status of legation implies that recognition is not fully mutual.

The nunciature itself stated at that time that there were no difficulties on the Holy See's side about the acceptance of a full ambassador from Britain, representing the entire United Kingdom area of jurisdiction including Northern Ireland. Full diplomatic recognition was also said to extinguish whatever residual force still survived from the exchange of anathemas of the sixteenth century, such as the Pope's attempt to depose Elizabeth I as a heretic.

This diplomatic rapprochement has since been criticized by several Conservative MPs, and by leaders of the British Free churches, on the ground that Parliament and the people should have been consulted first. The Foreign Office stated that diplomatic relations do not, in general, require parliamentary edorsement. Full diplomatic relations with the Holy See were regarded as in Britain's diplomatic interests, and it was pointed out that all but one of Britain's EEC partners also maintain full relations.

Technically relations are established with the Holy See, an entity in international law independent of the Vatican State which was granted recognition by the international community by the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

John Manning

The Sultan of Oman greeting Sergeant-Major Cyril Phillips of the Yeoman of the Guard at a reception at St James's Palace yesterday. Mr Phillips was Academy Sergeant-Major when the Sultan was at Sandhurst.

OBITUARY

SIR GEOFFREY VICKERS, VC

Distinguished record of military and public service

Sir Geoffrey Vickers, VC, solicitor, administrator and author, who died on March 16 at the age of 87, won his Victoria Cross in the First World War while serving with The Sherwood Foresters.

After the war he qualified as a solicitor and was a partner in the well-known firm of Slaughter and May from 1926 to 1945. He touched public life at several points for his sympathies and interests were wide. In the Second World War he was recommissioned with the rank of colonel and was specially employed. From 1941 to 1945 he was seconded as Deputy Director-General, Ministry of Economic Warfare in charge of economic intelligence and was also a member of the Joint Intelligence Committee of the Chiefs of Staff. After the war he spent two years as legal adviser to the National Coal Board and from 1948 to 1955 was board member in charge of manpower, education, health and welfare. He sat on many public and professional bodies including the London Passenger Transport Board, the council of the Law Society and the Medical Research Council. From 1951 to 1967 he was chairman of the research committee of the Mental Health Research Fund (of which he was founder member) and was an honorary fellow of the Royal College of Psychiatrists.

His service on important bodies bore fruit in a large number of thoughtful papers and half a dozen books exploring the institutional frame of modern society. He was a keen sailor who had owned several boats over the years which he had sailed competitively coming second in the Fastnet Race shortly before the Second World War.

Charles Geoffrey Vickers V.C., was born on October 13, 1894, the son of Charles Henry Vickers, of Leicester.

He was educated at Oundle School, and at Merton College Oxford. He went up in October 1913 to read for Classical Moderations and in due course for "Greats", but war having broken out in August 1914 he joined the Army. He was gazetted a second Lieutenant in The Sherwood Foresters, and joined the 7th (Robin Hood) Battalion.

He took part in the heavy fighting which took place in Belgium, being engaged chiefly in the operations in the neighbourhood of Ypres. His great opportunity, which brought him his VC, came at the Battle of Loos in 1915.

Coming up from the supporting troops to the front line trench on October 13, his twenty-first birthday, he was ordered to hold with his company, that part of the front line between the 5th Brigade, which was on his left, and the 138th Brigade, which was on his right.

Next day, he received orders to select a party and go the relief of another officer of the same battalion (Captain Warren) who was holding a position in the Hohenzollern Redoubt. He reached Captain Warren, and saw that the barricade at the north-west of the redoubt must be defended. The enemy were bombing the barricade incessantly, and Vickers decided to take charge of the British counter-bombing himself.

The few bomb throwers he had with him were quickly wounded and put out of action, and Vickers found himself the sole defender of the barricade. So heavy was the enemy's attack that their bombs practically destroyed the barricade and it was found necessary to construct a second one farther back, and Vickers ordered that to be done.

With great difficulty sufficient material was got together and the work of building was begun. All that time Vickers had been defending what was left of the original barricade, and succeeded in keeping the enemy at bay. Meanwhile an appeal had been sent to the rear for reinforcements, and they arrived just as the second barricade had been completed, and at the moment when he fell wounded between the old and the new defences.

He was rescued from his perilous position and brought in by his comrades. The announcement of the award to him of the Victoria Cross was published in the London Gazetté of November 18, 1915.

He was to see a great deal more fighting before the war ended. As second in command of the 1st Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment, he served until the Armistice, taking part in the fighting at Kemmel, and on the Aisne. In 1918, he was awarded the Croix de Guerre.

In 1918, he married Helen Tregoning, daughter of A. H. Newton. The marriage, of which there were two children, a son and a daughter, was dissolved in 1934. He married secondly in 1935 Ethel Ellen, youngest daughter of Mr H. R. B. Tweed. Of this marriage there was one son. Lady Vickers died in 1972.

DR I. S. PEARSALL

Dr Ian Stewart Pearsall died suddenly on March 8 at the early age of 53.

He was head of the Fluid Mechanics Division of the National Engineering Laboratory at East Kilbride, near Glasgow.

Son of Professor W. H. Pearsall F.R.S. and Marjory Williamson, he suffered in boyhood from serious complications following scarlet fever, but by his mother's careful nursing he was able to complete his education at Morecambe Grammar School, take an engineering course at University College London and thereafter lead a normal life.

He took his Ph.D on the subject of the hydraulics of surge tanks under Professor Lloyd Evans at UCL, and then went to East Kilbride in 1954, where he worked largely on cavitation, developing a supercavitating pump as well as being concerned in maritime applications of his work.

He was given a Wolfe Award by the Department of Industry (1970) and received the T. Bernard Hall Prize of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, as well as becoming a D.Sc of the University of London. He took the chair of several technical committees of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers in the fluid machinery field, in which he was widely known both nationally and abroad.

He leaves a widow, daughter and a son.

LORD BUTLER

The Countess of Birkenhead writes:

Much has been written about the late Lord Butler, praising his achievements in the world of education and as a statesman and politician who had held in turn most of the great offices of state.

But another very important side of his character has been little mentioned, and that is his love of literature. He was extraordinarily well read, both in French and English, and in 1951 he became president of the Royal Society of Literature in succession to Field-Marshal Lord Wavell.

For the next 30 years, during which he was leading an intensely busy and exhausting life, he never ceased to take a lively interest in the affairs of the society and never failed to take the chair at the annual general meeting or to present personally the honour of Companion of Literature, conferred by the society on such distinguished writers as Winston Churchill, John Masefield, Somerset Maugham, Aldous Huxley and Edmund Blunden, with all of whose work he was familiar.

His conduct of the annual general meeting was a model of how such things should be done and when he presented the society's annual prizes for two, or sometimes three, books published during the preceeding year, he always, however deeply involved in the responsibilities of his public life, insisted on having copies some time before the meeting, so that he could read and appreciate them himself and enjoy talking about them with their authors. He will be very sadly missed by the Fellows and members of the Royal Society of Literature.

Latest wills

Mr Stanley Masterton Slater, of Margate, Kent, left estate valued at £131,168 net. He left personal legacies totalling £5,000, and the residue to benefit the restoration of Canterbury Cathedral.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Sykes, Sir Charles, FRS, of Dore, Sheffield, director of Thomas Firth and John Brown steel firm, 1944-73 .... £101,336

Yates, Mr Michael Thorpe, of Malton, North Yorkshire £204,940

Luscombe, Mr Percy William, of Kingsbridge, Devon £329,864

Weaver, Mr Albert Edgar, of Frampton Cotterell, Avon £381,468

Archbishop to visit Nigeria

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, is to visit Nigeria for three weeks, starting in the middle of next month.

Nigeria has one of the largest Anglican churches in Africa, and the Nigerian church is headed by an African archbishop. All the diocesan bishops are African.

The Athenaeum

The committee of The Athenaeum has under the provisions of Rule II of the club, which empowers the annual election of a certain number of persons of distinguished eminence in science, literature or the arts, or for their public services, elected the following to membership: Sir Robin Day, Lord Scarman and Sir Edgar Williams.

Christening

The infant daughter of Mr and Mrs John Cotton was christened Charlotte Sophie in Brussels on Thursday, February 18. The godparents are Mr Raymond Storms, Marchese Guilio Ripa di Meana, Mr David Cotton, Mme Maurice Lippens, Mrs Michael Fleming and Mlle Catherine de Creeft.

Polam Hall

Scholarships awarded to: Clare Renwick (Alice Ottley) and Alison Byfield (Glenhow).

Sixth form scholarships to: Helen Edgar (Carmel) and Anne McCune (Polam).

Oxford proctors admitted

Oxford University formally admitted its two new proctors yesterday in a ceremony at Convocation House.

Mr Richard Cooper, of Brasenose College, and Mr Ian Butler, of Christ Church, received the Latin charge of watch and ward over the university from Mr Geoffrey Warnock, the Vice-Chancellor.

Birthdays today



Mr Patrick Kavanagh, deputy commissioner, Metropolitan Police, who is 59.

Sir Edmund Bacon, 79; Mr Pat Eddery, 30; Major-General C. L. Firbank, 79; Sir William Fraser, 53; Sir Peter Kent, 69; Sir Robin McAlpine, 76; Mr Alan Sapper, 51; the Hon John Silkin, MP, 59; Lord Strathspey, 70.

Common to be nature reserve

Langford Heathfield Common, a beauty spot near Wellington, Somerset, which is noted for its wildlife including a rare butterfly population, is to become the county's largest nature reserve.

The 180-acre site is of special scientific interest and has been bought by the Somerset Trust for Nature Conservation for £18,000 with the help of grants.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr G. Stewart and Miss T. Henry
The engagement is announced between Gordon, younger son of Mr A. L. Stewart, of Luton, Bedfordshire, and the late Mrs Christina Stewart, and Teresa Violet, eldest daughter of Sir James Henry, Bt, and Lady Henry, of Hampton, Middlesex.

Mr R. Bean and Miss C. Adie
The engagement is announced between Richard, eldest son of Mrs J. L. Bean and the late Richard Burbank Bean, of Hampton, New Hampshire United States, and Chantal, daughter of Mrs M. B. Adie, of Paris, and Mr W. A. C. Adie, of Victoria, Australia.

Mr R. Bickerton and Miss J. C. Yearsley
The engagement is announced between Roger, younger son of Mr and Mrs H. E. S. Bickerton, of Southgate, and Jennifer elder daughter of Colonel and Mrs D. R. Yearsley, of West Clandon Surrey.

Mr C. A. Cameron and Miss G. C. Baglione
The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of the late Lt Col A. A. Cameron and Mrs Cameron, of Virginia Water, Surrey, and Gabrielle, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. A. Baglione, of Pully, Switzerland.

Mr J. F. Darcy and Miss B. A. Mountain
The engagement is announced between John Francis, eldest son of Dr and Mrs Douglas Darcy, of Sevenoaks, Kent, and Bernadette Ann, Second daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Eric Mountain, of Huyton, Merseyside.

Mr S. J. G. Day and Miss D. L. Clyde
The engagement is announced between Simon, son of Mr and Mrs J. Day, of Wolborough Hill School, Newton Abbot, Devon, and Deborah, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Clyde, of West Dodscott Cottage, St Giles-in-the-Wood, Torrington, Devon.

Mr F. A. Grant-Suttie and Miss C. F. Ginsburgh
The engagement is announced between Francis Aeneas, elder son of Mr and Mrs Ian Grant-Suttie, of Washington DC, and Woodstock, Vermont, and Carolyn Forrest, elder daughter of Major-General (USAF ret) and Mrs Robert Ginsburgh, of Chevy Chase, Maryland.

Mr J. E. Horrocks and Miss M. J. Arthur
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, eldest son of Mr and Mrs John D. Horrocks, of Maidenhead and Kuala Lumpur, and Melanie Jane, only daughter of His Honour Judge and Mrs John Rhys Arthur, of Caldy, Wirral.

Mr G. J. Ivory and Miss E. Rivard
The engagement is announced between Gavin, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. A. Ivory, of Tockenham, Wiltshire, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. Rivard, of Montreal Canada.

Mr J. A. T. Rutherford and Miss S. M. Burnett
The engagement is announced between John, younger son of Professor and Mrs Andrew Rutherford, of 150 Hamilton Place, Aberdeen, and Susan, youngest daughter of the late Principal George M. Burnett and of Mrs Burnett, of 22 Mortonhall Road, Edinburgh.

Dr G. J. de Lacey and Miss E. Francis
The engagement is announced between Gerald, son of Dr and Mrs Gerald de Lacey, of Lisbon, Portugal, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs Adam Francis, of 13, Ridgway Place, Wimbledon, SW19.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Lowles and Miss H. F. N. Clark
The engagement is announced between John, son of the late Mr H. Lowles and Mrs Lowles, of Malvern, Worcestershire, and Helen, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs D. D. Clark, of Camberley, Surrey.

Mr R. N. Readman and Miss G. C. P. Glyn
The engagement is announced between Luke, younger son of Mr and Mrs J. A. Readman, of Utkinton, Cheshire, and Gillian, daughter of Dr and Mrs J. H. Glyn, of Southwick Place, London.

Mr D. F. Veness and Miss L. B. Bowles
The engagement is announced between David, youngest son of Mr and Mrs F. C. Veness, of Moylegrove, Dyfed, and Linda, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs B. J. Bowles, of Oxford, Oxfordshire.

Marriage

Mr N. Barnes and Miss D. Dickson
The marriage took place on Saturday, March 13, at the Canongate Kirk, Edinburgh, of Mr Nigel Barnes, eldest son of the late Geoffrey Barnes and of Mrs Horst Kolltepp, of Sandton, South Africa, and Miss Deborah Dickson, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs P. H. Dickson, of Craighead House, Blair Drummond. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Melanie Barnes Emily Johnston and Guy Ligertwood. Mr Rory Maclaren was best man. The honeymoon will be spent in South Africa.

Church news

Appointments

The Rev B Abell, Vicar of Thorner, diocese of Ripon, to be Vicar of St Chad, Far Headingley, same diocese.

The Rev A C Ball, Curate of St Peter, Ealing, diocese of London, to be Vicar of St Paul, Ruislip Manor, same diocese.

The Rv M J Beasley, Team Vicar of Swanborough team ministry, diocese of Salisbury, to be Vicar of St Michael and All Angels, Norton, diocese of Worcester.

Canon D Bonser, Rector of St Clement, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, and Area Dean of Hulme, diocese of Manchester, to be Archdeacon of Rochdale, same diocese.

The Rev A W Brant, Priest-in-Charge of Puttenham with Wandborough, diocese of Guildford, to be also Priest-in-Charge of Shackleford and Peper Harow, same diocese.

The Rev D Clacey, Curate of St Mary and St James, Great Parndon, diocese of Chelmsford, to be Curate of Good Shepherd, Aylesbury, diocese of Oxford.

The Rev P Crawford, Rector of East Bergholt, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, to be also Rural Dean of Samford, same diocese.

The Rev F J Curtis, assistant curate of Chilvers Coton with Astley, diocese of Coventry, to be Vicar of Claverdon with Preston Bagot, same diocese.

The Rev D W Eyles, Curate of Chapel Allerton, diocese of Ripon, to be Priest-in-Charge of West Tanfield with Well with Snape and Priest-in-Charge of North Stainley, same diocese.

The Rev P J Dennis, Vicar of St Aidan, Billy Mill, Cullercoats team ministry, diocese of Newcastle, to be Rector of Bradfield, diocese of Sheffield.

The Rev M T Farthing, Rector of Lower Windrush, diocese of Oxford, to be Vicar of Wheatley, with Forest Hill and Stanton St John, same diocese.

The Rev A P Greenfield, Curate of St Philip and James team ministry, Hodge Hill, diocese of Birmingham, to be Team Vicar of St Leonard's, Banbury, diocese of Oxford.

The Rev J A Harper, Vicar of Grendon with Castle Ashby, diocese of Peterborough, to be Rector of Castor with Sutton and Upton, same diocese.

The Rev P G Harrison, Curate of Brixham, diocese of Exeter, to be Curate of St Mark, North End, diocese of Portsmouth.

The Rev J M Heckingbottom, Vicar of Menston, diocese of Bradford, to be Priest-in-Charge of Bishop Monkton with Burton Leonard, diocese of Ripon.

The Rev R J Herschel, Rector of St Albans, Newtown Square, Pennsylvania, diocese of Philadelphia, US, to be Team Vicar of St Aidan, West Chadsmoor, Cannock team ministry, diocese of Lichfield.

The Rev J Higham, Rector of Stoke Bruerne with Grafton Regis and Alderton, diocese of Peterborough, to be also Rural Dean of Towcester, same diocese.

The Rev W R Hogg, Team Vicar of Seacroft (in charge of St Luke), diocese of Ripon, to be Vicar of St Mary, Hunslet, same diocese.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr Karl Newman of the Lord Chancellor's Office, to be second counsel to the chairman of committees and legal adviser to the European Communties Committee, House of Lords, from June 1.

Lord Swann, FRS, to be a trustee of the British Museum (Natural History), in succession to Professor James Dodd, FRS.

Luncheon

Prime Minister
The Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher were hosts at a luncheon given at 10 Downing Street yesterday in honour of the Sultan of Oman. The other guests were:

Sayyid Fahad bin Mahmood Al Said, Sayyid Faisal bin Ali Al Said, Mr Qais Abdul Munim Al Zawawi, Mr Yussuf Al-Allowi Abdulla, Brigadier Ali Majid Al Ma'amari, the Ambassador of Oman, Shaikh Ahmed Sultan Al Hosni, Lieutenant-Colonel Ibrahim Sulaylim Al Kalbani, Lieutenant-Colonel Dr Rasheed Ahmed, the High Commissioner for India, the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of America, Dr Omar Zawawi, Mr William Whitelaw, MP, Lord Carrington, Sir Keith Joseph, MP, Mr John Nott, MP, Mr Julian Amery, MP, the Hon Douglas Hurd, MP, Mr Kenneth Baker, MP, Lord Denman, Lord Gorell, Viscount Boyne, the Hon David Douglas-Home, Sir Geraint Evans, Sir Charles Troughton, Sir John King, Sir Ernest Harrison, Sir William Rees-Mogg, Sir Willis Combs, Mr Eric Deakins, MP, Miss Betty Boothroyd, MP, Mr P G Cazalet, Mr Nigel Broackes, Mr L F C Tarrant, Mr F E Roo, Brigadier J R Anderson, Mr H Hudson-Davies, Professor J Fyfe, Professor Peter Morice, Dr David Greenfield, Dr Grenville Jones, Professor Barrie Jones, Miss Biddy shout, Mr Timothy Severin, Mr Maurice Chandler, Dr D L Harrison, Mrs P Doyle, Brigadier J T W Landon, Mr John Thompson, Mr Mark Thatcher, General Sir Edwin Bramall, Mr James Blyth, General Sir Timothy Creasey, Sir John Leahy, Mr Duncan Slater, Squadron Leader Adam Wise, Mr Clive Whitmore, Mr Ian Gow, MP, and Mr John Coles.

Reception

"Authors of the Year"
The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh were the guests of honour at the "Authors of the Year" party held yesterday evening at New Zealand House. They were received by Mr and Mrs Thomas Joy and Mr and Mrs F. I. Chapman and greeted on arrival by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Westminster and the Acting High Commissioner for New Zealand and Mrs Brown.

Dinners

Corporation of London
The Corporation of London gave a banquet in Guildhall yesterday in honour of the Sultan of Oman. The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Sheriffs and their escorts, received the guests. The Duke of Kent attended and among others present were:

Sayyid Fahad bin Mahmood Al Said, Sayyid Faisal bin Ali Al Said, Mr Qais Abdul Munim Al Zawawi, Mr Yussuf Al-Allowi Abdulla, Brigadier Ali Majid Al Ma'amari, the Ambassador of Oman, Lieutenant-Colonel Ibrahim Sulaylim Al Kalbani, Lieutenant-Colonel Dr Rasheed Ahmed; the Ambassador of Jordan and Mrs Izziddin, the Ambassador of Greece and Mme Lagacos, the Ambassador of Morocco and Mrs Benabdeljalil, Viscount and Viscountess Boyne, Lord and Lady Maclean, Lord and Lady Newall, Lord and Lady Chalfont, Lord and Lady Home of the Hirsel, Lord and Lady Lane, Lord and Lady Denning; Mr John Biffen, MP, Sir Jon Percival, QC, MP, and Lady Percival, Lieutenant-General Sir John and Lady Richards, members of the Oman Embassy, Omanis resident in London, representatives of the Civil Service, people having commercial and cultural connexions with Oman; aldermen, common councilmen and officers of the Corporation of London and their ladies.

Lord Constantine of Stanmore
Lord Constantine of Stanmore entertained members of the St George Dining Club and their guests at dinner in the House of Lords last night. Mr Robert Brum presided, accompanied by Mrs Brum. The principal guest was Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence and Mr Sydney Chapman, MP, and Mrs Chapman were also present.

Anchorites
The annual naval attaches night dinner of the Anchorites was held yesterday at the Café Royal under the presidency of Captain G. R. Villar, RN. The principal guest was Admiral of the Fleet Sir Terence Lewin, Chief of Defence Staff.

Trinity College Dublin
Trinity College Dublin Dining Club held a dinner yesterday at the Saville Club. Mr R. Press was in the chair and the guest speaker was Mr James Kilfedder, MP.

Glaziers' Company
Alderman Sir Peter and Lady Gadsden were the guests of honour at a livery dinner given by the Glaziers' Company at the Mansion House last night. The Master, Mr Michael E. Snow, and the Wardens, Mr J. J. L. Corkill and Mr P. S. London, and their ladies received the guests who included:

The Earl and Countess of Limerick, Lord and Lady Reilly, Sir Stephen and Lady Miller, Mr and Mrs Owen Luder, Mr and Mrs E Whittle, the Master and Mistress Cutler and the Masters of City livery companies and their ladies.

Coningsby Club
The Coningsby Club entertained Mr Tom King, MP, at dinner last night at the Carlton Club Mr Richard Ryder presided.

Faculty of Anaesthetists
The Faculty of Anaesthetists held an anniversary dinner last night at the Royal College of Surgeons of England. The principal speakers were Professor Keith Simpson, Sir Henry Yellowlees, Dr J. F. Nunn (dean), and Professor Donald Campbell (vice-dean)

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

"Yorkshire's Geoff Boycott controversy is to be settled by a peace-making committee of three, Fred Trueman plus two senior Yorkshire figures". — news item.

(Scene: somewhere in Yorkshire. Enter Fred Trueman, plus Herbert Padcliffe and Sir Len Gradely. They adopt peaceful postures.)

Sir Len: Well, no use hanging around till the end of the day. Might as well get stuck in.

Fred: That's what Arthur Digby used to say. Remember Arthur Digby?

Herbert: Aye, Fred, we do that. Now, the problem as I see it is how to get Geoff Boycott and Ray Illingworth round the same table. Any ideas?

Sir Len: Send for Henry Kissinger?

Herbert: Is he a Yorkshireman? Doesn't sound very Yorkshire to me.

Fred: Arthur Digby was a damned good bowler. But he was a bloody awful batsman.

Sir Len: Yes, Fred. I was thinking, maybe, that Geoff might be disqualified from playing for Yorkshire. Legally, like.

Herbert: How come, Len?

Sir Len: Well, when he come back from India with his mystery ailment, he were as brown as a berry. Maybe if we classified him as a foreign player and chucked him out?

Herbert: Oh, great. We'd only have the whole anti-apartheid mob down on us then.

Sir Len: What's apartheid?

Fred: I remember once Arthur Digby came in last wicket down against the West Indians. I was facing the bowling and we only had 180 runs to get. Bloody heck. Arthur came over to me and says: "Captain says we're to get our eye in first, then go for the runs."

Herbert: Apartheid is when you exclude people because of an accident of birth.

Sir Len: Like we do in Yorkshire?

Fred: First ball Arthur received was from Wes Hall. Wes took a 400 yard run-up and was travelling like a runaway racehorse when he passed me and bowled. Arthur didn't even flinch. Just let the ball run down the off side away from him. Then he walked up the pitch to me and said: "Is he using a ball, Fred? I didn't see a thing."

Sir Len: This Henry Kissinger chap. Is he a batsman or bowler or what?

Herbert: A batsman, most likely. Folks say he's wonderful at running between the opposition.

Sir Len: More than what Boycott is.

Herbert: And he's by way of being a bit of a leader.

Sir Len: Well, that's it, then. We'll let him have a shot at being captain.

Fred: Next ball, Wes runs half across the city of Leeds, enters the ground at 90 mph and comes up to the bowling crease leaving scorched earth behind him. He bowls. Arthur Digby takes a wild swing. And what do you think happens?

Sir Len: We've finished, Fred. Decision's been taken. Mr Kissinger's the new captain.

Herbert: Coming, Fred?

Fred: Just got this story to finish, lads.

Sir Len: All right. (Exeunt Sir Len and Herbert, leaving Fred alone).

Fred: So any road, by a miracle he connects with the ball, which flies straight up in the air. Up, up, it goes, like a bloody great . . . . (This story to be concluded some other time).

University news

Oxford
Elections
BRASENOSE COLLEGE: official fellowship as bursar from September 15: R P H Gasser, MA, D Phil, fellow of Corpus Christi College; Platnauer junior research fellowship in economics from October 1: C Borio, BA, senior Germaine scholar of the college, formerly scholar of Christ Church.

Cambridge
Election
JESUS COLLEGE: Fellowship in class II: Jana R Howlett, BA (Sussex), D Phil (Oxford).

Glasgow
Bellahouston medals of the faculty of medicine for 1981 have been awarded to Dr Kenneth E L McColl, for his MD thesis entitled "The acute hepatic porphyrias" and to Dr Ronald W Jubb, for his MD thesis entitled "Cellular mechanisms involved in the breakdown of articular cartilage".

Edinburgh
Appointments
LECTURERS: R M Wilson, BSc, MSc, PhD (Agriculture); Mrs M Macdonald, M A A Phil (extra-mural studies); Miss P J Stephen, BSc, MB, ChB, (geriatric medicine); A A Ranicki, BA, PhD (mathematics); Miss D A Whyte (nursing studies); R H Khan, MB, BS (orthopaedic surgery).

SENIOR LECTURER: G Hooper, MB, ChB (orthopaedic surgery).

Salford
Science and Engineering Research Council: £67,289 to Professor J O Gray and Dr M L Sanderson for a project on transit ultrasonic flowmeter development.

Stirling
Centre International de Recherches Médicales de Franceville: £52,000 to Dr Cardine Tutin and M Michel Fernandes for survey and census of population of lowland gorillas and chimpanzees in Gabon, Central West Africa.

Rugby School's Turner is sold for £154,000

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The governing body of Rugby School found themselves a little richer yesterday when Sotheby's sold a Turner presented to the school in 1887 by a former headmaster, Dr T. W. Jex-Blake, for £154,000.

The painting is an impressionistic seascape, entitled "Off Ramsgate", and dates from about 1840. It was given by Turner to his housekeeper (and mistress) Mrs Booth, and subsequently sold by her son.

The painting went to the Leger Galleries with the price much in line with Sotheby's expectations (unpublished estimate £150,000). The price is not, however, exceptional; a rather similar seascape brought £300,000 last year.

The sale of seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth-century British paintings was remarkablably buoyant, taking the present market recession into account. The unsold percentage of the total was 16 but that included a Stubbs unsold at £70,000 (unpublished estimate £150,000).

Two new auction records were established: John Ferneley's "Squire Wormald with the Bedale Hunt" at £137,500 (estimate £60,000-£80,000) and Francis Danby's "Sunset at sea after a storm" at £63,800 (estimate £8,000-£12,000).

The Danby is a dramatic exposition of a stormy sunset and inspired by Gericault's famous "Raft of The Medusa". It influenced many British artists, including Turner, when shown at the Royal Academy in 1824 and was purchased by Sir Thomas Lawrence, who was then President.

Bonham's had secured two rare engravings by George Stubbs for sale yesterday. "A recumbent leopard by a tree" went to Agnew's at £6,380 (estimate £3,000-£5,000) and "A lion resting on a rock" to C Mendez at £4,400 (estimate £2,500-£3,500).

Post Office under fire over forecasts

The Post Office, which now expects to make an £80m profit this year, is under fire for using earlier low profits forecasts to justify raising postal charges.

The Post Office Users National Council (POUNC) told a Parliamentary Select Committee on Industry and Trade that the postal side of the corporation was expected to make £70m yet the original forecast in September of last year was £9m.

After the proposed price increases in postal charges the corporation was expected to make a profit of £48m which it would be required to do to meet the Government financial targets of 2 per cent return on revenue.

By January POUNC was informed by the post Office that due to a number of circumstances including good volume in Christmas mail the profit was expected to be over £70m instead of the budgeted £48m.

After negotiations the Post Office agreed to defer its proposed increase, of 9.3 per cent on postal charges for a month from January 1.

Other forecasting examples cited by the council, were, in October 1980, a forecast loss of £38m without tariff increase and a forecast profit of £7m with the increase, although the actual profit made was £29.2m and forecast in October 1979 of £35m loss for year 1979/80 became a profit of £49.3m.

Commission rise cut back

The Stock Exchange has yielded to widespread criticism of its new commission charges by cutting the proposed increase in fees to small investors. The effect of the new commission scales will result in an increase in stockbrokers' income of 4.2 per cent compared with the 7.3 per cent rise first sought. The new equity scale proposed by the Council raises the charge on smaller transactions by 10 per cent against the 16.7 per cent originally suggested. This new basic rate of 1.65 per cent will raise the cost of a typical £2,000 equity bargain by £3.

Business Editor, page 17

Back to Ever Ready

Just four years after changing its name to Berec, Britain's leading battery manufacturer is reverting to the name by which it is best known in the home market — Ever Ready. Taken over last year by Hanson Trust, the group will be known as British Ever Ready. Several hundred employees of the company are marching to the Hanson Trust headquarters in Knightsbridge, London, today protesting against the loss of jobs in research and at head office.

Court threat to BATs' bid

A battle is in prospect over BAT Industries' $310m agreed offer for the Chicago-based department store and retailing group, Marshall Field and Company.

Mr Carl Icahn, head of the Icahn brokerage and investment house which has a 29 per cent holding in Field, said yesterday that his group was considering going to court to prevent the deal going through. "We are considering litigation against Field", he said. "They are disregarding the rights of shareholders and really dissuading other buyers from making an offer for Field's stock."

The offer from BAT US, the group's American operation, of $25.50 a share, is considerably lower than an unsuccessful $42 a share made by the Carter Hawley Gale stores group in 1977.

● Japan and the United Arab Emirates have signed a $30 million (£16.5m) contract to construct a solar-powered desalination plant believed to be the largest of its kind in the Arab world.

Textile imports

Industry claims that the EEC's negotiating terms for the new Multi Fibre Arrangement could lead to a 20 per cent surge in cheap textile imports into Britain were misleading, Mr Peter Rees, Minister for Trade, said yesterday.

Government urged to rush through licensing

Call for 30-channel cable TV

By Bill Johnstone

Britain could have a 30-channel cable television system within two years if the recommendations of the Cabinet Information Technology Advisory Panel are adopted.

The findings of the panel, to be published next Monday, call on the Government to act in order to allow cable television operators to make plans without waiting for what they feel is unnecessary legislation.

The report has been prepared for Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, who has taken a personal interest in the project.

The report concludes: "Such licensing could take place initially under existing legislation and administrative arrangements."

A policy statement by the Government is now expected as a result of the report to which 21 British companies contributed. These included cable manufacturers like BICC, travel agents Thomas Cood and retail shops like Debenhams.

Tesco has also contributed and is at presnt involved in running an experiment in Gateshead in which goods can be ordered from an electronic terminal several miles from its store.

The authors say that "wire" Britain would require an investment of £1,000m a year for the next 10 years, but they are confident that the funds are available.

"Our investigations have revealed considerable interest by the private firms (not only from established cable companies) in the possibility of participating in cable systems and we have no doubt that funds would be abailable from commercial sources to finance the installation of the cable systems" the report says.

The decision must be made by the middle of this year the authors say and the necessary mechanics for controlling the operators by the beginning of next year

However, the report strongly favours encouragement for British manufacturers of cable and the electronic equipment to act quickly. "There is a very limited time in which industrial capability and market opportunity will exist in the United Kingdom. Beyond then, the chance of creating a strong United Kingdom presence in cable systems will have disappeared and with it some thousands of jobs and prospects of substantial export earnings" the panel says.

Mrs Thatcher: personal interest in project

Mr Kenneth Baker; studying report

The report is being closely studied by Mr Kenneth Baker, the information Technology Minister.

If the panels findings are given immediate approval the first part of a national cable television system could be operational within 18 months. At a cost of £5-£10 a month to the subscribers.

The advisory group suggest a minimum of 30 channels of which at least 20 would be devoted to entertainment. The other channels would include facilities for remote shopping, banking and similar consumer seervices.

The cable to wire half of the united Kingdom — most of the densely populated parts of the country — has been estimated to cost between £2,000m and £3,000m. To wire more than 70 per cent of the country the report could raise that cost to about £5.000m.

According to the cable advisers it would cost about £200-£300 ahome for a town with a population of 100,000.

Eight companies at present have licenses to operate an experiment in cable television in a number of areas around the Uited Kingdom. Most of them carry the three broadcast television channels and about three or four more. These sysrems have in all 110,000 subscribers. In the United Kingdom 2.6 million people use cable to receive the normal television pictures broadcast because of local reception difficulties.

Troubled Sabena cuts wages

From Peter Norman, Brussels, March 17

Sabena, the Belgian national airline, plans to cut Bel Fr 1,000m (£12.5m) off its wages bill this year after government threats to let the company collapse if it failed to take steps to curb its growing losses.

Mr Carlos van Raffelghem, the company's president, has ordered early retirement for staff aged over 55,reduced salary scales for new recruits, and proposes a salary reduction of 2 per cent for all staff and a levy of 15 per cent on earnings over £350 a month.

These measures, drastic by Belgian standards, are in response to threats from Mr Herman de Croo the Belgian Minister for Communications to let the company slide into bankruptcy through withdrawal of the traditional government subsidy.

Sabena, which is reputed to employ more staff per aircraft than any other national airline, has incurred losses more or less consistently since 1958.

Its deficit last year was about Bel Fr 3,500m (£44m) and without the new measures losses were forecast to total Bel Fr 3,000m this year. Such a loss would bring the company's accumulated deficit to about Bel Fr 18m.

Mr Van Raffelghem said he wanted to bring the airline to break even point by the end of next year. The airline's capital would have to be restructured in the process and here the Government would have to act.

□ Last year Swissair made a net profit of Sw Fr 54.3m (£13.7m) compared with Sw Fr 44.3m (£11.6m) in 1968.

Total revenue went up last year to Sw Fr 3,390m (£854m) from Sw Fr 2,900m (£757.2m) in the previous year. Expenditure before depreciations rose to Sw Fr 3,130m from Sw Fr 2,698m.

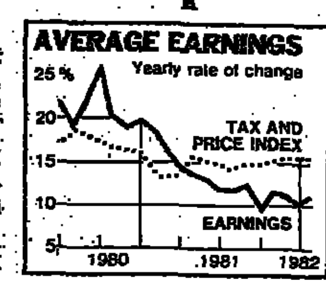
As a result, the gross profit improved to Sw Fr 262m from Sw Fr 202m.

Ordinary and supplementary depreciations accounted for Sw Fr 208m, leaving a net profit of Sw Fr 54.3m in 1980. Ordinary depreciations amounted to Sw Fr 158m.

With the profit balance brought forward from the previous year, Sw Fr 58.2m is at the desposal of the Annual General Meeting to be held in Zurich on April 30.

Pay rises breach guidelines at 7 pc

By Frances Williams



Halfway through the present pay round, it seems clear that settlements are running only slightly below their levels of a year ago and remain significantly higher than the 4 to 5 per cent for which the Government hoped last summer.

There is also evidence that some firms are giving bigger rises because they are in better financial shape. This could point to higher settlements in the next pay round starting in the autumn.

But the great majority of pay deals are running well behind inflation, now at 12 per cent.

According to Incomes Data Services, a private company which monitors pay settlements are averaging between 7 and 8 per cent in the private sector, only 1 to 2 per cent lower than in the last pay round. These figures are similar to those produced by the Confederation of British Industry.

The relatively small number of settlements in the public sector have ranged between 6 and 9 per cent, compared with the 4 per cent cash limit for pay set for public services.

The growth of earnings is slowing only gently. Figures from the Department of Employment yesterday show that average earnings rose by 10.8 per cent in the year to January.

But once distortions like back pay are taken into account officials believe the underlying increase has fallen from around 11 per cent, where it had stuck since the summer, to a little below 11 per cent.

The official figures show faster growth because they are still dominated by pay settlements from last time. Only a fifth of workers have settled so far in the present round. In addition, the actual earnings have been boosted, notably in manufacturing industry, by extra overtime and less short-time working.

Whitehall job for property man



Sterling: a look at privatizing British Telecom

By Baron Phillips

Mr Jeffrey Sterling, chairman of Town & City Properties, has been appointed special adviser to Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry. He takes over from Mr David Young, who is moving to the Manpower Services Commission.

The new appointment extends Mr Sterling's involvement in the public sector, he was until recently a Government representative on the board of British Airways.

For over seven years he has nursed Town & City through the severe problems that followed the crash of the property market in 1974.

Mr Sterling's early career included working for the former investment banker George Eberstadt, later he joined Sir Isaac Wolfson's General Guarantee Corporation.

By 1969 he launched Sterling Guarantee which, in a series of takeovers, including Salisbury handbags and Gamages, grew rapidly during the early 1970s. Then came the association with Town & City, through joint developments such as Earls Court and Olympia.

MARKET SUMMARY

Blue chips hardest hit

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 551.4 down 11.0.
FT Gilts 68.01 down 0.32.
FT All Share 317.43 down 3.44.
Bargains 20,174.

Higher United States prime rates and a set of disastrous full year figures from Turner & Newall proved all too much for the equity market yesteday.

The FT Index, which at 11 am was showing a 12.9 fall, ended the day 11.0 down at 551.4 — the biggest fall so far this year.

Blue chips were among the hardest hit again after Monday's shake-out by an overseas trust. Turner & Newall plunged 18p to 77p after announcing losses of £26m and no dividend and dragged the rest of the FT constituents with it. Thomas Tilling also slipped 7p to 152p after disappointing figures.

Imperial Metal Industries, which earlier in the week produced profits down £4,4m at £23.8m slipped another 3p to 56p as a line of one million shares came on offer. Delta Group, reproting in a few weeks, also slipped 3p to 46p as a seller of 500,000 appeared on the scene.

But the 590,000 Pilkington Bros overhanging the market for most of the week were finally placed at 270p — 11p below Monday's opening level.

Gilts were clearly disturbed by fears that the next move in interest rates may be upwards. However, this was unlikely to effect the performance of the new government index-linked stock, applications for which must be completed by 3.30pm today.

In longs, prices opened £¼ lower although a small rally towrds the close left them £⅛ off the bottom. Shorts also fluctuated in thin trade but apparent steady performance of the pound limited the falls to £3/16.

Arthur Holden remained in strong demand with the price rising 23p to 181p as ICI launched a surprise dawn raid in spite of the reference of its bid to the Monopolies Commision. By last night brokers Hoare Govett had succeeded in buying 800,000 shares, 10 per cent, and were remaining in the market until they had achieved its tarrget of 14.9 per cent. International Paint, with 12 per cent of the shares was unchanged at 230p.

ICI will have a chance to explain its move to analysts and institutions at a meeting it has arranged in the City next week.

Cadbury Schweppes has been entertaining a coachload of analysts who have been touring the countryside in the past two days visiting the group's plants including Bournville, home of the original plain chocolate bar. The shares eased 1p to 96p yesterday.

OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 6,889.53 down 27.46.
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,191.76 up 6.63.

COMMODITIES

● As Mr Kwesi Hackman, executive director of the International Cocoa Organisation, announced yesterday that he is resigning with effect from September 30, cocoa prices plunged for the third successive day. Cash material closed £28.50 a tonne lower at £1,107.50, and three months cocoa fell by £18 to £1,090.50. Dealers reported that near prices are depressed by tendering, Tuesday's swap by the ICCO buffer stock, and pessimism about the current ICCO meeting. Cocoa delegates said that Mr Kobena Cyapea Erbynn, a Ghanaian economist, has been elected to succeed Mr Hackman.

CURRENCIES

● Currencies traded narrowly in a dull market. The dollar eased in line with lower United States interest rates. The French franc weakened on continuing devaluation rumours.

LONDON CLOSE
STERLING
$1.8100 up 45 points
Index 90.7 up 0.1
DM 4.2950
Fr. F 11.1000
Yen 436.50
DOLLAR
Index 113.8 down 0.2
DM 2.3715 down 55 points
GOLD
$313.00 down $10

TODAY

Cyclical indicators for United Kingdom economy (February). Capital expenditure by manufacturing, distributive and service industries (fourth quarter). Manufacturers' and distributors' stock (fourth quarter). United Kingdom banks' assets and liabilities and money stock (mid-February). London dollar and sterling certificates of deposit (mid-February).

Board meetings — interims: Bejam, A and J Mucklow, Pressac Holdings, F W Thorpe. Finals: James Fisher, Guest Keen and Nettlefolds, Hall Engineering, House of Fraser, KCA Drilling, Liverpool Daily Post, Sale Tilney Sedgwick Group, Sharpe and Fisher, Steetley, Supra Group.

MONEY MARKETS

● The Bank bought £244m of bills at unchanged rates on a shortage finally forecast at £250m. But the short end of the market was light with overnight money trading up to 17 per cent before closing around 15 per cent.

Domestic rates:
Base rates 13%
3-mth interbank 13 11/16 - 13 9/16
Euro-currency rates:
3-mth dollar 14⅞ - 15⅛
3-mth DM 9 15/16 - 9 3/16
3-mth Fr.F. 20⅜ - 20¼

ICI raid on Holden

By Gareth David

Only a day after the surprise referral of its £12.8m takeover bid to the Monopolies Commission, ICI has picked up more than 10 per cent of the Arthur Holden shares, in a dawn raid carried out by brokers Hoare Govett.

This sent the Holden share Price up from 158p to 181p, reversing the previous day's 24p fall after the ICI bid had lapsed as a result of the Government's intervention in the proposed takeover.

ICI was still buying shares late yesterday hoping to reach the maximum holding of 14.9 per cent it is allowed under Takeover Code rules.

With acceptance representing more than half the Holden shares, ICI had been virtually assured of success in its bid for Holden, the Midlands-based lacquers and coatings group.

Under the terms of the 1973 Fair Trading Act, the Monopolies and Mergers has to decide whether the takeover would create or intensify a monopoly by giving the group a 25 per cent United Kingdom market in a particular product or service.

It will look at the likely effect on the supply of coatings for cans, drums and containers, taking into account Holden's market share and the significant share which ICI already has.

But the referral came as a surprise to City observers since Holden's business area is primarily the United Kingdon and France which ICI's paints business does not cover.

Meanwhile, International Paints, the Courtaulds subsidiary which itself picked up a 12 per cent stake in Holden in January through a dawn raid, is keeping a close watch on the situation. Mr George Morris, managing director, would not comment on whether the group was considering a bid of their own for Holden.

International Paint shares were unchanged at 230p but ICI slipped 4p to 324p.

Opec plans cheap loans to underpin oil prices

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

Members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are planning to give financial aid to Nigeria and possibly Venezuela to try to persuade them not to cut their oil prices and so destroy Opec's official pricing structure, it was reported yesterday.

The two countries, faced with heavy debts and a shortage of customers because of the world oil glut, are under pressure to reduce prices. If they do so, they will sabotage Opec's plan to hold prices at existing levels by concerted cuts in production. The plan is to be discussed at a meeting of Opec's 13 members in Vienna tomorrow.

The Nigerians and Venezuelans are expected to be told that they will be offered cheap loans to compensate for any fall in revenue as a result of holding their prices.

Venezuela has already cut the price of some of its heavy oil by $2.50 a barrel, but it is still having difficulty selling its crude oil and oil products.

Nigeria has not officially cut its prices, but oil companies say a cut is virtually inevitable if it is to compete with similar quality oil produced in the North Sea and selling at about $5 a barrel less. The brunt of the cutbacks would be borne by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates.

Shell UK yesterday cut its price of all the oil products it sells here. The move means 2p a gallon off Derv, gas oil and commercial petrol, 1p a gallon off kerosene and 0.9p a gallon off fuel oil. But motorists will probably not benefit because Shell hopes to keep pump prices unchanged but reduce the support it gives to petrol retailers instead.

Harsh alternatives, page 17

£26m Turner & Newall losses shake City

By Our Financial Staff

A net loss of £26m, a passed final dividend and a sharp increase in borrowings last year hit both the Turner & Newall share price and the Financial Times index hard yesterday.

The T & N share price fell 18p to 77p, while the FT share index, of which T & N is a constituent, closed 11 points lower at 551.4.

The news from T & N shook the City. The hope was that the company had been slowly recovering from the recession. Instead, it became clear that the initial signs of improvement last summer were knocked on the head in the final quarter of last year as higher interest rates led customers to curtail fresh ordering.

Although the group's trading profit in the United Kingdom last year was slightly improved at £3m, that has to be set against sales of £363m. With Europe and America both turning in reduced profits as a result of the recession, it was left to a rise from £20m to £28.3m in African profits to help the group to produce an advance in pre-tax profits forom £6.2m to £11m.

Mr Stephen Gibbs, the T & N chairman, said yesterday: "We are at the centre of the worst storm in our history, but we shall ride it out."

News of the T & N results did nothing to help stock market sentiment. Prices had already been slipping from the opening on general unease about the outlook for international interest rates. Government stocks also lost more ground.

Ironically, however, dollar interest rates tended to ease slightly yesterday. The dollar itself also drifted easier in quiet trading and the pound gained 45 points to $1.81. Its index against a basket of currencies rose 0.1 to 90.7.

UK wins £50m Oman power deal

By Peter Hill

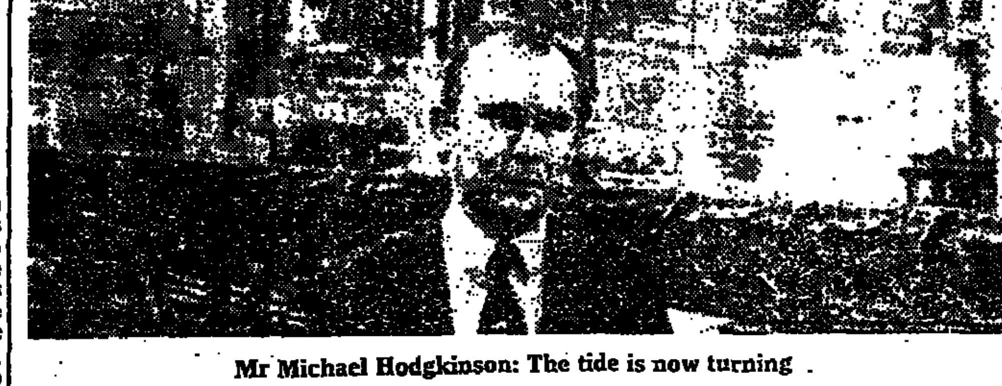
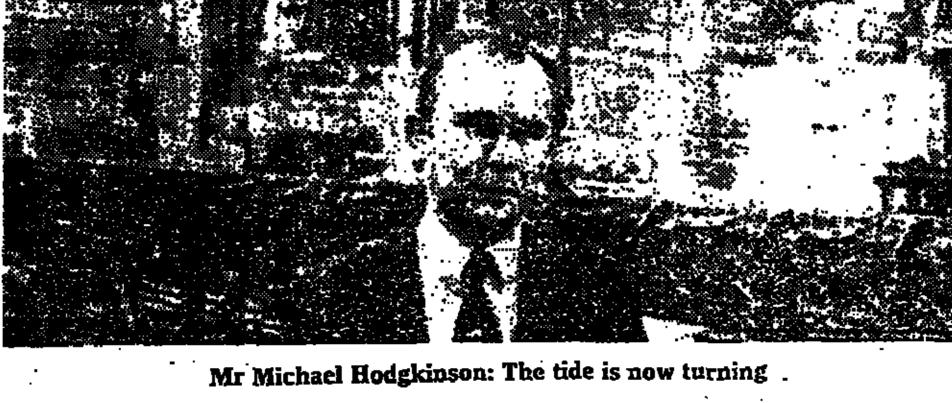
Britain has won a £50m contract to supply a gas turbine power station to Oman. It is the second to be announced during this week's state visit by the Sultan of Oman. By the time he leaves, contracts totalling almost £300m are expected to have been awarded to twelve regional companies.

The gas turbines are to be built by John Brown Engineering, of Clydebank where the contract will help to secure employment.

Whitehall claimed yesterday that the contract is a further triumph for its policy of increasingly providing a government-to-government umbrella for commercial negotiations between a British contractor and a foreign customer.

In the case of Oman, John Brown was nominated by the Department of Industry — with rivals GEC and Rolls-Royce agreeing not to enter bids — and discussions have taken place since the visit to Oman last September by the Prime Minister and the Minister for Industry, Mr Kenneth Baker.

Ministers will clearly be hoping that news of the Oman power contract — and the jobs it will secure on Clydeside — will boost Conservative chances in next week's Hillhead by-election.

Mr Michael Hodgkinson: The tide is now turning

Sales success for Land-Rover

By Clifford Webb Midlands Industrial Correspondent

Land-Rover sales to the Middle East, one of the biggest markets in the world for four-wheel drive vehicles, have increased by 64 per cent.

To meet demand, particularly for deluxe Range Rovers, BL's Land-Rover subsidiary is recruiting a further 200 workers at the Birmingham Solihull assembly plant and introducing a Saturday morning shift and considerable overtime in key areas. Production at Solihull is running at about 250 Range Rovers and 900 Land-Rovers each week.

Mr Michael Hodgkinson, managing director of Land-Rover, claimed yesterday that after too many wasted years when one overseas market after another was conceded to the Japanese, the tide was now turning.

He said Land-Rover customers had grown so accustomed to its domination of the market that, when Japanese rivals appeared, they were bought experimentally. Once the Japanese had their "feet under the table" they were hard to move.

Instead of fighting back, BL had taken the view in the past that its Land-Rovers were in such short supply they could always find another market.

Mr Hodgkinson said that, since 1978 when he took over the newly-created Land-Rover company he had adopted aggressive pricing tactics. "We have stopped conceding ground on price alone. We have fought back so well that Japanese sales of four-by-fours are faltering overseas and there are signs that a similar trend is developing in the UK. People are beginning to realize that ours is the the quality product with much slower depreciation", he said.

Now at the halfway stage of a £200m investment programme, he concedes that the recession could hardly have come at a worse time for Land-Rover. But by cutting back on capital investment in new plant and switching to new products such as a new range of Land-Rover to be launched on March 31 the company had stayed in the black although with smaller profits.

Production was still running at the pre-recession figure of about 55,000 vehicles a year, but they were now being made by 10,800 employees instead of 14,000. New plant and reorganized working methods meant that with minimal additional manning Land-Rover could increase out put by as much as 70 per cent to more than 90.000 a vear

Plessey is feeling better . . . Tokyo looks poorly

Going Dutch brings £19m for expansion

Plessey's final exit from capacitor production seems to point the way to future microelectronic, and specifically connector, production expansion in the United States (Drew Johnston writes).

Sale of the United Kingdom, United States, Italian and West German capacitor plants to Arcotronics, Holdings of the Netherlands for £19m was being regarded yesterday as a good deal, even though the share price dropped 3p to 375p. But, under the circumstances of yesterday's *overall market slide, the slight fall* could be interpreted as mute approval of the deal.

Capacitor production is struggling against a pronounced fall in demand. Last week, Standard Telephone and Cables, one of the *biggest European producers of* capacitors, announced that its components subsidiary had seen profits drop from £12m in 1980 to £2m last year.

Plessey, ranked among the biggest capacitor producers in Europe, saw its own division record sales of £26.4m for the year to April 1981. But market analysts expect this year's profit figures will reflect a big dip in demand.

The group said yesterday that the proceeds of the sale will be used to reduce overseas borrowings made against the assest sold. The balance will be held for reinvestment in the expansion of existing mainstream business.

Connectors are used extensively in circuit-board microelectronics, and with their application to the telecommunications, defence-related and data processing business, volume growth is expected to be around 20 per cent a year.

Plessey's balance sheet is now understood to show around £100m in cash, so acquisition speculation is bound to be strong. One analyst says: "This gives it the ability to *buy something interesting.*"

Any purchase — there is also talk of a link-up with one of the bigger United States communications businesses in a move into the office systems field — will firm up an already strong rating *around 15.*

Analysts are looking for 1982 profits of £108m and a gross dividend yield of 3.7 per cent. For 1983, forecasts put this up to £126m and a yield of 4.3 per cent.



Sir John Clark, chairman of Plessey: mute approval of a good deal

Race for high yields

The malaise in the Japanese stock market over the past few months is the reverse of all the euphoria of last summer (Sally White writes). Great were the hopes of the British unit trust groups, and Saudi Arabian oil shaikhs who poured millions of dollars into Tokyo, expecting a large capital gain on the yen. Instead the yen has fallen back sharply, as the Japanese economy has startled economic forecasters by going into a deep slump.

Consumer goods comprise the bulk of Japanese exports. With continuing recession in Europe, and *the United States recession* deepening, Japanese manufacturers have seen order books cut back sharply.

Sony's share price has fallen back from the 1981 high of yen 5,860 to yen 2,990. Hitachi, a typical blue chip share, is down from the 1981 high of yen 947 to yen 560.

According to a survey by *Nihon Keizai Shinbun*, the leading Japanese economic newspaper, a survey of 865 leading companies shows that profits in the first half of fiscal 1982 will fall by 4 per cent. Poor export sales of audio equipment and electronic parts, and lower growth of sales of video tape recorders are mainly to blame.

Canon Electronic has blamed the squeeze on profits and orders of audio equipment *in its forecast* of flat pretax profits on a Japanese accounting basis for 1982. Sankyo Seiki has revised downward its forecast of profits to be announced late summer from yen 1,800m to yen 1,600m.

While cuts in sales of elecrical goods are the most important single factor in the poor third-quarter gnp figures — the 0.9 per cent in the October to December was the first quarterly real gnp *fall in nearly 7 years — the fall in* the yen has been brought about by other causes.

Interest rates in the United States are overwhelmingly higher than those in Japan: the gap is currently 9 per cent. That has proved too much for both international and Japanese investors, who have turned their backs on the Tokyo stock market to chase high yields in New York.

Shares have been the only market into which the Japanese authorities have allowed international investors to put sizeable sums of money — other markets have in the past been restricted. That is why the stock market has reacted so violently, falling as Opec fund managers as well as European "punters", switched *their savings.*

The marks of success

Another Marks & Spencer's supplier — this time Corah, the Leicester-based underwear, knitwear and socks group — is talking of strong order books, recruiting staff and better profit margins (Sally White writes). Sales are up from £43.2m to £46.82m, profits have closed the year at £1.63m, against £1.76m. The net profits as a percentage of sales have gone up from 2.3 in the first half of the year to 4.6 in the second.

Analysts were suprised by the improvement, which is why the shares rose 1½p to 43p against a falling market. Mr Nicholas Corah, executive chairman, hopes a continued good *performance* will enable a recommendation to be made for an increased dividend; this year it is maintained at 2.9p. Mr Corah's reasons for the better margins were: "Steady increase in the volume of production, a modest improvement of our selling price, the benefits of our £1.9m a year capital investment programme, and cost-cutting."

Staff is already up 100 in this country at 3,850, and another 100 are likely to be employed by the year end. Current cost earnings per share are up from 0.3p to 1.4p, gross earnings on an historic basis are down, however, at 5.5p *against 5.9p.*

INTERNATIONAL

ZAMBIA

Twenty eastern and southern African states are meeting in Lusaka to explore ways of stopping cheap exports of their raw materials to industrialized countries.

Mr Henry Meebelo, Zambian Minister for Development Planning, told the fifth meeting of the committee of officials of the multinational programming and operational centre: "It is sad that we export our raw materials only to re-import them as finished goods at astronomical prices, resulting in a situation in which our exports fail by ever increasing wide margins to pay for the imports."

SWITZERLAND

Nine western banks have begun discussions on the Romanian debt, estimated at between $10,000m — $12,000m (£5,500 — £6,629), *at a meeting in Zurich* organized by the Union Bank of Switzerland

● The turnover index of the Swiss chemical industry last year rose to an average of 137.5, base 1975, compared with 124.3 in 1980, the Swiss Chemical Industry Association said.

POLAND

Poland has lost half of a $75m *(£41.6m)* order from Hongkong for four 83,000 tonne oil tankers, because Gdynia shipyard is too late with delivery, World Wide Shipping of Hongkong disclosed yesterday. Only two of the four vessels will be completed by the yard.

UNITED STATES

Nestle said it has developed policy guidelines on the marketing of infant formula by its subsidiaries and agents in countries that have not yet adopted the World Health Organization's International code of marketing of breast milk substitutes.

United States factories operated at a seasonally adjusted 71.8 per cent in February

ROMANIA

Romania will need to import this year at least 15 million tons of iron ore and more than 3 million tons of coke if the country is to produce the *targeted 14.2 million tons of* steel.

THOMAS TILLING

Aggress ion pays off in the US

One of Britain's most aggressive growtrh companies, the conglomerate Thomas Tilling, whose interests range from Cornhill Insurance and Pretty Polly tights to construction and energy equipment, managed only 4 per cent increase in pre tax profits last year to £73.6m.

The final dividend, however, was increased by 13 per cent to 6.4p gross, which after maintained interim of 5p gross, gives a total payout for the year of 11.43p.

Sales rose much faster *than profits*,ending the year at £2,050m, an increase of 21 per cent. Sales growth was dominated by its performance in the United States, where Thomas Tilling has *invested $500m in 100 compa*nies. While the British share of profits before tax and interest fell from 62.6 per cent to 47.3 per cent, the United States share rose from 28.9 per cent to 52.3 per cent.

Energy equipment, health care and engineering all performed well in the United *States, although some quar*rying operations lost money. Overall, energy equipment contributed £30.4m of £108m profits before interest and tax, the single biggest item. Energy equipment's share in 1980 was £13.1m. Insurance raised its share from £9.3m to *£12.5m*, mainly from investment income.

Mr Francis Black, Thomas Tilling's finance director, *said he expects* further good growth from energy equipment this year. The company is also trying to reduce its United States tax charge, which helped to push the 1981 tax liability up from £14.1m to £23.5m. At the same time, however, currency translations added £4.8m to profits.

Another currency effect was that of the £64m net increase in borrowings, £42m came from translating foreign currency borrowings into sterling. As a policy, Thomas Tilling normally matches overseas assets with local currency borrowings.

Current cost figures give a rather different picture. Group profit before tax is up 27 per cent to £40.6m, reflecting a decline in inflation. But after allowing for *a sharp increase in the* current cost deficit transferred from reserves to £13.3m from £6.8m, earnings per share fell by 0.4p to 6.3p. *Historic earnings* per share were 2.9p lower at 18.6p where the dividend is covered 2.3 times.

MORAN GROUP

Results down

Christopher Moran Group, the troubled insurance broker whose shares have been suspended since November 1980, yesterday reported half-year results for the six months to July 31 1981.

These show pretax profits down from £963,000 to £637,000 but the group says *this includes* results of the Lloyd's underwriting agency companies up to their disposal of June 26 although, under the terms of the sale agreement, these profits were for the benefit of the purchaser. Stenhouse Holdings bought the underwriiting agency interests for £3.1m last year.

Mr Christopher Moran was acquitted of fraud charges at the Old Bailey last year. The Committee of Lloyd's is taking proceedings against him.

Excluding profits from underwriting management, the group's profits from brkong and other activities fell from £463,000 to £47,000 during thee six months.

There is no interim dividend, A £1.39m extraordinary profit reflects the the profit on the sale of the underwriting agency companies after deducting the trading profits net of tax.

Wm COLLINS

Dividend raised

William Collins & Sons (Holdings), the publishing company, more than doubled pre-tax profits last year, and has increased the dividend by over 100 per cent, but is still losing substantial amounts on its book manufacturing division.

Mr Ian Chapman, Collins' chairman, said yesterday that the unwanted takeover bid last summer from Mr Rupert Murdoch's News International group created an *uncertainty which*, he said, lost the division orders it would otherwise have obtained.

The unsuccessful takeover left News International with 42.25 per cent of Collins ordinary shares. Last August Mr Murdoch and Sir Edward Pickering, an independent director of Times Newspapers Holdings, joined the Collins board.

The book manufacturing division was rationalized in the autumn of 1979 when 600 people were made redundant. Yesterday Collins said it had spent a further £514,000 on redundancy payments largely relating to further rationalizations in that division.

For the year to December 27 last, Collins' pre-tax profits rose from £2m to £4.3m on a turnover up £10m to *£73.4m*. *Borrowings*, reduced by £4m from £9.25m, meant that interest charges fell just under half to £1.2m.

Profits retained went up by a third to £1.6m after the *group deducted £151,000 for* defending the takeover bid from News International. The profits were much in line with those forecast at the time of the bid and the ordinary shares rose 3p to 241p.

Collins *is paying* a gross final dividend of *6.42p* making a total payout for the year of 10.714p

LEX SERVICE

Profits drive

The car distributor, which last year severed its connexions with the *hotel* business and moved into electronic components, increased pretax profits from £12.8m to £15.8m in 1981 and is paying an unchanged dividend of 10p gross.

The profits rise was entirely due to the fall in interest charges from £8.2m to £2.9m, which more than offset a £2m fall in operating profits to £19m. Lex benefited from the cash raised through a succession of sales although, in October, it bought Schweber Electronics in the United States for $46.6m (£25.7m) and ended *the year with a net debt £9m* lower at £32m.

Retentions rose sharply from £6.5m to £16.1m, reflecting both the higher profits and a *£6m* extraordinary profit, which arose from book profits on recent disposals.

Operating profits were £4m lower at the half-way stage so there has been some recovery during the second half, helped by a 10-week contribution from Schweber.

BODDINGTONS

Inflation beaters

Boddingtons Breweries, the independent Manchester brewer, raised pre-tax profits by 16.8 per cent to £6.25m in the year to December, as sales slipped just 1.2 per cent.

The profit, and the final dividend of 2.7p making 4.97p for the year, were in line with the forecast made at the time of its £23m acquisition of Oldham Brewery in January. Turnover rose 18.7 per cent from £24.7m to £29.3m.

There was no comment on how Oldham, is performing. In Boddingtons' offer document the Oldham board had *forecast about £1.65m profits.*

Mr Ewart Boddington, chairman, said that the company's free trade continued to expand and now account for more than 21% of sales. Investment was maintained at a high level, with £2.2m of the £2.9m invested cash going into new public houses and improvements to the existing ones.

UNION DISCOUNT

Good results

Mr Alex Ritchie, chairman of Union Discount, told shareholders at the annual meeting that results for the first 10 weeks had been extremely good, comparing favourably with the same period in 1981.

On the *gilts market* where other discount houses have made sizable losses recently, Mr Ritchie said: "We do not feel that in order to survive as a company we are forced to take a large stake in the gilt market particularly in view of the risks.

CAPITAL MARKETS

Dealings in the shares of Norsk Data, the Norwegian mini-computer manufacturer, are expected to start on March 26 in the London market following the placing of *295,000 shares ol Kr40 at Kr340* (£32) per share.

Hoare Govett will place 230,000 shares, with the balance going to Scandanvian interests. The net proceeds of the issue will amount to approximately Kr97m.

*Caisse National Des Telecom*munication, the French telecommunication finance body, has signed a contract to float a ¥ 20,000m, 10-year Samurai bond on the Japanese capital market through an underwriting syndicate of 47 firms. This is the first Samurai bond to be issued by the French firm.

OVERSEAS COMPANIES

Procter and Gamble has reached an agreement to purchase Morton-Norwich Products' pharmaceutical operations for *$371m (£205m)*. The transaction is subject to certain governmental filings and approvals, including the expiration of the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act waiting period, the company said.

Two-thirds of the worldwide chain of 1,550 Wienerwald Restaurants will be sold as franchises in an attempt to improve the liquidity of the Wienerwald Group, according to Mr Kurt Lichtenstein, its finance manager. He said the need for cash arose after some of the restaurant's creditors became "a little disturbed" in recent days.

LATEST RESULTS

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Boddingtons (F)	29.3(24.7)	6.25(5.35)	—(—)	1.9(1.6)	—	3.5(3)
Wm Boulton (I)	10.7(11.8)	0.39a(0.48a)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(0.1)
City & Comm Inv (F)	—(—)	1.07(1.0)	—(—)	1.2(1.3)	31/3	2.99(2.8)
Wm Collins (F)	73.4(63.7)	4.3(2.0)	20.5(12.1)	4.5(2.5)	13/5	7.5(3)
Corah (F)	46.8(43.2)	1.63(1.76)	4.6(4.5)	1.6(1.6)	—	2.9(2.9)
J. Hewitt (Fenton) (F)	4.49(4.97)	0.37(0.61)	14.2(19.2)	1.5(1.8)	—	1.95(1.8)
J. L Jacobs (F)	1.31(1.4)	0.91(1.34)	2.16(4.52)	1.6(1.6)	—	2.3(2.8)
Johnson Cleaners (F)	43.9(41.8)	4.12(4.04)	17.97(26.2)	5.55c(5)	8/4	7.7(7)
Lawtex (I)	7.91(7.29)	0.12a(0.17a)	6.4a(9a)	—(1.0)	—	—(1.5)
Lex Service (F)	528(504)	15.8(12.8)	22.5(17.1)	4.2(4.2)	—	7(7)
Hugh Mackay (F)	9.58(8.56)	0.44(0.11a)	5.97(2.74)	2.6(2.22)	12/5	4(3.82)
C. Moran (I)	1.65(1.79)	0.63(0.96)	0.55(1.95)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Nationwide Leisure (F)	2.32(2.49)	0.21(0.028)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
L. Ryan (F)	12.26(5.5)	0.61(0.42)	1.95(1.78)	—(—)	—	—(—)
T. Tilling (F)	2,050(1,696)	73.6(70.7)	18.6(21.5)	4.5(4)	1/7	8(7.5)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross muliply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. a=Loss; b=Gross income; c=Second interim dividends.

STATISTICS

AVERAGE EARNINGS

Index numbers for average earnings of employees in all industries and services, seasonally adjusted, *covered by the Department of* Employment's monthly earnings inquiry

	Index (Jan 1976 =100)	Change over previous *12 mths*
1980		
December	196.6	19.5
1981		
January	195.3	18.6
February	196.9	16.5
March	197.9	14.5
April	199.5	13.9
May	200.0	13.2
June	203.9	12.0
July	205.3	12.1
August	211.4	12.8
September	212.1	9.3
October	213.4	11.9
November	214.4	11.3
December	216.5	10.1
1982		
January*	216.3	10.8

*provisional

WALL STREET

New York, March 17. — Energy shares led the New york stock market lower early today as the group reacted to the *continuing erosion in crude oil* prices.

Ashland Oil and Diamond Shamrock lowered the price they will pay for crude oil, $2.00 and $3.00 a barrel, respcctively, on top of cuts of $2.00 a barrel *already this year. Falls include* Phillips Petroleum, down $1.00 to $28, Standard Oil Ohio $1¼ to $33⅛, Standard Oil Indiana $1.00 to $37⅞. A block of 500,000 Exxon shares was traded at 29.

The *Dow Jones Industrial* Average was down by two points to 796.33 after a couple of hours. Advances outnumbered declines by 502 to 495, among the 1,445 issues traded.

	Mar 16	Mar 15		Mar 16	Mar 15		Mar 16	Mar 15
Allied Chem	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fst Nat Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	Proctor Gamble	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fst Penn Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pub Ser El & Gas	19	[illegible]
Allis Chalmers	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ford	[illegible]	19	Raytheon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcoa	[illegible]	[illegible]	GAF Corp	[illegible]	8	RCA Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amax Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Dynamics	[illegible]	[illegible]	Republic Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amerada Hess	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reynolds Ind	45	[illegible]
Am Airlines	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reynolds Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rockwell Int	27	[illegible]
Am Broadcast	[illegible]	29	Gen Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]	Royal Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Can	[illegible]	27	Gen Pub Util NY	[illegible]	[illegible]	Safeways	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Cyanamid	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Tel Elec	30	[illegible]	St Regis Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Elec Power	17	[illegible]	Gen Tire	19	[illegible]	Santa Fe Ind	14	[illegible]
Am Home	[illegible]	[illegible]	Genesco	[illegible]	[illegible]	SCM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]	Georgia Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	Schlumberger	[illegible]	44
Am Nat Res	[illegible]	[illegible]	Getty Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	Scott Paper	16	[illegible]
Am Standard	[illegible]	26	Gillette	[illegible]	[illegible]	Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Telephone	[illegible]	57	Goodrich	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sears Roebuck	[illegible]	[illegible]
AMF Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	Goodyear	[illegible]	[illegible]	Shell Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Armco Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gould Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	Shell Trans	25	[illegible]
Asarco	[illegible]	[illegible]	Grace	36	[illegible]	Signal Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland Oil	23	23	Gt Atlte & Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	Singer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Richfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	Greyhound	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sony	12	[illegible]

COMMODITIES

COPPER: Higher grade closed barely steady. Afternoon. — Higher grade cash. £837.50-838: three months £865.50-866.00. Sales: 3.600 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes. £834-835: three months. £861-862: Sales: nil tonnes. Morning. — *Higher grade* cash. £843-843.50 : three months. £870.50-£871.00. Settlement. £843.50. Sales: 8.400 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £838.50-839: three months. £866-866.50. Settlement, £839.00. Sales: 875 tonnes.

TIN: Standard tin cash. was easier, while three months tin was steady. Afternoon. — Standard cash. £7.180-7.190 a tonne: three months £7.385-7.390. *Sales.* 2.300 tonnes. High grade, cash £7.180-7.190: three months £7.385-7.390. Sales. 9.590 tonnes. Morning. — Standard cash £7230-7240: three months £7.370-7.380. Settlement, £7240. Sales, 580 tonnes. High grade, cash £7230-7240: three months. £7370-7380. Settlement, £7240. Sales. nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works. $M30.38 a picul.

LEAD closed barely steady. Afternoon. — Cash £351-352.00 per tonne: three months. £354.50-355.00. Sales. 2.675 tonnes. Morning. — cash £353-354: three months £356.50-357. Settlement £354.00. Sales. 5.400 tonnes.

ZINC was steady. — Afternoon: — Cash £449-450 per tonne: three months £454-454.50. Sales. 4.575 *tonnes. Morning.* — *Cash 447.50-448:* three months £454.50-455.00. Settlement, £448.00. Sales. 2.350 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £168.30 ($304.50) a troy ounce.

SILVER closed steadier, but quiet. — Bullion market (fixing levels). — Spot. 391.65p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent. 707.90): three months. 403.65p (734.50c): six months. 416.95p (760.10c): one *year. 445.70p (814.00c). London* Metal Exchange. — Afternoon. — Cash. 393-394p: three months, 405.5-406.5p. Sales. 27 lots of 10.000 troy ounces each. Morning. — Cash. 390.5-390.8p: three months. 403.3-405.5p. Settlement, 390.8p. Sales. 28 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady. — Afternoon. — Cash. £578-579 per tonne: three months. £600.50-601.50. Sales. 18,850 tonnes. *Morning.* — Cash. £578.50-579.50: three months £600.50-601.50. Settlement. £579.50. Sales. 1.950 tonnes.

NICKEL was quiet.—Afternoon. —Cash £3155-3166 per tonne: three months £3170-3180. Sales. 66 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £3155-3160: three months £3170-3175. Settlement. £3160. Sales. 288 tonnes.

RUBBER (pence per kilo).—April. 51.00-52.00: May. 51.90-52.80: April-June. 51.80-51.90: July-Sept. 55.30-55.40: Oct-Dec. 56.80-57.00: Jan-March. 58.90-59.10: April-June. 61.00-61.20: July-Sept. 63.10-63.30: Oct-Dec. 65.30-65.40. Sales: Three lots at five tonnes each and 231 tonnes at 15 tonnes. including one kerb.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (per tonne): March. 1412-1415: May. 1228-1329: July. 1163-1164: Sept. 1147-1149: Nov. 1134-1138: Jan. 1120-1130: March. 1110-1120. Sales: 9.287 lots. including 504 options.

COCOA (per metric ton).—March. 1107-1108: May. 1090-1091: July. 1111-1113; Sept. 1136-1166: March. 1188-1190: May. 1204-1206. Sales: 5.579 lots.

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £3.00 lower at £145: the "whites" price was £1.00 lower at £162. Futures (£ per tonne): May 154.50-154.75: Aug 159.60-160.00: Oct 164.25-164.55: Jan 166.25-167.00: Mch 171.30-171.60: Aug 176.25-178.25. Sales: 4.511 lots. ISA prices (March 16): daily. 10.97 c: 15-day average. 11.70 c.

SOYABEAN MEAL (£ per tonne): Apl 131.90-132.30: Jne 129.50-129.70: Aug 129.50-130.20: Oct 131.00-131.20: Dec 133.90-134.00: Feb 133.50-136.50: Apl 133.50-138.50. Sales: 240 lots.

WOOL.— NZ Crossbreds. No 2 contract (cents per kilo):— Mch 397-403: May 405-410: Aug 423-425: Dec 424-426: Jan 424-426: Mch 433-435: May 441-444: Aug 450-454. Sales: 20 lots.

GRAIN. (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring No 1. 13½. unquoted. U.S. dark northern spring. No 1. 14 per cent Apl £119.35: May £112.50: Jne £112.25 trans-shipment east coast. U.S. hard winter 13½ per cent unquoted. EEC. unquoted. English feed fob: May £119.75 paid east coast: Apl £117.75 seller east coast.

MAIZE. US/French. unquoted. S.Afr. white — yellow, Apl/May £79.00.

BARLEY. English feed fob: Mch £112.50 paid east coast: Apl/Jne £115.00 seller east coast. All cif U.K. unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.

BARLEY: March £107.55: May £110.40: Sept £102.50: Nov £106.20: January £109.85. Sales 68 lots.

WHEAT: —March £113.20: May £116.30: July £119.75: Sept £106.60: Nov £110.20: January £114.00. Sales 160 lots.

Home-grown Cereals Authority.- *Location ex-farm spot prices:*

Other Milling Wheat	Feed Wheat		Feed Barley
EASTN	-	£111.60	£106.70
E MIDS	£112.10	£111.90	£107.60
N EAST	-	£111.20	£105.60
SCOT	-	-	-

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock *prices at representative markets on* March 17: GB: Cattle lte. 101.60p per kg lw (-0.29) UK: Shee. 221.24p per kg est DCW (+10.55).GB: Pigs. 78 26p pre kg lw (+0.09) England and Wales: Cattle nos down 4.1 per cent. ave price. 101.51p (-0.01) Sheep nos down 15.9 per cent. ave price. 223.75p (+11.79) Pig nos down 5.8 per cent, ave price. 78.26p (+0.09). Scotland: Cattle nos up 6.3 per cent. *ave price 101.94p (-1.45). Sheep nos* up 0.0 per cent. ave price 207.31p (+4 98).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($ US per tonne).- Mar 263.00-68.00: Apr 249.75-50.25: May 238.50-38.75: Jun 236.50-37.00: Jly 239.00-40.00: Aug 243.00-44.00: Sep 246.00-51.00: Oct 249.00-51.00: Nov 250.0056.00. Sales: 1.763 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta). — April. £137.20: Nov. £69.60: Feb. £79.70. Sales: 463 lots of 40 tonnes each.

EGGS (The London Egg Exchange). — Home-produced: The market has stabilised with demand and supply beginning to equate.

Home-produced market prices (in £ per 120. based on trading packer/first-hand):

	Wed/Th/Fri	Mon/Tues
1's	6.70 to 7.10	6.70 to 7.20
2's	5.70 to 5.90	5.70 to 6.10
3's	5.20 to 5.40	5.20 to 5.60
4's	4.90 to 5.10	4.90 to 5.25
5's	4 40 to 4.80	4.40 to 4.80
6's	4.10 to 4.40	4.10 to 4.40
7's	3.60 to 3.70	3.60 to 4.00

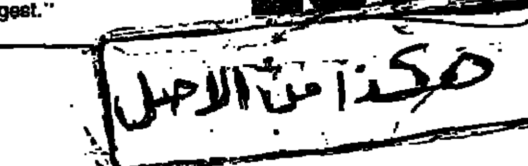
All prices quoted are for bulk *delivery in Keyes trays. The above* range is a guide to general market conditions and is dependent upon *location. quantity and whether* delivered or not.

EUROSYNDICAT: The Eurosyndical index on European share prices was put provisionally at 136.66 on March 16 against 136.75 a week earlier.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	13%
Barclays	13%
BCCI	13%
Consolidated Crds.	13½%
C. Hoare & Co	*13%
Lloyds Bank	13%
Midland Bank	13%
Nat Westminster	13%
TSB	13%
Williams & Glyn's	13%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000 10½%. £10,000 up to £50,000 11%. £50,000 and over 11½%.



BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

PEOPLE

Pele in World Cup of coffee

Brazil is planning a multimillion dollar publicity campaign using soccer superstar Edson Pele and the entire national team to boost global sales of its coffee before, during and after the World Cup competition in June.

The Brazilian Coffee Institute (IBC), which controls *exports of the commodity*, said Brazilian coffee would be advertised throughout the media in Europe, the United States and Japan.

Pele, who has signed a preliminary contract with the IBC, will receive a maximum 10 per cent of the cost of all advertising in which he appears.

Promiscuity in a bottle?

Trevor Barker really is having his gâteau and eating *it*. Barker, marketing manager of Food and Wine from France, the French Government/*trade promotion organization in this country*, is about to embark on this year's advertising campaign *for* wine, under the slogan "French wine: the affordable pleasure."

For the first time, Barker and FWF are to advertise in women's magazines, those bastions of *monogamous* perseverance, reflecting the increasing importance of housewives as buyers of wine.

But on Monday, *television* viewers in London, the South-east and the Midlands will see the first of the FWF commercials.

These show a cosy dinner at which a smiling Englishman pours wine for an appreciative woman. "Why ecz theez man smiling?" breathes the voice-over. "Eez it because 'e is celebrating 'is wife's birzday wiz a bottle of wine... or because of the pleasure of sharing such a good wine for well under £3... or is it because zis is not 'is wife?"

Says Barker: "Somebody at the Independent Television Contractors' Associaton asked us whether we were selling French wine or promiscuity."

Michael McHatton: two hats

Two kinds of baby food

Michael McHatton is now in two kinds of baby food business. Wearing one hat, that of Victoria Baby Foods, McHatton is the United Kingdom distributor of Gallia baby foods, which he came across when holidaying in France with a family party that included his youngest daughter, Victoria, then six months old.

Wearing a second hat, that of Executive Business Services, McHatton is now spoonfeeding cash-starved young companies with a consultancy service *specializing* in raising finance.

He came across this stock-in-trade not in France but right here, in Britain, in the long years setting up in business on his own after he lost his job as chief accountant of TWW, the television contractor for Wales and the West of England which lost its IBA contract to Harlech in 1967.

● *Hugh Jones, the local branch president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (the Mormons) in Llenelli, South Wales, has an intriguing suggestion for the re-classification of one branch of labour, missionaries.*

Jones, who says he cannot find suitable rented housing for some in-coming Mormon missionaries, has turned to the house letting committee of the borough council with the suggestion that the missionaries should qualify for the council's "key worker" Accommodation.

If such a request is unusual in coming from a church and a not noticeably a poor one at that, the accommodation sought is not. The newcomers are a couple and not one of those Mormon Families with more wives than British council housing was designed to handle.

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Mr Philip Birch deputy chairman aand managing director of Ward White Group has been appointed chairman and managing director in succession to Mr George McWatters. Mr D. D. De Carle has been appointed a non-executive vice-chairman.

Mr Antony Arfwedson, Mr Martin Lee-Warner and Mr Andrew Pocock have been appointed executive directors and Mr Krister Wallin a non-executive director of Samuel Montagu & Co.

Harsh alternatives for the Opec oil ministers

The 13 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries *who are* meeting in Vienna tomorrow are faced with what are effectively two simple questions. First, can they collectively cut back their production by enough to prevent having to lower the price of their oil? Second, can they, individually, afford to do so? The answer on both counts could be no.

The meeting, technically a *consultative conference* which could be turned into a formal mandatory session if progress is made, is taking place against a background of unrelenting pressure on the *oil producers'* organization. Faced with a dramatic decline in world oil demand, Opec is already producing less oil than at any time since the middle 1960s, and some of its leaders warn openly of the *dangers* of its disintegration.

For the first time in Opec's 21-year history, member nations are being asked to agree to a system of formal production quotas which will reduce the group's output even further, this time to 18.5 million barrels a day.

This would be about six million barrels a day — or 25 per cent — less than Opec was producing as recently as the first quarter of last year, and way below its peak production in 1977, when output was 31 million barrels daily. Opec output is officially put at about 20 million barrels a day, although industry observers believe the real total may already be *down to 18.5 million barrels.*

The significance of what is now being proposed should not be underestimated. Although production cuts have *been* agreed at past Opec meetings, most recently last June, they have never been adopted by all 13 members in unison — and in practice have never been properly implemented for more than a few weeks.

Saudi Arabia, notably, has *consistently refused* to allow its output levels even to be discussed at Opec meetings, saying that they are a sovereign matter, over which Opec — as a purely price-fixing organisation — has no authority.

Whether that policy has *been formally changed* is something that observers at tomorrow's meeting will be most keen to elicit from Shaikh Yamani, the Saudi Arabian Oil Minister. Saudi Arabia has already reduced its official production ceiling from 8.5 millon to 7.5 million *barrels a day* as from this month.

This reduction is, as Opec admits, critical to achieving the new 18.5 million barrel quota target, and accounts for two thirds of the 1.5 *million barrels* a day cut that Opec needs to achieve it (see table).

Will even the production quotas be enough to save Opec's official pricing structure, still precariously based on a $34 a barrel marker crude? The market and many Western oil companies think not, at least in the short term.

On the "spot" market, where marginal *cargoes of* crude are bought and sold, Saudi Arabian oil is still traded at $5 to $6 a barrel less than the official price. The "spot" price of oil products is even weaker, with the price of gas oil and fuel oil products is even weaker, with the price of gas oil and fuel oil at their lowest for over a year.

It is this which is really dragging down the price of crude oil, rather than the reverse, as has traditionally been the case. It is now cheaper to buy ready-made refined products than it is to buy the crude oil and to go to the expense of turning it into petrol or heating oil. More significant than the "spot" market (which accounts for only 5 per cent of the world oil trade) is what is happening in the contract market. Non-Opec oil producing countries including the United States, Britain, Mexico, Norway and Egypt have been forced to cut prices in the face of the oil glut. According to *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly*, nearly 13 million barrels a day of world oil supplies (some 30 per cent of the *total*) have been reduced in price this year by non-Opec producers, with the cut averaging $1.90 a barrel.

Only two Opec members, Iran and Venezuela, have reduced official prices so far, which means that the average Opec price has fallen by only 30 *cents a barrel*. That disparity cannot be maintained, and the chairmen of both BP and Shell have indicated publicly in the last few days that Opec output must be trimmed by more than the *organization* is planning if it is to hold present prices.

The pressure on some individual members of Opec is becoming intense. Iran, still licked in an expensive was with Iraq and being treated with great wariness *by potential customers in the* light of its volatile political environment, has already cut its prices by an estimated $4 a barrel, with — apparently — *the tacit acquiescence* of its fellow Opec members. Venezuela, which produces a large quantity of heavy oil, where world demand has slumped particularly deeply, has also been treated as a special case, and cut the prices of some of its crude.

Already, *nine* Opec members do not produce enough oil to meet their domestic budgetary requirements, and some of them — particularly the *North* African producers who compete directly with North Sea oil, now some $5 a barrel cheaper — will find it hard to avoid cutting their official prices whatever happens at Vienna.

Nigeria is the country worst affected. It is the classic "high absorber" Opec member, with its large population and heavy commitments. Its oil output slumped from more than two million barrels a day to 700,000 barrels a day last summer as customers refused its overpriced oil, before recovering. Other Opec countries are believed to be considering bailing it out with cheap loans or financial assistance in an effort to help the country to preserve its official pricing facade.

Venezuela, lumbered with heavy debt burden, is also *believed to be in line for* face-saving help, which would have to come from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates. Alge*ria and Iraq also appear to be* in need of cash. Some of these poorer Opec countries have already begun to offer *secret discounts* to oil buyers in the form of improved credit terms and similar devices.

The dilemma for Opec is that, at its reduced procuction levels, the margin for future output cuts is at best limited. If the 18.5 million barrel a day target level does *not do the trick, the only* card left up its collective sleeve is a further reduction in Saudi output.



Some oil may have to go at "fire sale" prices

Given the Saudi Arabians' belief that Opec oil is overpriced and the kingdom's own minimum budgetary requirement of 6.5 million *barrels a day, the pressure* on individual Opec members to cut loose with unilateral price cuts in a bid for market share must be enormous.

Fear of just such a desperate move is what has prompted moderate Opec leaders such as Mana al-Oteiba *of the United Arab* Emirates and Shaikh Ali Khalifa of Kuwait to warn their less well-off colleagues against risking collapse of *the cartel.*

The categorical insistence of these men that Opec will go out of its way to avoid reducing prices, despite the fact that the market apparently requires it, is not quite as absurd as it may sound. Their point, which is reinforced by many Western analysts, is that in the short-term the market will not support any price remotely near the existing $34 a barrel. *With summer, traditionally* a period of weak oil demand, and companies desperately trying to run down stocks the market value of the marginal two to three million barrels a day of output that Opec is considering leaving in the ground is effectively *non-existent.*

With this kind of argument, it would not be surprising if Opec were to decide that, rather than make a humiliating across-the-board cut in prices, its best course would be to sit tight and wait for these abnormal *seasonal factors to work* themselves out of the system. In the meantime they would sell as much oil as they could at $34 a barrel and dispose of the balance at "fire sale" prices where they could.

By the autumn, with companies starting to stock up *again, the present pricing* structure may become tenable again.

This strategy appears to be what tomorrow's meeting is really about: the problem is whether Opec can hold together its fragile and fractious membership *through what are bound to be* difficult months, especially since some of them suffer proportionately far more than others. The omens are not good.

Jonathan Davis

OPEC's PRODUCTION PLANS (000 barrels a day)

Country	Actual production 1981 qtr 1	qtr 2	qtr 3	qtr 4	Proposed quota *	Peak Capacity
Saudi Arabia	10,200	10,200	9,950	8,990	7,500	11,000
Venezuela	2,210	2,122	1,939	2,156	1,900	2,400
Nigeria	1,966	1,422	847	1,510	1,500	2,400
Indonesia	1,628	1,612	1,594	1,581	1,500	1,600
Libya	1,613	1,367	633	607	800	2,100
United Arab Emirate	1,611	1,540	1,452	1,448	1,000	2,485
Kuwait	1,620	1,022	1,081	1,085	700	2,800
Iran	1,500	1,533	1,267	1,033	1,000	3,000
Iraq	887	912	967	1,100	1,000	4,000
Algeria	900	833	783	733	800	1,200
Qatar	499	430	345	348	300	650
Ecuador	220	205	212	210		250
Gabon	145	146	154	158	500*	250

Source: Oil and Gas Journal, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, industry estimates.
*Provisional estimates.

Business Editor

Turner & Newall's tale of woe

The horror stories from Britain's industrial heartland continue. Yesterday it was Turner & Newall's go to relate its tale, and a nasty one it was.

Just as it seemed that the group might have been over the worst late last summer, *along came the autumn hike* in interest rates, an end to customer restocking and, all in all, a fairly dismal final quarter. True, second half trading profits in the United Kingdom (2.1m) were slightly better than the opening six months (£0.9m), and appreciably better than the loss of £6.6m in the second half of 1980. But full year United Kingdom trading profits of £3 on sales of £363m morely underline the exent of the group's problems.

The optimistic way of *looking at things* is to see the recovery potential. And recovery of some kind there should be this year. The group sees a slow pick-up in *its United Kingdom* operations at present and should reap some quick returns both from lower interest rates and some quick pay back from its rationalization and surgery of the past couple of years responsible on a global basis last year for £5m of above-the-line exceptional charges and a further £20.1m below the line.



Mr Stephen Gibbs, chairman of T & N

But City confidence in T & N has clearly been badly shaken by the latest figures. Inevitably, piople will now start asking how much faith *they should put in what on* paper at least looks to be substantial recovery potential. Nor is it simply a question of disappointment with the passing of the final dividend.

After a net cash deficit approaching £50m last year, *pushing net horrowings up* from 35 to 51 per cent of shareholders' funds, and with a further outflow of perhaps £20m-£25m in prospect for the current year, the need to see a significant recovery in profitability starts to become more *urgent.*

Certainly, T & N has continued to do well in Africa. Trading profits there improved fro £20m to £28.3m last year (put of a group total of £36.4m); and Africa was in part responsible for the sharp increase in short-term indebtedness as asbestos output was stockpiled towards the year's end.

But with asbestos demend *flat and Zimbabwe labour* laws keeping overheads high, mining profits could be significantly down on 1981's £10.2m. Moreover, the outlook for the South African and Nigerian economies is not as bright at present as it has been.

Overall then T&N has a lot still to do. Moreover, even with an improving trend in profitability it still looks as if it will have to look closely at ways of restructuring its refinances — a task slightly complicated by the fact that the share price is currently below par.

If profitability does not pick up sufficiently quickly, however, the goup may have to turn its thoughts to the possibility of disposing of a mainstream asset. At 77p, down 18p yesterday, the company is capitalized at £48m *against shareholders'* funds of just over £300m.

● *In spite of the latest forebodings from Dr Henry Kaufman on the United States monetary outlook, it is not the dollar that is stealing the currency limelight at the moment. Indeed, the United States currency was marginally easier yesterday on slightly lower Eurodollar interest rates. Instead, it is other currencies that are bouncing around rather uneasily, notably the French and Belgian francs, under renewed pressure in the EMS, and the Japanesse yen.*

That said, markets remain nervous about the American interest rate situation. In London the Bank twice changed its shortage forecast and failed to keep the overnight interbank rate from climbing to 17 per cent during the afternoon not the best of performances on a make-up day.

Commissions
Humble pie

After a storm of criticism from all sections of the investing institutions, the Stock Exchange has had to eat humble pie and rescind its proposed increase in commission charges on equity transactions. The overall effect will be to reduce from 7.3 to 4.2 per cent the average rise in stockbrokers' income and there will still be those who argue that this is too much

But at least small investors, who got the rawest deal out of the original commission scales, have been treated a little better with the increase on small deals chopped back from 16.7 to 10 per cent.

What is depressing about the whole episode, however, is just how out of touch the 23rd floor seems to be not only with market users but some of its own members. The Stock Exchange might have been less ready to compromise if a groundswell of opposition from some of the smaller stockbroking firms had not been prepared to voice their reservations.

These are precisely the firms — with an important private client business that they feared could have been further driven away from the equity market — who make money out of this part of their operations and think some of the research-based, *institutionally-orientated* brokers have guessed wrongly about trends in the 1980s. It is probably too much too hope that the domination of the Stock Exchange council by the big boys will be broken by this brouhaha over commissions but it is cer*tainly an encouraging sign* that small firms are not always prepared to be trodden on.

The Stock Exchange has also shown great insensitivity in trying to raise commission fees without making much of a case for showing that stockbrokers are on the breadline, particularly with the Office of Fair Trading case now looming. If and when that comes before the Restrictive Practices Court, the Stock Exchange will need all the friends it can to defend its rule book. Its political antennae could also have been better tuned since in burdening the small investor with higher costs, it seems to be setting its face *against* the Conservative Government's philosophy.

Through the indexation of capital gains and raising the threshold for CGT, the Chancellor gave the investing public its biggest shot in the arm for years in last week's Budget. Perhaps the thought of the likely enhanced attractions of the equity market for investors generally helped to change the Stock Exchange's mind.

Economic evolution — or costly decay?

PERSPECTIVE: DE-INDUSTRIALIZATION

By Melvyn Westlake

Britain today has ceased to be an industrial nation. Industry, once the engine room of economic growth, now contributes less than two-fifths of the nation's *total* output of goods and services and accounts for an even smaller proportion of the employed workforce. In terms of both output and employment, it is much less significant than the services sector.

There are, in other words, *more* bankers, *shopkeepers*, teachers, quantity surveyors, dentists and such like in this country than there are blue-collar workers in the steelmills, coal mines, engineering shops, shipyards and construction sites.

Public and private services, including transport and communications, provide jobs for three workers out of every five. Britain is thus acquiring the characteristics *of a post-industrial or service* economy. This is not a new development.

The proportion of workers employed in the blue-collar part of the economy first sank below 50 per cent in the early 1960s. But the relative decline of industry — and, in particular, *manufacturing* industry — really accelerated during the 1970s. Over the last 20 years, about 4½ million jobs in industry have disappeared (3½ million from manufacturing). More than three-quarters of these have gone in little over a decade.

In recent years, manufacturing industry has not simply been growing more slowly than other parts of the economy: it has actually been contracting — a process we have come to call "de-industrialization".

Some economists welcome Britain's metamorphosis into a service economy. They believe we have natural advantages in this area, which we should be exploiting, and they are scornful of action aimed at reversing the decline in manufacturing industry, which is viewed as a vain attempt to turn the clocks back.

Classical theory describes *three stages of economic* development which take countries from agricultural to manufacturing and then to service economies. The question is whether this country is following this evolutionary path towards a mature and sustainable service economy or whether industrial decline is the painful consequence of our particular economic malaise.

The reason that nations become more service-*oriented is that people*, as they get richer, tend to spend an increasing proportion of their incomes on health care, education, travel, dining out, playing squash and various conveniences like dry cleaning. To some extent, this does appear to be happening.

The number of people employed in the professional and scientific services — which includes teachers and medical personnel, as well as *people* like architects and accountants — *has* doubled since the late 1950s, to some 3.6 million.

If the fall in the industrial workforce *and the rise in* service workers had taken place against a background of nearly full employment, *there* would not be too much to worry about. It would reflect a changing pattern of demand.

But it is clear that what is happening to the structure of the economy cannot be explained simply by a changing pattern in the demand for goods and *services*. The decline in industry and the rise in the services sector, far from being an inevitable and desirable development, is producing an economic structure that is fatally flawed.

In spite of the rapid growth in the services sector, it has provided 1,250,000 fewer jobs than have been *shed in the industrial sector* over the past 20 years. (Some *services, like railway transport*, are themselves in decline.) At the same time, *while most of the fall in* industrial employment consisted of unskilled males, much of the increase in employment services, particularly public sector services, consisted of females, often part-time. The result has been three million people without work.

The likelihood that the service sector can be expected to absorb a large proportion of the unem*ployed is remote. Indeed,* since the peak in 1979, the number of jobs in services has actually also been in decline as well.

Why, then, has industry declined? Those who see it as an inevitable evolutionary trend, point to the experience of *other developed Western* nations.

The United States, it is said, was not only the most *advanced service* economy, but it has been one for four decades. Two out of every three jobs in America are in the services sector, which also produces something close to two-thirds of that nation's gross domestic product. Sweden, The Netherlands, and Belgium all saw their manufacturing employ*ment decline as a proportion* of the total workforce between 1960 and the mid-1970s. But this decline was not as fast as in Britain.

Few countries have experienced a fall in manufacturing *output* even approaching that seen here in recent years. Furthermore until the mid-1970s Italy, Japan and to a lesser extent Germany, were re-industrializing. In the case of Germany, services contribute only about 30 per cent of gross domestic product (according to the Organis*ation for Economic Cooperation and Development*), and well under 20 per cent if government services are excluded, compared with more than twice that for Britain.

Some economists have blamed the contraction of industrial employment on the expansion of the public services. Others have suggested that the manufacturing industries could have been deprived of labour because the services sector in general, and the public services in particular, may have been offering higher pay.

However, as the expansion of public service employment has been chiefly composed of women, the first of these explanations is not convincing. Neither is there much evidence of a long-term shift in wage differentials which could explain the movement of labour out of industry.

Another set of arguments attributes the problems of industry to a persistent lack of competitiveness, either as a result of an over-valued currency, which has kept the prices of British goods too high, or because of non-price factors such as low quality, late deliveries and poor design. The lack of competitiveness — for whatever reason — has led to weak *overseas* demand for our exports and increasing import penetration, it is said.

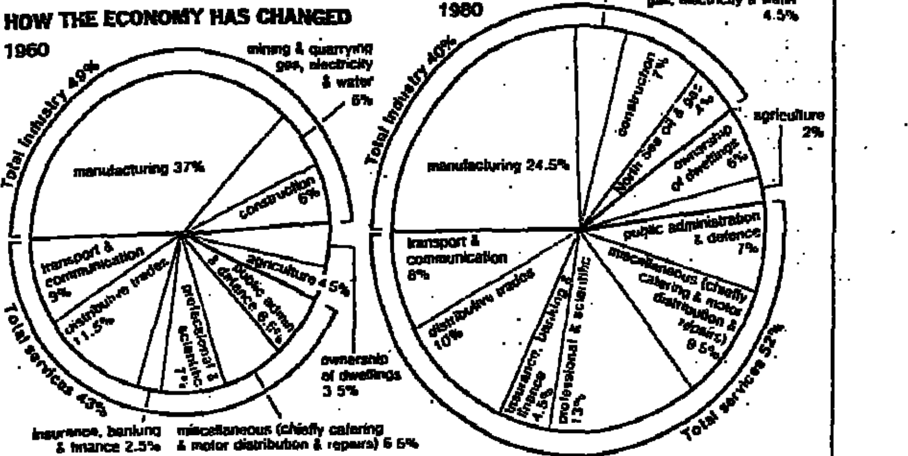
There is considerable evidence that a lack of competitiveness and low demand are at the root of industry's contraction.

This has appeared to *strengthen the case of those* people who believe Britain's economic future lies in developing as a service economy.

This country has proved to be successful in the international trade in services. Its receipts from invisible trade (services, plus investment income and government transactions) are the second highest in the world after the United States. But substituting invisible receipts for visible earnings has its limitations. The international market in services is only about a fifth of the size of the market for visible goods and world demand for manufactures has shown the more *rapid growth. Moreover*, Britain's exports of services are still only half that of its manufactured and semi-manufactured goods. Service exports would, therefore, have to rise by a quite extraordinary amount if they were to provide a sufficient surplus to pay for our imports of manufactured goods as well as food and raw materials.

There must also be a good deal of doubt about how far traded services can provide employment. Tourism and overseas construction are quite labour intensive, but the services of the City of London create fewer jobs than *manufacturing.*

If something near to full employment is to be achieved again, it will not be done by *relying largely on the services* sector, but by reversing the process of de-industrialization.



Equities tumble

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 15. Dealings End, March 26. § Contango Day, March 29. Settlement Day, April 5.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

C — E

F — H

I — L

M — N

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
72		Marchwiel	124	−4	9.4	7.6	7.4
106		Marks & Spencer	143	−2	5.8	4.0	19.6
33½		Marley Ltd	47	−2	3.2	6.8	13.1
14½		Marling Ind	34	+½	1.4	4.1	23.8
22		Marshall T Lox	45	..	4.0	8.3	4.3
21		Do A	44	..	4.0	9.0	3.9
178		Martin News	323	−5	13.9	4.3	7.0
209		Martonair	223	−2	10.9	4.9	13.0
48		Medminster	64	• ..	5 3	8.3	6.9
140		Menzies J.	236	−5	5 6	2.4	11.8
128		Metal Box	173	−4	16 5	9.6	15.1
100		Metal Bulletin	120	..	7.9	6.6	14.2
37¼		Metalrax	48	+1	3.4	7.0	9.4
11		Mettoy	11	−1	0.1	1.3	..
50		Meyer M L.	69	−3	3.1	4.4	..

O — S

T — Z

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
26	15	TACE	17	+1	..	..	..
121	85	TSL Therm Synd	104	+1	10.0b	9.6	19.1
25⅝	10²⁷⁄₃₂	Takeda BDR	£19¹¹⁄₁₆	..	17.6	0.9	21.5
6½	2½	Talbex Grp	4¾	−¼			
476	316	Tarmac Ltd	464	−8	23.3	5.0	8 0
230	136	Tate & Lyle	198	−2	16.4	8 3	4.9
607	441	Taylor Woodrow	545	−5	19.0	3.5	9.7
400	250	Telephone Rent	325	−3	14.6	4.5	16.2
71	48½	Tesco	61	..	3.8	6.2	6.5
125	64	Textured Jersey	78	..	7 9	10 1	3 7

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
A and G Sec Elect 5p Ord (80a)	84+2
Amersham International 25p Ord (142)	191
Baillie Gifford Japan Trust 25p Ord (100)	73
City Site 25p Ord (35a)	30
Computer and Systems Eng 20p Ord (225)	228
Cussins Property Group 20p Ord (82)	91
Equipu 10p Ord (80a)	90
Exchequer 13¼% "A" 1987 (j)	£58⅝−¼
Fleet Holdings 20p Ord	22½−½
Good Relations Group 10p Ord (61a)	75
Hardanger Properties 10p Ord (100a)	103
Hayters £1 Ord (150a)	138−2
Newmarket Co (1981) Ltd $0.05 (£3.05)	225−15
Owners Abroad 10p Ord (10e)	24¾
Peek Holdings 7p Ord	13½
Speyhawk 10p Ord (115)	129
Television South West 5p Ord	16
Treasury 3% 1987	£65⅝−¼
Treasury 2½% Index Linked 2011 (+t)	£102⅝−½

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
First Castle Electronic (30†)		22 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. + Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a unlisted securities market. b £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £30 paid. i £35 paid. j £55 paid. k Issued in units of sixteen shares and £5 nominal loan stock at £9 per unit.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) March 17	Market rates (close) March 17	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8055-1.8310	$1.8095-1.8105	0.18-0.28c disc	0.68-0.78c disc
Montreal	$2.1950-2.2010	$2.1980-2.1990	0.35-0.45c disc	1.25-1.35c disc
Amsterdam	4.69½-4.72½fl	4.71-4.73fl	2-1½c prem	5⅜-4⅞c prem
Brussels	79.60-80.30f	80.15-80.25f	10-25c disc	35-50c disc
Copenhagen	14.40-14.46k	14.42-14.43k	170-240ore disc	725-860ore disc
Dublin	1.2150-1.2210p	1.2185-1.2195p	55-70p disc	170-195p disc
Frankfurt	4.28-4.31m	4.29-4.30m	1⅛-1¼pf prem	4⅝-4¼pf prem
Lisbon	126.40-127.20e	126.75-127.05e	70-195c disc	210-425c disc
Madrid	188.30-188.80p	188.45-188.65p	20-50c disc	125-160c disc
Milan	2322-2332lr	2329-2331lr	17-20lr disc	52-55lr disc
Oslo	10.85-10.90k	10.86-10.87k	55-130ore disc	510-580ore disc
Paris	11 06-11.12f	11.09½-11.10½f	8¾-10¼c disc	16¾-19¾c disc
Stockholm	10.52-10.56k	10.53½-10.54½k	100-40ore prem	240-180ore prem
Tokyo	433-440y	436-437y	2.60-2.25y prem	7 30-6 95y prem
Vienna	30 05-30.25sch	30.08-30.13sch	15-10gro prem	35-29gro prem
Zurich	3 39-3 42f	3.40-3.41f	2½-2c prem	6⅝-6⅛c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.1 at 90.7.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 13%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 13 Low 12

Week Fixed: 13

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12²³⁄₃₂	2 months	12¹¹⁄₁₆
3 months	12½	3 months	12⁷⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	13⅟₃₂-13	1 month	13⅞
2 months	12²⁷⁄₃₂-12¾	2 months	13⁹⁄₁₆
3 months	12⅝-12²⁷⁄₃₂	3 months	13⅜
6 months	12⁹⁄₁₆-12½	6 months	13³⁄₁₆

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	14⅝-14¼	7 months	13⅝-13½
2 months	14⅛-14	8 months	13⅝-13½
3 months	14⅛-13⅞	9 months	13⅝-13½
4 months	13⅞-13¾	10 months	13⅝-13½
5 months	13¾-13⅝	11 months	13⅝-13½
6 months	13⅝-13½	12 months	13½-13¼

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	13¹³⁄₁₆-13¹¹⁄₁₆	6 months	13⁷⁄₁₆-13⁵⁄₁₆
3 months	13¹⁷⁄₃₂-13⁷⁄₁₆	12 months	13⁷⁄₁₆-13⁵⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	13⅝	3 months	13½
7 days	13⅞	6 months	13
1 month	13¾	1 year	13¼

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight. Open 13¾ Close 15

1 week	14⅛-13¾	6 months	13⅝-13½
1 month	13¹⁵⁄₁₆-13¹³⁄₁₆	9 months	13⅝-13½
3 months	13¹¹⁄₁₆-13⁹⁄₁₆	12 months	13⅝-13½

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 14⅛ 6 months 14⅛

Finance House Base Rate 15%

Other Markets

Australia	1 6920-1.7120
Bahrain	0.6780-0.6810
Finland	8.2315-8.2715
Greece	109 90-111.90
Hongkong	10.4800-10.5000
Iran	not available
Kuwait	0.5120-0.5150
Malaysia	4 1785-4.2085
Mexico	80.00-81.50
New Zealand	2.3095-2.3295
Saudi Arabia	6 1500-6.1800
Singapore	3.8070-3.8370
South Africa	1 8606-1.8755

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1 4830-1.4900
† Canada	1.2150-1.2152
Netherlands	2 6020-2.6050
Belgium	44.30-44.33
Denmark	7 9575-7.9625
West Germany	2.3710-2.3720
Portugal	69.90-70.10
Spain	104.20-104 30
Italy	1287.25-1288.25
Norway	5 9985-6.0035
France	6.1340-6.1370
Sweden	5.8180-5.8230
Japan	241 00-241.15
Austria	16.63-16.65
Switzerland	1.8808-1.8823

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0 8229-0.8231

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 14½-15½, seven days, 14⅞-15⅜; one month, 14⅞-15⅛; three months, 14⅞-15⅛, six months, 14⅞-15⅛.

Gold

Gold fixed: am. $314.50 (an ounce), pm. $316 close, $313.
Krugerrand (per coin): $324-326 (£170-180).
Sovereigns (new): $77-78 (£42.5-43).

هكذا من الاصل

SPORT

FOOTBALL

Scottish hopes go crashing to substitute

Radnicki Nis 3
Dundee United 0

Nis, Yugoslavia, March 17. — The substitute, Aleksandar Panajotovic, shot Radnicki Nis of Yugoslavia into the semi-final of the Uefa Cup with a two-goal burst in the second leg of their match with Dundee United here today.

Radnicki, trailing 2-0 from the first leg, looked down and out when United survived a torrid first half. But Panafotovic wiped out the Scottish lead in the 53rd and 73rd minutes and Radnicki snatched an unexpected place in the last four when the United goalkeeper, Hamish McAlpine, needlessly gave away a penalty five minutes from time.

McAlpine misjudged a cross from the right and only managed to palm the ball away. As he fell, he pulled down Sead Beganovic and Branislav Djordjevic gleefully converted to send the 15,000 home fans who had crowded into the tiny Nis stadium into raptures.

Nis, playing well above their league form which has seen them plummet to third from the bottom in the first division, created a series of good chances in the first half. But miserable shooting helped United to hold out. In the opening two minutes Beganovic fired tamely wide after Rade Radisavljevic nodded a corner down to him, then Radisavljevic himself miskicked with only McAlpine to beat.

McAlpine, later to be the villain, was a 10th minute hero when he just beat Radisavljevic to a short pass-back from Richard Gough. The Yugoslavs were out of luck again in the 30th minute when McAlpine stood helplessly as a lob from Savoljub Nikolic came back off the crossbar.

But Panajotovic, who came on at the start of the second half, stepped in to turn the course of the match single-handed. He scored the opener when he followed up after McAlpine had stopped, but failed to hold a 20-metre shot from Beganovic and registered the equaliser 20 minutes later when he swept home during a goalmouth melee.

Panajotovic later marred his performance by being cautioned for dissent. The Scotland international striker, Paul Sturrock, who fought a lone battle up front, was also shown the yellow card for a foul on the Radnicki defender, Milos Drizic.

The United manager, Jim McLean, said: "I don't think we have any excuses at all. We are out of Europe to an inferior side, we just did not play." Mr McLean said the United midfield did not play far enough forward to support Sturrock.

"We did not come with defensive intent, that's just the way the game went. The longer the match went on the more we allowed them to take the initiative. We really lost the tie in Dundee where we should have had a hatful of goals." Scottish thriftiness had earlier amused officials of the Yugoslav club, a local agency reported. Radnicki received a letter from Dundee United which suggested that, in the flag-exchanging ceremony before the kick-off, the two captains use the same flags they gave each other before the first leg. — Reuter and AP.

Sturrock: left to plough a lonely furrow

Chairman's family to fund Hull

The future of Hull City, put in the hands of the receiver nearly three weeks ago, has been assured — at least until the end of the season.

Mr Christopher Needler, chairman and principal shareholder, in a statement said that his family are to continue funding the club until then.

Mr Needler said yesterday: "In order to remove all uncertainty and to allow the receiver time to evaluate properly various offers received for the club, I can confirm that the Needler family are funding Hull City until the end of the season and that all players, coaching and administrative contracts are being honoured on existing terms."

He went on to say that he was continuing to keep the club afloat — even though he has already ploughed in over £300,000 — because of Hull's improved performances and the significant increase in their gates of late.

☐ Halifax Town, more than £250,000 in debt, have asked local creditors to give them another six months in which to sort out their financial problems. The Fourth division club plans to complete the season and hopes to continue in the Football League with primarily a part-time professional staff. They owe more than £70,000 to the Inland Revenue and Sam Rorke, the chairman, has pointed out in his letter to creditors that this commitment must be met first.

Walsall get all-seat stadium

The third division club, Walsall, was yesterday given permission for a £1.5m all-seat stadium at Fellows Park. The Department of the Environment have upheld the club's appeal after a public inquiry last December.

When completed the development will include 31,000 square ft do-it-yourself store, and parking for more than 200 cars. The scheme had been rejected by the local council, West Midland County Council on planning grounds.

Walsall's chairman, Ken Wheldon, said he was delighted with the result, but angry about the original planning refusal which had delayed the project. "It is nothing less than a public scandal that they should have opposed the scheme in the first place, causing us great expense and loss of time."

Councillor Harry Richards, an opponent of the scheme, said: "Although I am pleased for the football club, I am still very concerned for residents who live near the ground."

The project will be financed by the business behind the do-it-yourself store.

☐ Queen's Park Rangers hope to turn their ground into the first covered football pitch in Europe if an ambitious plan is passed by the local council. Rangers have applied to Hammersmith and Fulham Council for an inflatable roof that would turn their stadium into an indoor arena. If it is passed it will be installed during the close season next year.

The architects say the roof will be made of teflon coated glass fibre with sound absorbent pads underneath. They said if it is built it will make the Rangers' ground the first covered football pitch in Europe.

The Rangers' chairman, Jim Gregory, has in the past said football stadiums are underused and if the roof plan goes ahead Rangers would be in a position to attract non-football events.

Cereo misses Brazil's date against Germans

Rio de Janeiro, March 17 — The Flamengo field player, Vitor, and the Vasco striker, Careca, are included in a Brazilian squad of 20 for the international against West Germany here on Sunday.

They replace Cerezo, who scored in Brazil's victory over the West German Stuttgart last May and Sebo, who are both injured. The rest of the squad is similar to one which prepared for their 3-1 win over East Germany and 1-1 draw with Czechoslovakia.

☐ Peru will embark on a seven-match tour of United States and Europe next month in preparation for the World Cup finals in Spain in June. Fernando Torcal, a Spanish businessman who arranged the tour, said the first match would be on April 4 against New York Cosmos. From there they travel to Italy to play Fiorentina on April 7 and Internazionale Milan on April 14.

On April 20 the Peruvians will face the Spanish club, La Coruña, in the stadium where they will meet Cameroon and Poland in group one of the finals. Their match against Italy, the other group one member, will be in Vigo. The last two matches of the tour will be on April 28 against France in Paris and on April 30 against Barcelona in the Nou Camp stadium.

☐ A dispute between doctors about the final recovery from a skull fracture of the inside forward, Giancarlo Antognoni, has postponed his long-awaited comeback into the Italian League.

Carlo Mennona, the surgeon who operated on Antognoni after he suffered a skull fracture in a clash with an opponent last November, disproved claims by doctors of Antognoni's team, Fiorentina, that the player has a chance of being fit by Sunday.

Keegan and Mills are excused

The Southampton captain, Kevin Keegan, and Mick Mills of Ipswich Town, have been told they are not expected to turn out on next Wednesday's fund-raising game at Ashton Gate, Bristol.

The two title-chasing First Division clubs are to play at Bristol City's ground to raise cash to help alleviate the club's financial problems. But it was agreed that England's friendly in Spain next Tuesday would present Keegan and Mills with too gruelling a schedule.

Now, Lionel Smart, one of the game's organisers, and also a member of the FA's International Committee, has told the two England players to put their country first.

Although City have advertised Keegan and Mills as a central attraction, it has never guaranteed that either would play. Mr Smart does not expect them to turn out at Ashton Gate 24 hours after the England match in Bilbao. The game is in aid of the eight City players asked to tear up their contracts to save the club from extinction.

☐ The Nottingham Forest pair, Peter Ward and Gary Mills, will sign for Seattle Sounders, on loan, at the end of the month, to play in this summer's North American League, which starts on April 9. The move comes after two weeks of negotiations between Brian Clough and the Sounders' manager, Alan Hinton, who played under Clough at Derby County.

☐ Newport County gave been given permission by the Football League to postpone their Third Division home game with Swindon on March 23. Their midfield player, Nigel Vaughan, is playing for the Wales under-21 team against the Netherlands on that day at Wrexham.

Sheffield United are to give Derek Richardson, a goalkeeper, a free transfer. Richardson, a £55,000 signing from Queen's Park Rangers in December 1979,

Liverpool's frustration crowned by dismissal

From Norman Fox
Sofia, Mar 17

CSKA Sofia 2
Liverpool 0
(after extra time)

In what must have been their most frustrating night on the Continent, Liverpool, the holders, were tonight dismissed from the European Cup by a patently inferior CSKA Sofia team they had beatn 6-1 on aggregate at this same quarter-final stage last year.

A fearful mistake by the Liverpool goalkeeper, Grobbelaar, forced them into extra time after they had dominated a match in which their main opponent appeared to be the referee. They might have had at least two penalties and on one occasion were sure the ball had crossed Sofia's line, but they were finally beaten 2-1 on aggregate and had Lawrenson sent off.

Sofia's only hope, it had seemed, was to commit themselves to attack, but within five minutes their confidence withered into uncertainty. Two extraordinary defensive lapses in the first three minutes could have put them out of contention.

With Neal keeping Sofia's left side contained and Djevisov hobbling as a result of one of many damaging tackles, Liverpool had almost absolute control. Much as Liverpool were dominating the game, however, the margin of their lead was too slender to promote total confidence.

Sofia's football was sloppy and unimaginative and it would have been no more than they deserved had the energetic Rush or the persistent Dalglish scored shortly after half time. However, after the referee had let Dalglish run through despite looking offside, Souness's pass to find him only reached Georgi Dimitrov, who flicked the ball away.

Souness played an important part in creating what should have been Liverpool's decisive authority. By mopping up in midfield, he took the sting from Sofia's attacks which gathered in the second half but were no more effective until, after 78 minutes, the substitute, Velkov, teased Grobbelaar with a high centre. The goalkeeper was caught out of position and Mladenov headed back over him into the net to level the agregate score.

Liverpool had suffered for failing to convert superiority into goals both here and at Anfield, but it was hard to understand why their substitute, David Johnson, was not given a penalty when Iliev felled him as extra time threatened. It was even harder for them to take the strange decisions when from Velkov's corner in the eleventh minute of extra time, Mladenov scooped in his second.

Liverpool flung themselves forward, in desperation. Whelan headed onto the bar, Lawrenson hit the post and Velinov brilliantly fisted away from Craig Johnston's point-blank header. The desperation culminated in Lawrenson being sent off for fouling Bezinski after the referee had given an offside decision.

Afterwards Bob Paisley, the Liverpool manager, was highly critical of the referee whom he described a "rubbish" and for allowing a goal when the ball crossed Sofia's line.

CSKA SOFIA: G Velinovk, G Bezinski, D [illegible]av, Dimitrov Tomanov, G Dimitrov, G Iliev, [illegible]chev, S Mladenov, S Djevisov, P Markov, [illegible]avkov, (sub, N Velkov).
LIVERPOOL: B Grobbelaar, P Neal, M [illegible]mon, A Kennedy, R Whelan, P [illegible]son, K Dalglish, S Lee, I Rush, (sub D [illegible]), T McDermott (sub C Johnston). G [illegible]
Referee: F Woehrer (Austria).

[illegible] for England

[illegible]saw, March 17. — England beat Poland 2-1 in their European under-21 championship quarter-final first leg match here today. They led 1-0 at half-time and the goals came from Paul Goddard and David Hodgson.

[illegible] have been drawn away to [illegible] in the semi-final round of the English Schools FA Trophy on April 1. The other tie between Sheffield United and Live[illegible] is at Bramhall Lane on Mar[illegible]

To's fixtures

Kick-off [illegible] unless stated.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION. — Chelsea v Reading, at Harlington); Fulham v Crystal [illegible] (2.0); Norwich City v Ipswich Town (2[illegible]
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE. — Premier Division: Sutton U[illegible] Leytonstone and Ilford.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE. — Southern Division: Gosport [illegible]stone; Dunstable v Dover.
RUGBY L[illegible]. — First Division: Bradford Northern [illegible] postponed.

Yesterday's results

European Cup
Quarter-final, second leg

CSKA Sofia (0) 2	Liverpool (0) 0
Mladenov (2)	60,000

After extra time: CSKA win 2-1 on aggregate.
OTHER MATCH: Red Star Belgrade 1, Anderlecht 2 (agg 2-4).
CUP WINNERS' CUP: Dynamo Tbilisi 1, Legia Warsaw 0 (agg 2-0).

Uefa Cup
Quarter-final, second leg

Radnicki Nis (0) 3	Dundee U (0) 0
Panajotovic (2), Djordjevic	15,000

Radnicki win 3-2 on aggregate.

European U-21 championship
Quarter-final, first leg

Poland (0) 1	England (1) 2
Buda	Goddard, Hodgson

Late equalizer annoyed Albion manager

The West Bromwich Albion manager, Ronnie Allen, was annoyed with John Martin, the referee after a late Arsenal equaliser at Highbury on Tuesday night. Allen must have thought that his team had made sure of three points when Nicky Cross, the substitute put them 2-1 up in the 85th minute. Andy King had scored the first from 20 yards in the 27th minute.

Within seconds Raphael Meade, the Arsenal substitute, had pulled one back and in the 89th minute Alan Sunderland equalized. Allen claimed afterwards: "My goalkeeper was fouled very badly, and to be beaten like that after he made two world-class saves is tragic. To me that was a defeat out there tonight."

Wolverhampton hauled themselves out of the botton three with a Mel Eves goal at home to another struggling club, Leeds United. Eves made the most of a blunder between Trevor Cherry and John Lukic, the goalkeeper, in the first half. But Leeds dominated the second half and were only foiled by a number of saves by Paul Bradshaw.

Luton Town, the second division leaders, suffered their first League defeat since November 21 when they went down 4-3 at Barnsley. Ian Evans' 75th minute goal sealed Luton's fate and their lead was cut to two points by Watord, who won 2-0 away to the bottom club, Grimsby.

TUESDAY'S RESU[LTS]

First division

Arsenal (0) 2 Meade, Sunderland 15,799	West Brom A (1) 2 King, Cross
Wolverhampton W (1) 1 Eves	Leeds United (0) 0 11,729

Second division

Barnsley (1) 4 Walker 2, Banks, Evans	Luton Town (1) 3 Stein 2, Law (og) 14,004
Grimsby T (0) 0 6,148	Watford (0) 2 Jenkins, Barnes
Orient (1) 1 Jennings 2,933	Norwich C (1) 1 Jack
Shrewsbury (1) 1 Dungworth 4,741	Wrexham (0) 1 Edwards

Third division

Bristol City v Millwall — postponed

Doncaster R (0) 1 Lister 3,431	Carlisle U (1) 1 Bannon
Fulham (1) 1 Tempest 6,105	Plymouth A (2) 3 Sims, Cooper, Cock
Gillingham (1) 2 Bruce, Price	Southend U (0) 0 3,782

Huddersfield T v Chesterfield — postponed

Newport C (1) 1 Tynan (pen) 5,312	Bristol R (1) 1 B Williams (pen)
Preston NE (0) 1 O'Riordan 4,879	Lincoln C (1) 1 Cunningham
Walsall (1) 1 Buckley 2,789	Reading (0) 2 Webb, Kearney

Wimbledon v Portsmouth — postponed

Fourth division

Aldershot (0) 0 1,453	Peterborough (1) 1 Gwynn

Bury v Blackpool — postponed

Colchester U (0) 0 2,000	Mansfield T (0) 1 Lumby
Crewe A (1) 1 Ricketts 1,118	Hartlepool (1) 2 Houchen, Hogan
Darlington (1) 3 P Walsh, Hamilton, McFadden	Wigan A (0) 1 Glenn 2,147
Scunthorpe 1,441	Bournemouth (0) 2 Morgan, Funnell
Sheffield U Edward 3, Hatton 2, MacPhail, Neville	Northampton T (0) 3 Massey 2 1 (pen), Perrin
Tranmere R Kerr 2	Rochdale (0) 0 1,131
York City (0) Walwyn 4,771	Hull City (1) 3 Muthe, Whitehurst, Marwood

Scottish first division

Queens Park [illegible] Verrechia, Rutherford (og), Gilmour	St Johnstone (2) 2 Morton, Brogan

WELSH CUP: S[illegible] first leg: Bangor C 1, Swansea C 2.
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Gravesend v Maidstone — p[illegible]. Runcorn 0, Barrow 0.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Bridgend v Banb[ury] — postponed. Southern division: Ashfor[d] [illegible] Addlestone and Weybridge 1; Ayl[illegible] Fareham Town — postponed; Dunst[able v Do]ver — postponed; Hounslow 4, Wat[illegible] 1; Wealdstone 1, Tonbridge 2.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: [Cove]ntry 4, Derby 3
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Chelsea v Reading — postponed; [Quee]n's Park Rangers 4, Fulham 1; Bristol [illegible] v Swindon Town — postponed.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: [Pre]mier division: Borehamwood v [illegible] — postponed; Dulwich Hamlet v C[illegible] — postponed; Harlow v Bishop's [illegible] — postponed; Sutton 3, Woking 0, and Mitcham v Billericay — postponed; [Wal]thamstow Avenue 2, Bromley 0; Wycom[be Wand]erers 3, Slough 2: First Division: Eps[om and] Ewell v Walton and Hersham — p[ostponed]; Farnborough Town 4, Chesham 2; [illegible]n 0, Hampton 1; Metropolitan Police [illegible]gnor Regis 2 Second division: S[illegible], Egham 1
NORTHERN PREMIER: [illegible] Bass Cup: Burton Albion v Gai[nsborough] Trinity — postponed. League: Wo[illegible]. Mossley 4.
RUGBY UNION: Bath v [illegible] University — cancelled; Leicester [illegible] Loughborough Student 8; Newbridge [illegible] Glamorgan Institute 14; Swansea 31 [illegible] 6.
● Owing to production [difficul]ties many readers did not receive [thes]e results in yesterday's paper.

RUGBY UNION

A maestro hopes to see his successor hit the right note

By Peter West, Rugby Correspondent

One of Irish rugby's most distinguished players and heroes, Jackie Kyle, who orchestrated the team at stand-off half when they won the Grand Slam for the only time in their history, in 1948, has flown from Zambia to Paris to see his country play France on Saturday in quest of another. "In fact," he told me yesterday, "I had an invitation to attend a sporting 'do' in Dublin at the end of this month, and the thought of travelling early to take in the Paris match was irresistible."

It will be the first time Kyle has seen Ireland play since 1978, when Tony Ward made his first appearance against Scotland, in Dublin. At most other times in the past 20 years and more his international rugby has come to him by courtesy of the radio and the BBC's World Service. For the last 16 of them, as surgeon for the Zambian Consolidated Copper Mining Company, he has never missed tuning in to the match commentaries from home, and the summaries put out on a Sunday morning.

"It has been an astonishing two seasons for Ireland," he reflected. "Last year a lot of the pundits thought we'd win the early 50s, some of them by narrow margins. And now by the sound of things Ireland have come into their kingdom.

"You can imagine how thrilling it has been to tune in to it all from afar. I reckon the Irish selectors kept their nerve and produced an ideal blend: they stayed loyal to the old stagers and drafted in some exciting new talent."

I wonder to what extent Kyle will detect anothe image of his own superbly rounded game when he watches "Ollie" Campbell in action for the first time. So far, his only introduction to a gifted successor has been on French television, which is keeping the por boiling for Saturday with interviews of Irish notables, including Campbell, Ciaran Fitzgerald, the captain, and the one and only Willie John McBride.

Kyle is not sure how many of his old grand slam colleagues he will meet again when he links up with the Irish party in their Paris hotel tomorrow. Three Lions toured New Zealand with him in 1950: Karl Mullen (their captain and hooker), Jimmy Nelson (lock) and Jimmy McCarthy (flanker). They are certain, I fancy, to be there. Kyle hopes that Des O'Brien, the no 8, will be flying over from Scotland. Another Lions flanker, Bill McKay, is in Australia.

In the case of another 1950 Lion, Noel Henderson, who won the first of his 40 Irish caps at centre in their triple crown season of 1949, it will be a family reunion. He married Kyle's sister.

To achieve the grand slam of 1948 Ireland beat France 13-6 in Paris, England 11-10 at Twickenham, Scotland 6-0 at Lansdowne Road and Wales 6-3 in Belfast. They ran in ten tries and there was not one penalty goal on their sheet.

In the present championship they have notched three tries against Wales, two against England and, thanks to Campbell's remarkable boot, 10 penalty goals and a dropped goal in three matches. I should add that Ireland's opponents in 1948 got no penalties, either. This [season] they have kicked six penal[ties] and one dropped goal. Tim[es] change.

The wing, Barney Mullan, a[nd] the prop, Jack Daly, got the tri[es] against Wales which clinched th[e] 1948 grand slam. "If Wales don['t] score again," Daly confided to Kyle, as he ran back for the restart, "I'll be canonised without a doubt."

This was the Irish XV which made history at Ravenhill on March 13, 34 years ago: J. A. D. Higgins (Civil Service), B. O'Hanlon (Dolphin), W. D. McKee (North of Ireland), P. J. Reid (Garryowen), B. Mullan (Clontarf), J. W. Kyle (Queen's University), E. Strathdee (Queen's University), A. A. McConnell (Collegians), K. D. Mullen (Old Belvedere, captain), J. C. Daly (London Irish), J. W. McKay (Queen's University), J. E. Nelson (Malone), C. Callan (Lansdowne), J. S. McCarthy (Dolphin), D. J. O'Brien (London Irish).



Jackie Kyle, architect of Ireland's last grand slam, may have been down on his haunches but he wasn't out

Portrait of an unknown at Raeburn Place

Iain Mackenzie

Anglo-Scots have made six changes, one positional, in the side to meet Edinburgh in the final matchof the Scottish district championship at Raeburn Place on March 27. Five of the team who lost 25-18 to South at Roehampton in January have been omitted; and a sixth, Jim Pollock, of Gosforth, has been moved from the right wing to the left. Eight are from London Scottish.

Sandy Macrae (Northern), Murrey Fiskin (Moseley), Gary Irvine (Harrogate), Ian McKie (Sale) and Alistair Morrison (London Scottish) all either return to the side or are given an opportunity to show their ability at this level. The only unknown face north of the border is Morrison's; he won a Blue at Oxford two years ago and is completing his first season with Scottish.

Mike Biggar, the former Scotland captain, will again lead the side. Edinburgh must win to prevent South retaining the title outright. Victory would put them top of the table on points difference; but as they and south would have seven league points, they would share the championship for the first time in 20 years.

Andy Irvine, of Heriot's, the Scotland captain, has only a 50-50 chance of winning his forty-ninth cap against Wales in Cardiff on Saturday. He has been off work for two days after having flu symptoms. If he is not 100 per cent fit this morning when the squad gathers at Murrayfield, the selectors will have to decide whether to call up Bruce Hay (Boroughmuir), one of their listed replacements, or give Irvine another 24 hours to recover.

If Irvine plays on Saturday and in both matches against Australia this summer he will become the most capped Scot in rugby history. In his absence the captaincy could pass to the equally experienced Jim Renwick, who has just led Hawick to victory in the Scottish championship.

Glasgow High School Club Ltd are expected to ratify an agreement by them and Kelvinside Academicals to merge this summer and play as one unit from September. The new club will be called Glasgow High-Kelvinside and will use the High ground at Old Anniesland. High's chocolates and gold strip will be used.

The club will play in the second division of the national league. Glasgow High have just won promotion; Kelvinside were relegated to the fifth division last season after losing every game and have been struggling near the foot of it.

ANGLO-SCOTS: A Macrae (Northern); M Fiskin (Moseley), J Hume (London Scottish), R Wilson (London Scottish), G Irvine (Harrogate-); T Walker (London Scottish), R Cunningham (Bath), J Fraser (London Scottish), M Bigger (London Scottish captain), A McHarg (London Scottish), I McKie (Sale), A Morrison (London Scottish), P Lillington (Cambridge University). Replacements: I Kirk (London Scottish), H McHardy (Harlequins).

Old will be coach for North

Alan Old, the former England stand-off, has become the second divisional technical administrator to be appointed by the Rugby Football Union.

Old, aged 36, who played 16 times for England, will take up his paid post for the Northern Division at the start of next season.

Barrie Corless, another former England international, was the first man to be awarded one of the new positions, as Midland administrator, last year. Old has been Yorkshire coach this season, but will give up the job on taking up his new position in which he will be in charge of coaching for the whole division.

The England selectors have named a squad of 45 players for an under-23 training weekend at Bisham Abbey on March 26-28, among them the Gloucester No.8, Mike Teague, who was on the verge of a senior cap when he was called into the England party against Scotland in January.

On that occasion he was providing cover for Bob Hesford but he and his club colleague, Malcolm Freedy, are both potential tourists with England to North America this summer. Both were watched last Saturday by the chairman of selectors, "Budge" Rogers, and the England coach, Mike Davis, during Gloucester's defeat of Sale in the John Player Cup.

BACKS: C Martin (Bath), S Langford (Orrell), S Lowden (Sale); M Bailey (Durham, University). S Smith (Fylde), B Evans (Leicester), J Goodwin (Moseley), C Pitts (Nott'ngham), R Underwood (Middlesbrough); B Barley (Wakefield), A Mason (Roundhay), J Carr (Bristol), T Buttimore (Coventry), N McDowall (Gosforth, R Pellow (Wasps); P Williams (Orrell), M Perry (Moseley), R Hughes (Wasps); S Baker (Glouster), R Luddington (Oxford University), J Cullen (Cambridge University).
FORWARDS: M Preedy (Gloucester), P Curtis (Rosslyn Park), A Dix (Gloucester). S Henderson (Durham University), S Ashmead (Gloucester), C Folland (Bristol); M Dixon (Fylde), R Joy (Royal Navy), A Steele (E Counties); C Pinnegar (Exeter University), R Smart (Northern) S Heaver (London Welsh), D Cusani (Orrell), N Roberts Oxford University), T Gulliver (Coventry); K Moss (Liverpool), A Dun (Wasps), M Rose (West London), G Rees (Nottingham), R Stevenson Sale), F Emeruha (Manchester University); M Teague (Gloucester), J Ellison (Durham University), R Eales (Bedford).

Porta puts the boot in

Cradock, March 17. The touring South American Jaguars beat the North East Cape Provincial XV 72-3 here today. Hugo Porta kicked four penalties and also converted each of the 10 South American tries, finishing the match with a personal tally of 30 point. North East Cape's points came when Heunis, the flyhalf, kicked a first-half penalty.

The tries for the Jaguars came from the wingers, Alejandro Puccion 3 and Jose Palma 2, and one each from Guillermo Varone, the fullback, Serafin Dengra, the prop, Santiago Bordabery and Jorge Allen, a flanker, and Elised Branca, a lock.

Combined with Porta's boot, the Jaguars earned their biggest victory in South Africa and increased their condfidence for the first international against the Springboks next week.

The tourists' B team beat a Border Invitation XV 24-9 in East London, after trailing 3-6 at half-time.—AP.

SKIING

Twin double is trouble for Swede

Bad Kleinkirchheim, Austria, Mar. 17 — Steve and Phil Mahre, the American twins, celebrated a family triumph in the men's World Cup giant slalom here that turned into one of the worst defeats in years for Ingemar Stenmark, of Sweden. Steve, the world champion, scored the best time in the first heat and was second fastest in the second for a winning total of 2min 34.16sec. Phil was fastest in the second heat and finished runner-up overall in 2min 34.23sec.

Stenmark, rated the best giant slalom skier in the world, was nineteenth after the first heat and finished seventeenth overall — 3.37sec slower than the winner. "The season is nearing its end — he has completely lost his rhythm", an official said. "He skied without stamina, without being really aggressive".

Commenting about the Mahre twins' continuing peak form, Steve said: "We haven't been skiing much between" [the world championships at Schladming and Jasna]. At Jasna, Steve won the giant slalom last Saturday; a day later Phil won the slalom from Stenmark.

GIANT SLALOM: 1, S Mahre (US), 2:34.16; 2, P Mahre (US), 2:34.23; 3, P Zurbriggen (Switzerland), 2:34.71; 4, M Girardelli (Luxembourg), 2:34.99; 5, H Enn (Austria), 2:35.70; 6, J L Fournier (Switzerland), 2:35.72; 7, A Giorgi (Italy), 2:36.38; 8, A Wenzel (Liechtenstein), 2:36.46; 9, M Hangl (Switzerland), 2:36.59; 10, G Jaeger (Austria), 2:36.69.



Steve Mahre: victory again

WORLD CUP STANDINGS: 1, P Mahre, 289 pts; 2, I Stenmark (Sweden), 210; 3, S Mahre, 177; 4, P Mueller (Switzerland), 132; 5, S Podborski (Canada), 115; 6, A Wenzel, 107; 7, H Weirather (Austria), 97; 8, M Girardelli, 93; 9, P Zurbriggen, 86; 10, J Gaspoz (Switzerland), 83.

TEAM: 1, Austria, 776; 2, Switzerland, 719; 3, United States, 488; 4 Sweden, 286; 5, Canada, 258; 6, Italy, 245; 7, Liechtenstein, 151; 8, Yugoslavia, 130; 9, Luxembourg, 93; 10, Soviet Union, 89.

NATIONS CUP: 1, Austria, 1,258pts; 2, Switzerland, 1,240; 3, United States, 1,057; 4, West Germany, 583; 5, France, 491, 6, Italy, 474; 7, Canada, 433; 8, Lichtenstein, 404; 9, Sweden, 327; 10, Yugoslavia, 210. — Agencies.

REAL TENNIS

Dean stays firmly in charge

Michael Dean, usually regarded as a doubles player, beat Richard Cooper without losing a game and won his fifth successive love set in the Amateur championships at Hampton Court yesterday, *Roy McKelvie writes.* He will meet Howard Angus, a former holder, in the semi-final on Saturday.

In his previous match Dean had beaten David Watson in five sets, taking the last two to love. There was nothing remarkable about that but to follow with such a bravura performance against a player as experienced as Cooper was noteworthy. It was one of those occasions when nothing could go wrong

Only once in the first set and twice in the second did Cooper look like getting a game. His volleying let him down badly and with that the rest of his game began to fall apart.

Angus who, after 16 years at the top, has played little competition recently, beat William Hollington 6-1, 6-1, 6-3. For the first two sets Hollington was stiff and tense. He then decided to relax and there were moments in the third set when Angus looked anxious and was clearly breathless.

SECOND ROUND: H R Angus beat W A Hollington, 6-1, 6-1, 6-3; M F Dean beat R D B Cooper, 6-0, 6-0, 6-0.
SECOND ROUND: A C Lovell (holder) beat P G Seabrook 6-1, 6-4, 6-1.

CRICKET

England can make bricks for South Africa's house

From John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent, March 17

It was a profoundly anxious English XI who contested a fifty over game against South Africa here at Kingsmead today, the reason being the verdict on their cricketing futures which the Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB) are expected to convey on Friday. The defiance, and in some cases, trepidation, with which the players undertook to come to South Africa is now strongly mixed with a sense of indignation that they may be victimized for having done so.

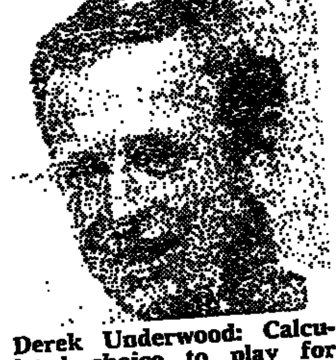
All of them have become staunch supporters of Lord Chalfont for having written in *The Times* that if there is one thing of deeper concern to him than the denial of liberty in other countries it is a threat to it in his own. They are outraged at the view, so vociferously expressed in England, that the tour is politically and morally indefensible, when in South Africa many of even the most indomitable opponents of apartheid welcome it.

The *Rand Daily Mail*, whose fearless opposition to the South African Government frequently gets it into trouble, wrote of "a genuine spirit of non-racialism" in cricket. "After keeping its promises, meeting its commitments and weighing the consequences," the editorial went on, "South African cricket had a right to organize the tour." This comes from a newspaper whose mission in life is "to win the hearts and minds of South Africans in Soweto, the Cape Flats and Lenasia (an Indian township outside Johannesburg)."

On the other side of the coin, it is understandable that India should feel let down. There is no way that Boycott, Emburey, Gooch, Lever and Underwood could have agreed to tour South Africa without realizing the cricketing implications or wondering whether perhaps they were not running Mrs Gandhi out while her back was turned. For myself, visiting South Africa for the sixth time in twenty-six years, the eight days since I landed within the monstrous walls of apartheid; which, outside the sporting world, seem almost as cruelly impenetrable as ever, have left me in little doubt that the best way to break them down is from within.

This is said not in justification of what the touring cricketers have done, but as a plea to the TCCB and the International Cricket Conference to recommit themselves to finding some way of crossing the great divide. Without outside help the house which the South African Cricket Union are trying to build can never be finished.

Here in Durban tomorrow South Africa's amateur golf team meet the Republic of China in an official international. Within the next few weeks a touring rugby team, the Jaguars, consisting of thirty Argentinians, five Chileans, five Uruguayans and two Paraguayans, will play two internationals against the Springboks.



Derek Underwood: Calculated choice to play for Packer

There is no talk, though, that because of this Pakistan will refuse to meet China at hockey or that Argentina should be drummed out of the World Cup in Spain. If South Africa were allowed to play soccer with the rest of the world they might, in the not too distant future be sending a predominantly black team to play in the World Cup; but the rest of Africa wont let them.

So what will be decided at Lord's on Friday? The cricketers have come to fear that, at the very least, they will be ruled out of this summer's Test matches against India and Pakistan.

Those of them who have joined the party since the tour began — Woolmer, Humpage and Sidebottom — were more or less assured when they contacted their counties that their county careers would be unaffected.

When he defected to Mister Packer, Underwood sold him his services. Playing in World Series cricket rather than for England was his calculated choice. Although, almost obscenely, large sums of money are again involved, this time the issues are very different. If Underwood or, worse still, Gooch, now England's most splendid batsman, is barred from Test cricket it will be for political expediency. If the ban is extended to cover next winter's England tour of Australia it will be for fear of Australia hosting the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane — again wheels within political wheels.

In today's South African press the president of the South African Cricket Union issues what is described as a "dramatic challenge" to England's cricket authorities to reestablish links with South Africa. "Threats are being made," it runs, "that certain tours will be cancelled if these players are selected by England in the future". In fact, at the last ICC meeting, all the Test-playing countries agreed unanimously that the selection of players was a matter entirely for the governing body of the country involved. To suggest therefore that the TCCB's principles are now at stake is to imply the ineffectiveness of the ICC and the disregard that all member countries have for their own resolutions.

Tomorrow the English players take their hopes and fears and consciences to Cape Town, where, in 1948-49, the chairman of the TCCB — of Friday's jury in fact — Mr George Mann, played one of his most rousing innings as captain of one of the happiest of English sides. Ah! What carefree, uncomplicated days.



Cambridge had the Boat Race training blues yesterday when the last of a series of mishaps was defeat by London University.

Cambridge use chef as reserve for Brine

By Jim Railton

Nothing seemed to go right for Cambridge yesterday in their build-up for the Boat Race on March 27. They started the day with a substitute on board; they had two near misses with other craft before they pulled a stroke in anger; and they finished with a defeat by London University in a major piece.

Yesterday morning, their bow, Brine, was under the weather and wisely rested. Cambridge brought in their chef as a reserve. I have not tasted John Pritchard's cuisine, but he is a talented salt in boating circles. Pritchard, an Olympic and World silver medal winner in eights, took Brine's place yesterday. Last year, Pritchard coached Oxford. But this year, he has joined the opposition.

Alf Twinn, the Cambridge boatman, who is ill, and not present so far on the Tideway this year, would certainly have remonstrated over Pritchard donning an Oxford track top in a Cambridge boat. Times are certainly changing.

Cambridge then treated their hosts, Barclays Bank, yesterday perennial punishment [illegible] morning. They took the bankers for a long ride before [illegible] huge dividends in sh[illegible] invest ments of their time and energy.

Oxford played it cool out of the limelight. They [illegible] one-scintillating solo [illegible] piece. Today Oxford meet a major opponent in Kingston.

OXFORD: [illegible]

CAMBRIDGE: [illegible]





Coaches Graham Hall, Oxford (left) and Don Topolski, Cambridge, found time to relax yesterday.

Third successive defeat dents English morale

Durban, Mar 17 — South Africa scored their third victory in three encounters with the touring English XI when they won the second 50-over match by 79 runs here today, the Press Association reports. By early evening the Englishmen were on a flight to Cape Town, wondering whether they could muster the strength and confidence to fare better in the second four-day match, which begins on Friday.

The opening one-day match was closely contested, but today's was hardly a contest. The English knew they would struggle because their front line bowlers, Taylor and Old, had been ruled out by injury. Defeat became a formality when Gooch, who had scored two centuries against the Springboks in the last 10 days, and Boycott were out in the first 11 overs with only 38 runs on the board

Larkins, with seven fours in a spirited 47, and Willey put up a brief fight but there was little else of note from the English batsmen. For the second time this week they were destroyed by the height and pace of van der Bijl.

SOUTH AFRICA

B A Richards, c Lever, b Underwood	34
S J Cook, c Knott, b Sidebottom	35
P N Kirsten, l-b-w, b Willey	14
R G Pollock, run out	41
C E B Rice, c Woolmer, b Lever	23
*M J Procter, c Gooch, b Lever	30
† R V Jennings, not out	21
G S le Roux, not out	19
Extras (b1, lb6, w5, nb2)	14
Total (6 wkts, 50 overs)	231

A J Kourie, Van der Bijl and S Jefferies did not bat

FALL OF WICKETS 1-65, 2-77, 3-123, 4-134, 5-182, 6-193

BOWLING Lever, 10-0-49-2; Hendrick, 10-2-53-0, Sidebottom, 10-1-31-1, Gooch, 5-1-24-0, Underwood, 10-1-46-1; Willey, 5-0-14-1

ENGLISH XI

*G A Gooch, c Jennings, b van der Bijl	10
G Boycott, c Jennings, b le Roux	10
W Larkins, c Jennings, b Jefferies	47
D L Amiss, c Richards, b Kourie	8
† A P E Knott, run out	14
R A Woolmer, b le Roux	0
P Willey, b van der Bijl	31
A Sidebottom, st Jennings, b Kourie	10
J K Lever, b van der Bijl	5
D L Underwood, c Kourie, b Kirsten	10
M Hendrick, not out	1
Extras (b-1, lb-2, w3)	6
Total (43.2 overs)	152

FALL OF WICKETS 1-15, 2-38, 3-43, 4-68, 5-88, 6-89, 7-133, 8-139, 9-148, 10-152

BOWLING van der Bijl, 7-2-19-3; Procter, 10-1-24-0; le Roux, 8-2-30-2; Jefferies, 7-2-25-1, Kourie, 10-1-45-2; Kirsten, 1 2-0-3-1.

Australia need batting revival

Christchurch, New Zealand, March 17. — Australia's leading batsment must show marked improvement if their side is to salvage a drawn series with New Zealand when the third and last Test begins at Lancaster Park here on Friday.

Richard Hadlee New Zealand's top bowler will be inspired to be at his best before his home town crowd. The tourists will have to keep thir heads down to prevent Hadlee from repeating his total of five wickets which destroyed their second innings in the second Test.

New Zealand have retained the side which won the second Test, although it is likely the twelfth man for that game, the spinner John Bracewell, will be named in the final eleven at Christchurch at the expense of Martin Snedden or Gary Troup, both seam bowlers

AUSTRALIA: (from) B Laird, G Wood, J Dyson, K Hughes, G Chappell (capt), A Border, R Marsh, B Yardley, J Thomson, D Lillee, T Alderman, L Pascoe, R Bright.

NEW ZEALAND: B Edgar, J Wright, J Morrison, G Howarth (capt), J Coney, M Crowe, I Smith, R Hadlee, L Cairns, M Snedden, G Troup, J Bracewell — Agence France-Presse.

BADMINTON

Modest Bridge ov[er]comes Swedish footba[ll] star

From Richard Eaton, Copenha[gen] March 17

Karen Bridge, easily the most modest member of the England squad, became the only singles survivor in the Danish Open Championships here today. Yesterday she beat the World Champion Verawatty Fajirin of Indonesia, and now she has overcome the European runner-up, Anette Borjesson of Sweden 12-9, 11-8, to reach the last eight.

Even though Mrs Fajirin and Miss Borjesson are something less than the best in the world and the second best in Europe these were fine achievements by Miss Bridge. She came from behind to beat Mrs Fajirin, but kept in front all through to beat Miss Borjesson 12-9, 11-8. Modesty can be a handicap and Miss Bridge clearly did not rate her own performances highly. "In fact I feel a bit grumpy", she said. But though neither her mood nor her badminton were of the most exhilarating quality, she still showed sufficient persistence to win through.

Miss Borjesson, by contrast, did not. She was by far the more natural and athletic player as befitted someone who is regarded as the best woman's footballer in Sweden — where women's football is a big sport. But she flattered [illegible] deceive, climbing back into [the] match to force 10 changes [of s]ervice at 7-7 in the second g[ame and then letting her] game sl[ip] [wi]th three short rallies Miss B[ridge] had advanced to match [point] and although the match [took] six more rallies it was too late [for] the Swede to recover.

Miss [Brid]ge now plays Wu Dixi of Ch[ina] who has won the German [O]pen and the Swedish Open [in] the last 10 days, and who [saved] five match points in beati[ng] Yoshiko Yonekura of Japan [1]9, 10-12, 12-11. Meanwhile [E]ngland's only surviving man, [Kev]in Jolly, failed to reach his [seeded] seeding place in the last [ei]ght. He broke seven rac[kets] in losing in the semifinal [o]f the Swedish Open last we[ek a]nd four more today. But he [wa]s also outlasted by the sk[ilful] and durable Chinaman, H[u]ang-quan who won 15-18, 15-10.

[E]ngland No 1 out

[Sall]y Podger, England's No 1 [badm]inton player, will not play [this] week in the singles of the [All E]ngland championships at [Wem]bley because of a back [injur]y. She may be fit for next [year]'s doubles.

ROUND-UP

Miandad steps dow[n]

Karachi, March 17 — The Pakistan cricket captain, Javed Miandad, is to step down for the coming England tour after the refusal of ten players to join his team for the series against Sri Lanka.

In a statement issued today in Faisalabad, where he is leading his side in the second test against Sri Lanka, he said he had taken his decision "in the interests of the country's prestige and my pride in being a Pakistani".

He also appealed to "rebel" players to forget the unfortunate controversy and play for Pakistan in the Third Test against Sri Lanka at Lahore on March 24.

In the Second Test, his depleted side is facing the embarrassing prospect of following on against Sri Lanka, when the second test resumes tomorrow after a rest day. Although leading 1-0 in the series, Pakistan stand at 210 for eight in reply to Sri Lanka's 454.

In [t]he [s]emi-fi[nal] of the World Pro[fes]sio[na]l Bil[liar]ds Championship [at] Sutton [Co]ldfield, Fred Davi[s], the 68-ye[ar-o]ld defending champion lost [to] a former champion Rex W[illi]ams, by only six [po]ints 1,500 -[14]94.

Knowles cues up a plum

Tony Knowles of Bolton, will face snooker mountain at Sheffield in May if, as expected, he qualifies for the first round of the world professional championship, sponsored by Embassy. He would have to face the world champion, Steve Davis.

Twice British junior champion and a former England amateur international, Knowles, aged 27 will set out to qualify from his group at Redwood Lodge, Bristol, at the end of April.

In all, 51 players of the 67 entered for this year's world championship will have to take part in the 16 qualifying groups. The winners of each group will then join the 16 seeds at the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield, chasing a £25,000 first prize in the £110,000 tournament.

Wales d[ef]eat brave S[co]ts

Wales stayed [the] course for their third suc[ces]sive British Isles title in the [wo]men's indoor bowls internatio[nal] series sponsored by CIS [In]surance, at Hartlepool yester[day].

They defeated [Scot]land by 115 to 104, and once [aga]in the Lilian Nicholas rink w[ere] in splendid form, beating a [stro]ng Scottish four by 16 sh[ots]. The Welsh players won n[ine] consecutive ends towards the [end].

Despite their [defea]t, Scotland showed fighting [qu]alities, the rinks of Jean Lo[w a]nd Frances Whyte scoring a[six] and a five respectively w[hen] badly in arrears.

SCOTLAND 104, WALE[S] [115]. Scottish skips first: J Frame 13, L N[...] 20; M Lamont 24, E Thomas 12; M R[...] Radford 17, F Whyte 17, M Pomeroy [H]enderson 21, M Jones 17; J Logan 15, [...]n 21

Audain s[ets] the pace

Auckland, Ma[rch 1]7 — Anne Audain, of New [Zeal]and, set a world fastest [time] for the women's 5,000 [metre]s tonight when she clipped [s]econds off the mark set by [...] Fudge, of Britain, last year.

She clocked 1[5 min]utes 13.22 seconds, with a [blis]hing final lap of 68 secon[ds. N]ow she is preparing to [run] the 3,000 metres, the long[est of]ficial race for women, at [the] Common-wealth Games [in Br]isbane in October.

HOCKEY

Youth side credit to Cadman

By Sydney Friskin

London University 0
Hockey Association 3

The Hockey Association chose a young side from their assessment group for the annual match against London University at Motspur Park yesterday and achieved a satisfactory result. The young players, in the care of John Cadman, are growing in stature with every outing.

Easily the best player in the HA side was Coombes who has obviously profited from the experience of playing for Bromley. He scored the first goal from a penalty stroke in the twenty-third minute of the first half and about midway in the second dribbled past five defenders to score again.

Maskery scored the third goal from a short corner in the twenty-third minute of this period, stopping the hit from the line and firing a powerful shot along the ground.

They had to wait until three minutes before the end for their first short corner of the match but could make nothing of it. Nevertheless, Stoolman and Takle worked hard in the middle and Miles ran hard in front. They could make little impression on a wellknit HA defence in which Rothwell was conspicuous.

LONDON UNIVERSITY: L Hancox (Imperial College); *D Dodds (London Hospital), J Price (London Hospital), M Atkinson (Royal Holloway College), J Hanley (St Thomas's Hospital), D Stoolman (School of Slavonic and East European Studies), *G Takle (Queen Elizabeth College, capt), R Sirs (Imperial College), R Tapner (King's College) Chee S Kong (London Hospital), J Miles (London Hospital).

HA XI: A Sharma (Slough); A Law (Broxbourne), T Rothwell (Appleton HS), D Coombes (Bromley), J Delley (Birmingham University), G Swayne (Bishop's Stortford College), D Knott (Loughborough University), J Royce (Chester College, capt), N Gordon (York HC), C Maskery (Loughborough University), R Bisland (Harvey GS, sub J Shaw, Salisbury).

Umpires; B Brine and S Stuart (Southern Counties).

*A purple.

CYCLING

France take lead after Kelly falls on descent

From John Wilcockson, Mandelieu, March 17

With one day left in the Paris-Nice race, only two riders retain a chance of overall victory after a dramatic sixth stage that ended in crashes and confusion. Among those who fell on the steep, slippery descent from the Tanneron pass were Sean Kelly, who lost his overall leadership to Gilbert Duclos-Lassalle, and Phil Anderson, of Australia.

The stage winner was Pierre Bazzo, aged 28, a Frenchman who had been away for most of the 115 miles with another Frenchman, Patrick Poissonier. Neither was within eight minutes of Kelly, the overnight leader; therefore they were allowed freedom of the sinuous hilly backroads of Provence.

Behind the two pacemakers, the race divided under the continuous pressure of the Peugeot team, led by Anderson, Duclos-Lassalle, and Stephen Roche. As they climbed into the clouds for the final time, Bazzo left his breakaway companion and behind him a chasing group of 15 gathered.

It was from this group, on the dangerous descent into Mandelieu that Anderson, fearless as ever, dragged clear five other riders. Then came the crashes.

RESULTS: (La Seyne to Mandelieu, 115 miles): 1, P Bazzo (France), 5hr 03min 01sec; 2, F Vichot (France), 5:07:04; 3, G Duclos-Lassalle (France), 5:07:04; 4, J Vandenbroucke (Belgium), 5:07:09; 5, H Kuiper (Netherlands), 5:07:09; 6, S Kelly (Ireland), 5:07:09; 7, M Pollentier (Belgium), 5:07:21; 8, B Oosterbosch (Netherlands), 5:07:21. Other placings: 10, S Roche (Ireland), 5:07:21; 11, P Anderson (Australia), 5:07:50; 69, G Jones (GB), 5:22:41; 71, S Jones (GB), 5:24:22.

OVERALL POSITIONS: 1, Duclos-Lassalle, 30hr 13mins 22secs; 2, Kelly, 30:13:26; 3, Oosterbosch, 30:14:06; 4, Vandenbroucke, 30:14:10; 5, Kuiper, 30:14:16; 6, Roche, 30:14:19. Other placings: 8, Anderson, 30:14:53; 41, G Jones, 30:46:12.

BOXING

A victory as hollow as an empty gun barrel. Bobby Chacon puts a brave face on his triumph over Salvador Ugalde hours after Mrs Chacon had shot herself in their American home because her husband would not quit the ring.

GOLF

Bayman and Madill s[w]ing back

By John Hennessy, Golf Correspo[ndent]

Linda Bayman and Maureen Madill, with a second round of 75, maintained their three strokes lead on the second day of the Avia Watches Women's foursomes tournament at the Berkshire Club, Ascot yeaterday.

Second place, on 150, is now shared by the Rawlings sisters from Wales (74 yesterday) and the contrasting partnership of Angela Uzielli and Wilma Aitken (73). Beverley New and Lynda Moore, overnight runners-up, have dropped to fourth place on 152 (77).

Mrs Uzielli, not for the first time, emerged as the character of the day, an all-taking, all-smiling, Berkshire housewife who lends colour to any golf event she enters. She could hardly be more different from her partner; English where Miss Aitken is Scottish, one long laugh where miss Aitken tends to maintain serious approach and had enou[gh] experience to play the senior r[ole] in the mothers and daught[ers] tournament whereas Miss Ait[ken] is only 23. Her preparation fo[r] serious game of golf was a di[sco] dance at 7 am.

But behind that spark[ling] exterior lies a dedicated go[lfer]. Were it otherwise Miss Ait[ken] Curtis Cup player though sh[e is] could never have got round Red Course in 73, level par. Aitken, however, got all credit once Mrs Uzielli slotted an eight foot putt birdie four at the first. "I [...] all my partner's doing, I wa[s ...] there cheering in all chocolate corduroy knicke[rbock]er glory.

Mrs Bayman, five ti[mes] winner, made a wretched [start] the side of Miss Madill [...] [th]ree shots disappearing in the [fi]rst four holes in one under par, [w]ent through a grisly passage on either side of the turn, but an inward half of 36 leaves them well in the running. Catherine Lacostede Prado and Vicki Pertierra qualified on161.

SECOND ROUND (Qualifiers): 147: Mrs L Bayman (Berkshire) and Miss M Madill (Port Stewart), 72, 75. 150: Mrs V Thomas (Pennard) and Miss M Rawlings (Bargoed), 76, 74; Mrs A Uzielli (Berkshire) and Miss W Aitken (Old Ranfurly), 77, 73. 152: Miss B New (Lansdowne) and Miss L Moore (Truro) 75, 77. 156: Mrs I C Robertson (Dunaverty) and Mrs W Wooldridge (Wentworth), 79, 77; Miss C Hourihan (Woodbrook) and Miss A Gemmill (Barassie), 77, 79. 158: Miss C Waite (Swindon) and Miss C Pierce (Cowdray Park) 81, 77. 159: Mrs T Thomas (Wenvoe Castle) and Miss M McKenna (Donabate), 78, 81. 160: Miss G Stewart (Inverness) and Miss P Wright (Aboyne), 78, 82; Miss J Pool (North Hants) and Miss J Soulsbury (Prudence), 83, 77. 161: Mrs C Lacoste (France) and Miss V Pertierra (Spain) 82, 79. 165: Mrs C A Williamson (Hartlepool) and Miss P Hunt (Tyneside, 80, 85.

Mufulira course may [not] be to Barnes's liking

From a Special Correspondent Mufulira, March 17

As mining towns go Mufulira is a cut above the rest. The welcome sign on the town boundary announces proudly: "Mufulira, a place of abundance." That is carrying the description a little too far, although this week there is a true abundance for sportsmen and sport lovers.

The Mufulira Open golf championship staged every two years in this colonial-style copper-belt township, has attracted a record entry from European professionals on the Zambia leg of the rich African safari tour.

The local copper mines are in danger of grinding to a standstill when the first round gets underway today because tle influx of professional golfers always attracts huge interest. The local favourite is Brian Barnes, a long-standin[g frien]d of the Zambia president [...] Kaunda, and big c[rowds will] follow him in eve[ry ro]und, whether or not [he is] in contention for this w[eek's £]8,000 first prize.

Barnes is a regula[r visit]er in Zambia and holds th[e cou]ntry's Open title which [he w]on in Lusaka last Marc[h bu]t the Mufulira course mi[ght not] be to his satisfaction [...] the greens have suffere[d ...] from a fertilizer acciden[t whi]ch has left ugly patches [on m]any of them.

The man in fo[rm is] Eamonn Darcy, the Ryde[r Cup] player from Ireland, w[ho pla]yed superbly to win the [Kenya] Open in Nairobi last we[ek d]espite a painful back [...]

The wind will clear the air

From John Ballantine Jacksonville, Florida.

Jack Nicklaus, Tom Watson and Tom Kite are the front runners in the £272,000 Tournament Players' championship starting tomorrow on the new 6,857-yard "Players' Course" here.

Watson scored 78 in Tuesday's pro-Am, won with a 66 by Ray Floyd, the defending champion, but the former British Open champion will be on his mettle when the shooting starts.

The true difficulty of this course is still an unknown factor and, with hot, balmy weather forecast for most of the week, it may not yet be fully understood until the wind does blow a bit.

LEADING MONEY WINNERS: 1, T Kite, $150,910; 2, C Stadler, $121,388; 3, J Miller, $112,447; 4, A Bean, $102,371; 5, H Irwin, $93,421; 6, J Nicklaus, $78,480; 7, T Watson, $76,519. Others included: 32, N Faldo, $25,300; 56, P Oosterhuis, $16,069.

EQUESTRIANISM

Sponsors for 8 tria[ls]

Sponsorship for eight one-day horse trials in the south of England has been arranged by Hugh Thomas on behalf of British Equestrian Promotions for 1963, when the Midland Bank will have pulled out of the sport to which they have contributed so much for so many years.

The Horse Trials Committee of the British Horse Society envisages many separate sponsors for the future. The first recruit is the MacConnel-Mason Gallery and Alma Confe[y], who are spending £75,000 [over t]hree years at their event[s. Th]ey are at Crookham, the [traditi]onal curtain-raiser to th[e seas]on, Frensham Manor, a[pre-Bad]mington warm-u[p b]y Mr and Mrs George Ja[...] Tidworth, the Army fix[ture] in April, Stowell Park, Northleath owned by Lo[...]stey and organized by [...] Shedden, Heckfield, Cro[...]nd Rotherfield Park, the [venue of] the 1982 Junior Europea[n Cham]pionships.

SKIING CONDITIONS

	Depth (cm) L	U	Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Andermatt	140	340	Good	Varied	Good		+4
Icy patches on south facing slopes							
Crans-Montana	150	230	Good	Powder	Good		−2
New snow on good base							
Flaine	180	500	Good	Heavy	Fair		0
Good spring skiing							
Isola 2000	140	175	Good	Crust	Good		−2
Kitzbühel	80	200	Good	Heavy	Good		−2
Slush on lower slopes							
Val d'Isere	165	265	Good	Powder	Good		+3
Good conditions on lower slopes							
Verbier	100	280	Good	Good	Good		
Excellent skiing everywhere							
Wengen	100	170	Good	Powder	Fair		0
Good powdeer on hard base							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of t[he Ski Cl]ub of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. [The follo]wing reports have been received from other sources:

Italy

	Depth (cm) L	U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Abetone	80	180	—	—	—
Bardonecchia	30	120	—	—	—
Bormio	50	80	—	—	—
Canazei	30	170	—	—	—
Cervinia	130	190	—	—	—
Claviere	60	100	—	—	—
Cortina	30	110	—	—	—
Courmayeur	165	285	—	—	—
Livigno	75	90	—	—	—
Macugnaga	30	220	—	—	—
Madesimo	70	170	—	—	—
Madonna di C.	60	170	—	—	—
Ortisei	20	90	—	—	—
San Martino	30	100	—	—	—
Selva	20	90	—	—	—
Sestriere	60	70	—	—	—
Vipiteno	50	100	—	—	—

	Depth L	Weather	°C
Lech	23[illegible]	—	5
Lermoos	9[illegible]	—	−2
Lienz	4[illegible]	—	−6
Mayrhofen	1[illegible]	—	−2
Mittersdorf	9[illegible]	—	−2
Obergurgl	17[illegible]	—	−2
Obertauern	26[illegible]	—	−7
Saalbach	7[illegible]	—	4
Schruns	1[illegible]	—	−2
Serfaus	7[illegible]	—	−2
Soll	7[illegible]	—	−2
Wildschönau		—	−4
Zürs	24[illegible]	—	0

Austria: [illegible]

SCOTTISH Cairngo[r]ms and lower slopes — all comp[lete]; [sn]ow on a firm base. Vertical runs [...] Access roads clear. Snow level [...]nshoe. Main runs, all complete [on] a firm base. Lower slopes, ample[...]s. New snow [illegible]

FOR THE RECORD

REAL TENNIS

LORD'S: MCC beat Jesters, 3-2 (MCC name first): L. A. Wheatley beat S. Kverndal, 6-4, 6-1, C Dean beat C. H. Ohlson, 6-1, 6-4; B. Theobalds beat D Wetherell, 6-4, 6-2; R. A Lawrence lost to B. Miller 4-6, 1-6; Lord Kinnoull and M. J. Estorick lost to M. Morton and A. Sayer, 1-6, 1-6.

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Hartford Whalers 7, Quebec Nordiques 5; Buffalo Sabres 3, Boston Bruins 3, Winnipeg Jets 7, St Louis Blues 3.

TENNIS

STRASBOURG: WCT tournament, first round: B Taroczy (Hungary) beat R Cano (Argentina), 7-6, 1-6, 6-1; G Ocleppo (Italy) beat U Pinner (WG), 6-3, 3-6, 7-6; R Van T'Hof (US) beat R Ycaza (Ecuador) 6-3, 6-3; E Dibbs (US) beat S Krulevitz (US), 6-1, 6-1; W Fibak (Poland) beat R Lutz (US), 6-4, 6-3, T Wattke (US) beat J Kriek (SA), 1-6, 7-6, 6-0; I Lendl (Czechoslovakia) beat A Giammalva (US), 6-1, 6-2; H Gunthart (Switzerland) beat E Marson (US), 7-6, 6-3, C Barrazzutti (Italy) beat V Uliitsky (US), 6-7, 6-1, 7-5.

ROTTERDAM (US unless stated): C Hooper beat Tim Gullikson, 3-6, 6-3, 7-5; P Slozil (Czechoslovakia) beat M Edmondson (Australia), 7-6, 6-4; H Solomon beat F Buehning, 4-6, 6-2, 6-1; T Smid (Czechoslovakia) beat J Nystrom (Sweden), 6-1, 6-1, J Alexander (Australia) beat, R Frawley (Australia), 6-8, 6-1; J Sadri beat M Wilander (Sweden), 6-2, 6-3; J Connors beat K Curren (SA), 6-1, 6-2, G Vilas (Argentina) beat J Austin, 6-2, 6-1

G Mayer (US) beat J Lloyd (GB) 6-4, 6-3

Second round: Slozil (Czechoslovakia) beat J Alexander (Australia), 4-6, 6-0, 6-3; C Hooper (US) beat M Purcell (US), 6-4, 6-3.

METZ: First round: H Leconte (France) beat D Siegler (US), 6-7, 6-4, 6-2, R Meiler (WG) beat J Brown (US), 6-3, 6-0; L Palin (Finland) beat M Davis (US), 6-4, 7-6, L Bourne (US) beat G Moretton (France) 6-4, 4-6, 6-4, A Pattison (US) beat M Vines (US), 7-6, 6-3, C Giammalva (US) beat P Kronk (Australia), 6-4, 6-3, C Roger-Vasselin (France) beat C Johnstone (Australia), 6-2, 6-1; P Fleming (US) beat B Fritz (France), 7-5, 6-2, P Portes (France) beat D Carter (Australia), 6-4, 6-2; P Dupre (US) beat R Roninger (Austria), 7-5, 6-4; P Torre beat H Sunstroom (Sweden), 0-6, 6-4, 6-4; J Gunnarsson (Sweden) beat H Kirchhubel (WG), 2-6, 6-4, 6-2, S van der Merwe (SA) beat R Stockton (US), 6-3, 5-7, 6-4, E Iskersky (US) beat J Maoso (Spain), 6-4, 5-3 (rtd); [illegible]

BOSTON: women's tournament, first round: [illegible]

COMMONWEALTH GAMES

British move to sto[p] African boycott

Canberra, March 17. — A joint diplomatic effort to prevent an African boycott of the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane in October because of New Zealand's sporting links with South Africa was announced today.

Mr Humphrey Atkins, the Lord Privy Seal, said Britain would do all in its power to prevent a boycott, and work through British and Aus[tralian] diplomatic missions in Af[rica to l]obby for a full games atte[ndance].

Mr Malcolm [Fraser], the Prime Minister of A[ustralia], is known to be anxious [to avoid a]ny possible walkout, feari[ng it m]ay cause a similar mov[e by] Caribbean members of th[e Comm]onwealth.

Mr Fraser [...] the Games controversy [...]y with Mr Atkins, who is also chief Government spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs in the House of Commons.

Mr Fraser, Mrs Thatcher, and Lord Carrington the Foreign Secretary, will probably use their personal influence with African leaders to help to prevent a boycott.

Racing: Final day of National Hunt Festival

Gold Cup would be fine reward for Night Nurse

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

This year's Cheltenham Gold Cup has attracted 22 runners, the biggest field in the race's history, exceeding by far the 16 that started for the race in 1945.

Whether this represents a new-found sporting spirit of adventure or the extreme openness of the race, or both, is up to the individual to decide. What is certain is that tears of joy will be shed, unashamedly, if Night Nurse carves yet another niche in racing history and becomes the first horse to win this coveted trophy as well as the Champion Hurdle, which was his in 1976 and again the following year.

Only Little Owl thwarted him 12 months ago, but without that fine jumper in the field now this is the moment, surely, for Night Nurse to make hay. The beauty about him is that with age he seems oblivious to the ground. Obviously, it was fast going underfoot when he clipped three seconds off the course record at Doncaster at the beginning of this month, but it was heavy when he won the Mandarin Steeplechase at Newbury.

On good ground, I would have feared Diamond Edge greatly. His victory in the Hennessy Cognac Gold Cup at Newbury in November was the equal of anything that Night Nurse has achieved this season, but, sadly the going is against him now and he did finish 15 lengths behind Night Nurse in last year's Gold Cup when the conditions were similar underfoot.

Likewise, Silver Buck appears to have it all to do. Nothing was going better than he with only two fences left last year, but he was blatantly outstayed by Little Owl and Night Nurse up the final hill, and I can see no reason why that will not happen again. And I hasten to add that his trainer, Michael Dickinson, is also pessimistic about Silver Buck's chance of lasting it out now the ground is heavy.

Confidence in Royal Bond's ability to win what is still the blue riband of steeplechasing increased when he won the Leopardstown Steeplechase last month. He carried 12 st that day and the fact that Roddy Owen, Arkle, and Fort Leney also won that race with the same weight before they went on to win the Gold Cup, will not be lost on some. However, I am not convinced that Royal Bond's jumping is good enough. He won at Leopardstown in spite of it, and at Cheltenham, too, on New Year's Eve. However, a bad mistake cost him dear here 12 months ago, and a similar error could do likewise now.

The heavy ground will suit Lesley Ann who won the Sun Alliance Steeplechase a year ago, but if form means anything at all, neither she nor Captain John should beat Night Nurse. If they could not do it in the Mandarin Steeplechase when they were receiving 11lb and 10lb, respectively, from him, what chance have they now at level weights?

If the handicapper has got his sums right, Grittar has only a remote chance. When he ran at Ascot in February, he was handicapped to receive 25lb from Little Owl, who only just managed to hold Night Nurse at bay last year.

Nevertheless, it will be fascinating to watch Grittar with one eye on the Grand National, just as it was rewarding to monitor Spartan Missile's effort in this race a year ago before he went to Aintree. What is certain is that Grittar will relish the heavy ground.

Venture To Cognac is another who will be very much at ease on it. Intermittent lameness has prevented Venture To Cognac from fulfilling the promise he showed three seasons ago when the Sun Alliance Novices' Hurdle was among his triumphs. However, in recent weeks he has been injected with a magic potion derived from the comb of a cockerel, and it seems to have done the trick. Although he is still habitually a bit stiff when he walks out of his box every morning, he quickly warms up, and by all accounts he has been going like a bomb on the gallops at Lambourn recently. Venture To Cognac's jumping impressed me when he won at Windsor last month, and I will not be surprised if he gives his owner's son, Oliver Sherwood a marvelous ride, and finishes in the first three.

Peaty Sandy, who won the Welsh Grand National, is another who will revel in the ground.

My own cup of happiness will overflow if Border Incident were to succeed. It was certainly still going well when he fell five fences from home two years ago, but sadly the fall damaged his back and he has been troubled by it on and off ever since. However, a victory at Newbury 13 days ago revived hopes that a return to the big time was still possible. The fact that he will be ridden by John Francome is a distinct bonus.

The programme will begin with the Triumph Hurdle which has been sponsored by the Daily Express again. If Morton, who was the prize in a competition run by that newspaper recently, wins, it will be a remarkable result, comparable only to when the William Hill Organization won the William Hill Futurity with their own horse, Sporting Yankee. However, it is difficult to turn a blind eye to the fact that Morton has four lengths to make up on Goldspun on their running at Ascot in November.

On a line through General Bax, who finished third to them that day, they will have their work cut out to beat Royal Vulcan who pulverised General Bax by 10 lengths at Kempton in December.

While conceding that favourites have a poor record in the Triumph — you have to go back to 1974 to find the last who succeeded — I still believe that Royal Vulcan can stop the rot. He is the form horse and needed the race when he was beaten at Kempton last month, after a 12-week absence.



Old friends: Night Nurse and John O'Neill seekin a unique double

Honourable Man's chance

By Ian Reid

The amateurs will be relieved that Midnight Court just failed to qualify in time for the Christie's Foxhunter Challenge Cup, though he will be eligible next year if conditions remain unchanged. With no Grittar, Spartan Missile or Rolls Rambler in today's field, the race looks very open.

Mr Mellors returned to form with a convincing defeat of Roadhead at Folkestone nine days ago but he may not stay more than three miles. The fences could be too big for Petite Mandy and Dancing Brig. Sun Lion and Wiener Chic do not look quite good enough.

The Irish have a strong contender in Colonel Heather, but the two I like best are Armagnac Princess, a winner of the Jeep/Christie men's championship in heavy going at Chepstow last May, and Honourable Man, runner-up to Grittar in this last event last year. Though eventually beaten by 12 lengths, Honourable Man matched strides with Grittar until the penultimate fence and I hope to see him gain deserved compensation.

Ireland in full cry for Festival record

By John Karter, Racing Editor

With the National Hunt Festival two thirds over, the Irish are threatening not just to take Cheltenham over, but to paint the whole place a brilliant shade of green and paper the walls with punts for good measure.

Of course, we should have known that on St Patrick's Day, of all days, they would hit us hard and often. And having strolled away with three more prizes to add to their three on Tuesday, they stand poised to shatter their record of eight victories achieved in 1958.

Yesterday, having landed a swift uppercut via Mister Donovan in round one, they rode the home side's counter-punching in the Sun Alliance Steeplechase and Queen Mother Champion Steeplechase, where their great hopes, Drumlargan and Drumgora, fizzled tamely out. Then they hustled back in rounds five and six to land withering lefts and rights to the chin as Hazy Dawn and Doubleuagain took the National Hunt Steeplechase and Mildmay of Fleet Steeplechase, respectively.

Hazy Dawn was an impressive winner of the National Hunt Chase. She was a first ride in England for Willie Mullins, the son of Paddy Mullins, who trains the mare, and she is now on course for the Irish Grand National.

Mullins made his name at the Festival with such horses as Herring Gull, who won the Tote Novices Steeplechase in 1968 and Counsel Cottage, Sun Alliance Hurdle. The owner of Hazy Dawn is a painfully shy, retiring Irish flower by the name of Roly Daniels who is a country and western singer and who rushed off to fulfil an engagement at Nottingham last night after receiving the trophy. Before he left, however, a chorus of Irish requests with a quick rendition of Danny Boy from the winners' podium.

Tom Taaffe, son of Arkle's rider Pat Taaffe, apparently learnt nothing from yesterday's £10 fine for improper use of the whip because he was fined a further £50 for the same offence, on Clonthurtin, who finished unplaced behind Hazy Dawn.

Doubleuagain sprinted away from his rivals in the Mildmay of Fleet. He was ridden with the usual panache by Frank Berry, who won the Gold Cup on Glencarrig Lady and who has five times been champion jockey in Ireland. For A Geraghty, the trainer, it was a first success at the Festival.

John Francome, the champion jockey, who finished third on Rodman, was fined £25 for "changing his equipment". After weighing out in a pair of boots, he apparently changed to a lighter pair and consequently there was a 2lb discrepancy when he weighed in.

Louis Foster, a redundant steelworker from Maryport in Cumbria, who is currently still on the dole, received the biggest hand-out of his life when his mare, Tall Order, won the Coral Golden Hurdle Final. Tall Order fought like a tiger to hold off the heavily-backed Bally-Go. As a reward for her exertion she will now be retired and sent to stud.

□ The Dublin trainer Jim Bolger celebrated St Patrick's Day by saddling the first winner of the new Irish Flat season at Leopardstown. His scorer was 10-1 chance Caroline's M[illegible] who was ridden by stable jockey Declan Gillespie.

□ The £15,000 Panama Cigar Hurdle final, scheduled for last weekend's cancelled Chepstow meeting, will be run at the course's Easter Monday fixture. Prize money for the seven-race card totals £42,000, which includes the £12,500 Welsh Champion Hurdle.

Whyte praised for Rathgorman romp

By Michael Seely

Rathgorman was the star of the middle day of Cheltenham's three-day extravaganza of National Hunt racing yesterday. Ridden with incredible aplomb by Kevin Whyte, the horse who is supposed to detest heavy ground and stiff fences was always cantering over his rivals in the Queen Mother Champion Chase.

Sailing into the lead at the second jump from home, Whyte was soon looking round for non-existent dangers. Storming clear up the hill, Rathgorman beat Chinrullah by 20 lengths with the favourite, Drumgora, four lengths away in third place.

The mighty Mac would undoubtedly have finished second if he had not come to grief at the last fence.

This victory gave Michael Dickinson his 66th winner of the season lifted the total of prize money won by the Yorkshire trainer this season to over £200,000.

Last year, Rathgorman finished last of the eight runners to complete the course in this race. Yesterday Dickinson ascribed much of the horse's dramatic improvement to Whyte "Kevin and Rathgorman have struck up a magnificent understanding. He's always been a brilliant horse on easy courses, but I never thought he'd win this race today, particularly in the mud."

There can be little doubt that Rathgorman is now the outstanding two-mile chaser in England and Ireland. James Lilley, Rathgorman's owner who is a businessman from Belfast, was a proud and happy man as he triumphantly raised the trophy aloft to the cheering crowd after the presentation by the Queen Mother.

Jeremy Maxwell bought Rathgorman as a three-year-old on Mr Lilley's behalf. The horse was sent to Dickinson on Maxwell's advice as a five-year-old as there are so many more opportunities for horses of his type in this country.

It has become clear that confidence behind Silver Buck for this afternoon's Gold Cup is now on the upgrade. The trainer said: "Obviously, we'd like better ground, but the horse has never been better in his whole career. Silver Buck's blood count is absolutely spot on." Dickinson's father, Tony, added: "I've never seen the horse so full of life and fire as he was in his recent victory at Market Rasen."

Rathgorman has been on the go for some time, but Fred Winter showed us a potential winner of the Cheltenham Gold Cup in Brown Chamberlin, who made hacks of his rivals in the Sun Alliance Steeplechase.

Superbly ridden by the peerless John Francome, Brown Chamberlin was tucked in behind the leaders at the second fence from home. However, the picture changed dramatically racing to the final jump as Brown Chamberlin came bursting through to master Realt Na Nona.

Sprinting up the hill as fresh as paint, Brown Chamberlin won by seven lengths with Drumlargan two and a half lengths away, third. According to his jockey, Ridley Lamb, Richdee, the favourite, was already struggling when he blundered his chance away at the last open ditch.

When asked about Brown Chamberlin's future plans, Winter replied, with a twinkle in his eye, "I think he's done enough for the season". The seven-year-old has now won his last five races for Mrs Basil Samuel and there was no doubt at all that Winter thinks that Brown Chamberlin is something special.

Yesterday's winner was bred at Jean Broad's Emral Stud in Cheshire, and Winter was advised by Freddie Maxwell to go and look at the horse when he was four. "I liked him straight away", the trainer said. "Not only is Brown Chamberlin an exceptionally handsome individual. He is also descended from the same family as two Gold Cup winners, Linwell and Kerstin."

The Irish started the afternoon on a high note when Tommy Ryan brought John McManus's Mister Donovan home, one and a half lengths ahead of Spider's Well in the Sun Alliance Novices Hurdle. The short-priced favourite, Angelo Salvini, could never het clear of his rivals and was a beaten horse two hurdles from home. Despite his starting-price of 9-2, the Irish had obviously considered Master Donovan to be one of their bankers at the meeting and the welcoming cheers must have been heard in nearby Cheltenham.



Michael Dickinson: runaway success with Rathgorman

Edward O'Grady, the winning trainer, said that Mister Donovan had originally been turned down by his veterinary surgeon for having a "dicky" heart, and it was surely a strange twist of fate, that the same vet, nicknamed "Demmy O'Byrne" was the owner of yesterday's second, Spider's Well.

Two meetings in doubt

There will be a 3pm inspection at Lingfield today to determine whether racing can go ahead tomorrow. Part of the steeplechase course is waterlogged and the weather would need to keep dry for racing to be possible.

If racing is not possible tomorrow's hurdle races will be transferred to Saturday for a seven-race hurdle programme with the steeplechases cancelled.

Tomorrow's meeting at Warwick is also in doubt because of waterlogging and a stewards inspection will take place at 10am this morning.

STATE OF GOING (official). Cheltenham: heavy. Hexham: heavy. Tomorrow: Warwick: heavy (10am inspection). Lingfield: chase, heavy, hurdles soft (3pm inspection). Fakenham: soft.

Grand National Second acceptors

Border Incident 12-12-0, Herignac 9-12-0, Royal Mail 12-11-0, Aldaniti 12-11-9, Chinrullah 10-11-9, Again The Same 9-11-8, Carrow Boy 10-11-7, Uncle Bing 13-11-7, Grittar 9-11-5, Peter Scot 11-11-5, Cavity Hunter 9-11-4, Silent Valley 9-11-4, Tragus 10-11-4, Megans Boy 9-11-3, Ottery News 9-11-3, Deep Gale 9-11-2, Rambling Jack 11-11-1, Man Alive 11-11-0, Multacurry 10-10-12, Rolls Rambler 11-10-12, Loving Words 9-10-11, Saint Fillans 8-10-11, Good Prospect 13-10-10, Barney Maclyvie 11-10-8, Beech King 8-10-8, Hot Tomato 10-10-7, Rough and Tumble 12-10-7, The Vintner 11-10-7, Lucky Vane 7-10-4, Royal Stuart 11-10-4. Dolmoss 12-10-3, Martinstown 10-10-3, Three to One 11-10-3, Sun Lion 12-10-2, Hard Outlook 11-10-1, Mid Day Gun 8-10-0, Pacify 12-9-13, Tiepolino 10-9-12, Coolishall 13-9-11, Katmandu 9-9-10, Senator Maclacury 8-9-10, Artistic Prince 11-9-9, Jimmy Miff 10-9-9, Cheers 10-9-8, Drumroan 14-9-8, Medoc 10-9-8, Midday Welcome 11-9-5, Monty Python 10-9-4, Cold Spell 10-9-1, This Way 11-9-1, Choral Festival 11-8-13, Deer Mount 8-8-11, Rathlek 12-8-11, Sydney Quinn 10-8-11, Three of Diamonds 10-8-11, Gordon's Lad 8-8-7. To be run at Liverpool over 4½m on April 3.



Another Irish triumph: Mister Donovan (left) clearing the last ahead of Spider's Well.

Gold Cup day at Cheltenham

Tote: Double 3.30 and 4.40. Treble 2.50, 4.05 and 5.15.
Television (BBC) 2.15, 2.50, 3.30 and 4.05 races.

2.15 DAILY EXPRESS TRIUMPH HURDLE. (4-y-o: £18,454: 2m) (30 runners)

101 011420 ADAM CRAIG (D) (Mrs A Trew) M Naughton 11-0 ..... G Bradley
102 01 ARKAN (D) (S Adham) J Hindley 11-0 ..... R Earnshaw
103 422100 BEAN BOY (C,D) (Mrs E Dunn) Denys Smith 11-0 ..... C Grant
105 1211 CIMA (C,D) (R Lambourne) J Old 11-0 ..... A J Wilson
106 40pu CITY LINK STAR (City Link Transport Hold Ltd) D Wilson 11-0 ..... M Coyle
107 14 CORNISH GRANITE (D) (G Palmer) M Pipe 11-0 ..... P Leach
108 0001 CORNISHMAN (D) (K Fischer) R Hollinshead 11-0 ..... C Astbury
109 011332 DR STEVE (T Hayward) Mrs Smith 11-0 ..... R Rowe
111 3102 GAMBLE HALL (D,B) (Mrs P Prendergast) P Prendergast (IRE) 11-0 ..... D Goulding
112 421322 GENERAL BREYFAX (J Gillic) M McCourt 11-0 ..... G McCourt
113 1112 GOLDSPUN (D) (Ld Vestry) K D Nicholson 11-0 ..... P Scudamore
114 120203 GREAT LIGHT (B Atkinson) J Jenkins 11-0 ..... M Harrington
116 421214 JADE AND DIAMOND (D) (C Freud) D Elsworth 11-0 ..... C Brown
117 111 JANUS (D) (K Little) Mrs N Smith 11-0 ..... S Shilston
118 112214 KRUG (D) (S Tindall) S Mellor 11-0 ..... P Blacker
120 1313 LULAV (D) (C Gaventa) D Nicholson 11-0 ..... S Smith-Eccles
121 121f MORICE (D) (J Horgan) R Hannon 11-0 ..... A Turnell
122 112111 MORTON (Express Newspapers Ltd) M O'Toole (IRE) 11-0 ..... N Madden
123 4423 MUSIC CITY (S Malles) J Bradley 11-0 ..... G Davies
124 222400 NUTTY SLACK (R Giles) R Turnell 11-0 ..... Steve Knight
125 122 PRINCE BLESS (T Hayward) Mrs N Smith 11-0 ..... M O'Halloran
127 1112 ROYAL VULCAN (Mrs N Parr) N Callaghan 11-0 ..... J Francome
128 111 SANDALAY (P Scott) P Bohan 11-0 ..... P A Charlton
129 420 SHINY COPPER (D Tyler) Mrs N Smith 11-0 ..... A Webb
130 02103u SUPPER'S READY (C Cyzer) C Cyzer 11-0 ..... A Curran
131 1p0 SWEEPY (D) (H Rogers) A Jarvis 11-0 ..... J O'Neill
132 110 SYMPATIQUE (D) (R Graham) N Gaselee 11-0 ..... R Linley
133 02 VAL CLIMBER (I C S Southern Ltd) A Jarvis 11-0 ..... T Carmody
134 000122 WALLY WOMBAT (D) (E Praill) M A Scudamore 11-0 ..... J Suthern
135 3110 WEAVERS POINT (D) (B Arnold) Mrs J Pitman 11-0 ..... P Tuck

4 Royal Vulcan, 5 Goldspun, 8 Cima, 10 Morton, 14 Morice, 16 Arkan, Lulav, 20 Gamble Hall, Janus, Krug, 25 Sandalay, 33 Others.

Arkan (10st 7lb), ridden out, won 1l, 4l from Latest Love (lvl) and Ardar (lvl) with Bean Boy (lvl) 6th, beaten further 6½l. 23 ran. Wetherby, Mar 3, 2m, good to soft. Cima (11-7), third win in poor company, led 3 out, won 6l from Flighty Friend (10-7) and Mirthful (11-6). 13 ran. Haydock, Mar 5, 2m, good. Goldspun (11-3) mistakes, stayed on, 2nd, btn 4l, to Dasman (gave 4lb) with Dr Steve (rec 10lb) ½l, 3l 3rd: previously (11-0) stayed on, won 4l, 7l from Morton (lvl), outpaced flat, and General Breyfax (lvl). 11 ran. Ascot, Nov 21, 2m, good. Janus (10-5), ran on, won 2l, 4l from Dasman (gave 26lb) and King's Parade (lvl). 7 ran. Kempton, Feb 27, 2m, soft. Morice (11-9) fav, close 3rd when fell last in race won by Azaam (rec 5lb) with Great Light (rec 5lb), led long way, 3l, 3rd. Sympatique (rec 6lb) 6th, btn further 10l, and Adam Craig (rec 5lb) 7th. 11 ran. Haydock, Mar 6, 2m, soft. Previously Morice (10-10) led last, ran on, won 2 ½l, 4l, 12l from Royal Vulcan (gave 12lb), first run since Dec 5, led 2 out, stayed on, Lulav (gave 10lb), no extra from 2 out, and Jade and Diamond (lvl) with Shiny Copper 6th, btn further 19l. 8 ran. Kempton, Feb 27, 2m, soft. Morton (11-5), led flat, won 11/2l, sh from Tiger Whale (rec 15lb) and Pinch Hitter (rec 5lb). 5 ran. Leopardstown, Feb 13, 2m, soft. Royal Vulcan, see Morice.
SELECTION: Royal Vulcan

2.50 CHRISTIES FOXHUNTER CHASE (£6,588: 3m 2f.) (20)

201 f/21-4 ARMAGNAC PRINCESS (R Frost) R Frost 10-12-0 ..... J Frost
202 p0/2-02p BEST BOY (T Hills) T Hills 9-12-0 ..... T Hills
203 02/111-2 COLONEL HEATHER (Mrs J Magnier) E O'Grady (Ire) 7-12-0 ..... T M Walsh
205 01-1211 DANCING BRIG (D) (Mrs L Clay) T Clay 11-12-0 ..... T Clay
206 213020- FIRST SCHEDULE (H McMahon) H McMahon (Ire) 7-12-0 ..... M McMahon
207 2d22-f2 GAYLE WARNING (J Dudgeon) J Dudgeon 8-12-0 ..... A Dudgeon
208 103-222 GAY TAB (Mrs R Brooks) N Gaselee 9-12-0 ..... C Brooks
209 4-f GEMMERLY JANE (Mrs J Watts) Mrs J Watts 8-12-0 ..... T Thomson Jones
210 p-00211 HONOURABLE MAN (D) (Mrs P Russell) Mrs P Russell 9-12-0 ..... A Fowler
211 20/2uu-4 HUNTER'S GUIDE (D) (G King) G King 8-12-0 ..... D Cantillon
213 4/23-p14 MEET IN THE CASBAH (D) (H Manners) H Manners 9-12-0 ..... A J Wilson
214 211-321 MR MELLORS (C) (Mrs A Villar) Mrs A Villar 9-12-0 ..... Mrs L Gibbon
215 f00/00-3 MY SQUIRE (P Clarke) P Clarke 9-12-0 ..... P Clarke
217 02ppf-4 OLD BEAN (R Pearson) R Pearson 9-12-0 ..... P Brookshaw
218 1f21p-1 PETITE MANDY (W Price) W Price 10-12-0 ..... N Oliver
220 p/242-3b SPARKFORD (C) (Mrs P Morris) Mrs P Morris 11-12-0 ..... J Bryan
221 30314-2 SUN LION (C) (R Waley-Cohen) N Henderson 12-12-0 ..... C Beasley
222 1020-21 THE DRUNKEN DUCK (B Munro-Wilson) B M-Wilson 9-12-0 ..... B Munro-Wilson
224 000/p-1p VALARION (M Churches) M Churches 9-12-0 ..... Miss S Waterman
225 130-423 WIENER CHIC (Mrs S Reynard) Mrs S Reynard 10-12-0 ..... Mrs S Reynard

3 Dancing Brig, 5 Honourable Man, 6 Colonel Heather, 7 Mr Mellors, 8 Wiener Chic, 10 Sun Lion, Sparkford, 12-1 Armagnac Princess, 16 others.

FORM: Armagnac Princess (10-4), needed race, ran well until mistake 2 out, 4th, btn 25l, to Ashley House (gave 13lb). 17 ran. Worcester, Mar 3, 3m, heavy. Dancing Brig (12-0), pushed out, won 2½l, 30l from Jack Madness (gave 6lb) and Wisbech Lad (gave 2lb). 5 ran. Newbury, Mar 6, 3½m, good to soft. Honourable Man (12-1), led 4 out, left clear last, won 30l, distance from Ginlop (rec 11lb) and Great Hunt (rec 12lb). 4 ran. Southwell, Feb 26, 3¼m, soft. Petite Mandy (11-8), left in lead last, won 6l, 25l from Handy Mark (rec 8lb) and Runder Ballard (rec 9lb). Valarion (lvl), Mistakes, p.u.. Gemmerly Jane (rec 2lb) clear when fell last. 15 ran. Hereford, Mar 6, 3m 1f, soft. Honourable Man (lvl), Sun Lion (gave 7lb), Sparkford (lvl) and Dancing Brig (lvl) were btn 12l, 20l, 4l, ¾l by Grittar (12-0) in this race in 1981.

SELECTION: Honourable Man

3.30 TOTE CHELTENHAM GOLD CUP CHASE (£48,386: 3m 2f) (22)

301 1p-2pp1 BORDER INCIDENT (A Warrender) R Head 12-12-0 ..... J Francome
302 1-11112 BREGAWN (D) (M Kennelly) M W Dickinson 8-12-0 ..... G Bradley
303 012p23 CAPTAIN JOHN (M Mouskos) D Thom 8-12-0 ..... P Scudamore
304 4001-12 DIAMOND EDGE (C) (S Loughridge) F Walwyn 11-12-0 ..... W Smith
305 003u00- DRUMROAN (H Lutz) G Philippeau (Fr) 14-12-0 ..... C Dugast
306 0-u3u12 EARTHSTOPPER (G Sloan) J Gifford 8-12-0 ..... Mr G Sloan
308 111-321 GRITTAR (CD) (F Gilman) F Gilman 9-12-0 ..... Mr C Saunders
309 221-031 HENRY BISHOP (Sir R Wates) J Gifford 9-12-0 ..... R Rowe
310 1-0f310 LESLEY ANN (C) (B Gaule) D Elsworth 8-12-0 ..... C Brown
311 100fp2 MASTER SMUDGE (CD) (A Barrow) A Barrow 10-12-0 ..... S Smith-Eccles
312 131231 NIGHT NURSE (R Spencer) M H Easterby 11-12-0 ..... J O'Neill
314 311110 PEATY SANDY (Mrs I Hamilton) Miss H Hamilton 8-12-0 ..... T G Dun
315 2-3f311 ROYAL BOND (C) (Mrs G Malcomson) A Moore (Ire) 9-12-0 ..... T Carberry
316 13-1f11 SILVER BUCK (Mrs C Feather) M W Dickinson 10-12-0 ..... R Earnshaw
317 21/f0-0f SNOW FLYER (Mrs E Boucher) J Gifford 11-12-0 ..... R Champion
318 113231 STRAIGHT JOCELYN (D Jackson) R Armytage 10-12-0 ..... H Davies
319 4f0433 SUGARALY (M Shone) G Fairbairn 9-12-0 ..... C Tinkler
320 0-42340 SUNSET CRISTO (Miss C Hawkey) R Hawkey 8-12-0 ..... C Grant
321 000023 TIED COTTAGE (Mrs D Price) Mrs J Moore (Ire) 14-12-0 ..... G Newman
322 p02410 TWO SWALLOWS (G Steinberg) R Armytage 9-12-0 ..... A Webber
323 11/12-11 VENTURE TO COGNAC (N Sherwood) F Winter 8-12-0 ..... Mr O Sherwood
324 0p/1p-00 WANSFORD BOY (D Lewis) D Lewis 10-12-0 ..... R Dickin

3 Night Nurse, 4 Royal Bond, 7 Lesley Ann, Venture To Cognac, 8 Silver Buck, 10 Diamond Edge, 20 Grittar, 25 Bregawn, 33 Border Incident, Captain John, 40 others.

FORM—(10-8) Headway when hampered 2 out, fin well, 2nd, btn 1l, to Scot Lane (r 8lb) with Fortina's Express (r 9lb) hd, 3rd, Two Swallows (gave 1lb), no extra flat, 5th btn further 21/2l, 12 ran. Haydock, Mar 6, 3m, good to soft: previously (10-7) won comfortably 5l, 2l from Saint Fillans (lvl) and Night Nurse (gave 8lb) 7th and Border Incident (gave 3lb) pu. 9 ran. Kempton, Feb 6, 3m, good to soft. Diamond Edge (11-5), Mistake last, just failed, 2nd, btn hd, to Royal Judgement (lvl) with Straight Jocelyn (lvl) 12 l away, 3 ran. Newbury, Feb 13, 3m, heavy. Grittar (12-7) made all, easily won 15l, bad from Cedar la daughter (rec 16lb) and Bill Hobbs (rec 21lb). 3 ran. Leicester, Mar 1, 3m, soft: previously (10-8) 2nd, btn comfortable 21/2l, to Cavity Hunter (rec 5lb) with Sugaraly (rec 4lb) nk away 3rd and Two Swallows (rec 5lb) 8l further away 4th. 9 ran. Ascot, Feb 10, 3m, yielding. Lesley Ann, see Bregawn, previously (11-

tear from 2 out, won 20l, 25l from Tacroy (rec 4lb) and Wayward Lad (lvl), 3 ran. Cham, Jan 30, 3m 1f, soft. Night Nurse (11-8), clear from 4 out, set course record, won 1/2l from Midnight Court (lvl) and The Engineer (lvl), 3 ran. Doncaster, Feb 27, 3m, good: Paty, see Bregawn. Peaty Sandy (11-13), fav, no extra from 2 out, 6th, btn 11 1/4l, to Sm (rec 19lb). 15 ran. Kelso, Mar 2, 3 1/2m, good. Royal Bond (12-0) jumped well, led leon clear, won 2 1/2 sh hd from Owen's Image (rec 15lb), and Ramrajya (rec 3lb), 15 Leopardstown, Feb 13, 3m, soft. Silver Buck (12-7) made all, won 1 1/2l, 15l from Moor (rec 35lb) and Bargello's Lady (rec 35lb). Wansford Boy (rec 34lb) 7th, 9 ran. Market Rasen, Mar 6, 3m, good to soft: Previously (12-12), all out, won 1 1/2l, 30l from Sunset Cristo (4lb) made most, and Night Nurse (gave 2lb) hit 2 out, soon btn, Royal Bond (rec 4lb) cing when fell last. 5 ran. Haydock, Nov 25, 3m, good to soft. Venture to Cognac (11-1) de all, won 20 l, bad from Dramatist (rec 8lb) and Fort Fox (rec 8lb), 4 ran. Windsor, F 3m, heavy.
SELECTION: Night Nurse.

4.40 RITZ CLUB NATIONAL HUNT CHASE (Handicap: £11,274: 3m) (18)

4-p222p MEGAN'S BOY (D) (J Craig) E Carter 9-11-7 ..... J J O'Neill
u32u10 LUSKA (J Brophy) P Mullins (Ire) 8-11-6 ..... T Finn
300000 DEEP GALE (CDB) (J McManus) E O'Grady (Ire) 9-11-5 ..... T J Ryan
43/211 BALLYROSS (Anne Duchess of Westminster) T Forster 11-11-4 (6 ex) ..... H Davies
/24101 ROLLER-COASTER (C) (Mrs M Lewis) F Winter 9-11-2 ..... J Francome
/11p23 PILLAGER (C) (Mrs E Boucher) J Gifford 7-10-12 ..... R Rowe
432111 SCOT LANE (T Isherwood) M Tate (6ex) 9-10-12 ..... C Smith
3-3310 SEA CAPTAIN (C) (G Roeve) R Head 8-10-11 ..... A Webber
401010 GREENWAYS (CB) (A Moore) A Jarvis 7-10-10 (6 ex) ..... T Carmody
811423 LEWIS HOMES (D) (Lewis Bros) Mrs M Rimell 8-10-9 ..... R Linley
-14204 GREASEPAINT (Mrs N Todd) M Cunningham (Ire) 7-10-8 ..... J P Byrne
13123 LENEY DUAL (M Deeley) D Nicholson 7-10-7 ..... P Scudamore
23-112 ROYAL RUSSE (G Yardley) G Yardley 9-10-2 ..... P Carvill
21131 LASOBANY (J Cowan) C Bell 9-10-0 (6 ex) ..... P Tuck
00002 MACKS GARAGE (W Durkan) W Durkan (Ire) 7-10-0 ..... S Treacy
4-2u2f ABBEY BRIG (BF) (P Betts Holdings Ltd) J Gifford 8-10-0 ..... P Barton
4/p0p BOBETTE (R Broomhall) M Delahooke 10-10-0
/10-f0 HARPALYCE (M Greenaway) Miss A Sinclair 7-10-0 ..... J Akehurst 7

Roller-Coaster, 6 Leney Dual, 7 Scot Lane, Lasobany, 8 Lewis Homes, 10 Megan's Boy, E, 12 Pillager, Greasepaint, Deep Gale, 14 Luska, 16 others.

Luska (11-12) staying on, 5th btn 23 ¾l, to Honey Come Back (rec 38lb) 10 ran. Feb 27, 2m soft: Previously, won 2½m on Jan 30 and won 3m and 3¼m (Irish National) ... Roller-Coaster (11-3) driven out, won 8l, 2l, 1 ½l from Glen Berg (rec 9lb), Henry Bd Lewis Homes (lvl). 7 ran. Newbury, Feb 12, 3m, yielding. Scot Lane (10-0) stayed on 1l, hd from Bregawn (gave 9lb) and Fortinas Express (lvl). 12 ran. Haydock, Mar 6, 3 to soft: previously (10-8) stayed on, won 2l, sh hd from Lewis Homes (gave 7lb) and Pierek (rec 9lb). 9 ran. Nottingham, Feb 20, 3m, good to soft. Leney Dual (10-4) wknd 5l, ½l to Two Swallows (gave 5lb) and Manton Castle (gave 6lb), 7 ran. Kempton, Fm, soft. Royal Russe (9-10), led or 2nd from half-way, 2nd, btn 10l, to Peaty Sandy (p with Prince Rock (gave 5lb) 25l away, 3rd, 23 ran. Chepstow, Dec 28, 3¼m, soft. L (10-6) led flat, won 7l, 2l from Rambling Jack (gave 13lb) and the Engineer (gave 5l, Ayr, Mar 13, 3m, soft.
SELECTION: Luska.

4.05 COUNTY HURDLE (Handicap: £7,880: 2m) (24)

54003 STAPLESTOWN (CD) (Mrs I O'Sullivan) E O'Grady (Ire) 7-11-7 ..... T G Ryan
54010 MR MOONRAKER (D) (Mrs P Blackburn) Miss S Morris 5-11-4 ..... M O'Halloran
54034 THE TSAREVICH (DB) (Mrs C Henty) N Henderson 6-10-13 ..... S Smith Eccles
5f0f1 WALNUT WONDER (D) (F Hunt) D Elsworth 7-10-12 (7 ex) ..... C Brown
5f102 KNIGHTHOOD (D) (H Joel) R Turnell 7-10-10 ..... Steve Knight
5f-02 PATH OF PEACE (Miss L Gold) C Thornton 6-10-8 ..... J O'Neill
5040 GOLDEN RIVER (CD) (J Rogerson) R Turnell 6-10-3 ..... A Turnell
5210 MISS KORTISSO (D) (T Nicholson) T Nicholson (Ire) 5-10-2 ..... J P Byrne
510u KENTBURY (D) (Miss J Gray) D Nicholson 7-10-1 ..... P Scudamore
5103 PRINCE OF BERMUDA (B Babbage) Mrs M Babbage 7-10-0 ..... Mr N Babbage 4
5100 DISCO DANCER (DB) (Mrs E Hackett) A Fisher 5-10-0 ..... D Fisher 7
5100 ROADWAY (DB) (R Maguire) M Morris (Ire) 6-10-0 ..... M Kinane
5101 FRA MAU (D) (Miss S Griffiths) Miss S Griffiths 6-10-0 (7 ex) ..... E Brooke 4
5103 FORTUNE COOKIE (D) (S Coughlan) J Fox 10-10-0 ..... S Jobar
5111 LORD LEIGHTON (DB) (S Hunt) L Kennard 6-10-0 ..... P Nicholls 7
5110 WESTERN MAN (D) (Mrs C Shipley) J Fitzgerald 7-10-0 ..... P A Charlton
5200 ASTLE (D) (P Moloney) C Mc Cartan (Ire) 6-10-0 ..... D O'Gorman
5212 LINTON (Mrs S Threlfall) D Underwood 6-10-0 ..... J Redmond 4
5200 WHISKY GO GO (D) (F Hamar) R Morris 6-10-0 ..... F Morris
5222 PRESS GANG (A Duncan) J S Wilson 7-10-0 ..... A Stringer 4
5212 RAISE THE BID (T Fogarty) D O'Neill 5-10-0 ..... J Suthern
5330 BROCK HILL (D) (M Low) G Price 6-10-0 ..... Mr M Low 7
5330 BLEATHWOOD (R Jenneway) K White 6-10-0 ..... C Smith
5330 COLD BLOOD (Mrs T Hassell) K White 6-10-0 ..... R Hyett

Path Of Peace, 5 Walnut Wonder, 6 Staplestown, 13-2 Knighthood, 8 Mr Moonraker, 10 Kentbury, Western Man, The Tsarevich, 14 Lord Leighton, 16 others.

FORM: Staplestown, winner of this race in 1981 under 10-7, (11-4), 3rd, btn 1l, sh hd to Potato Merchant (rec 7lb) and We'll See (rec 21lb), with Astle (rec 25lb) 10l further back in 6th and Rosie (rec 25lb) 8th. 11 ran. Navan, Mar 6, 2m, soft. Mr Moonraker (11-3), nvr nearer, 7th, btn of Sigane (Lvl). 10 ran. Newbury, Feb 27, 3m, soft. Previously (11-10), rdn out, won 2l, 6m from Homeson (rec 4lb), Upton Bishop (rec 9lb) and The Tsarevich (rec 4lb). 6 ran. Fontwell, Feb 22, 2¼m, heavy. The Tsarevich, see Mr Moonraker: previously (10-0), wknd last, 6th Donegal Prince (gave 6lb) with Mr Moonraker, one-paced (rec 2lb) ½l away 7th, Knkvl, wknd 2 out, 10th. Walnut Wonder (Lvl) 14th and Prince of Bermuda (Lvl) in rear, Feb 13, 2m 100y, heavy. Walnut Wonder, see The Tsarevich, since (11-7), drvn out, 0l from Migrator (Lvl) and Royal Casino (rec 7lb). 6 ran. Wincanton, Feb 25, 2m, softed, see The Tsarevich, since (10-12) ran on one pace, 2nd, btn ½l to Holemoor Star. 7 ran. Kempton, Mar 13, 2m, heavy. Path of Peace (10-11) not qckn, 2nd, btn ½l Ir Star (gave 10lb). 9 ran. Doncaster, Mar 1, 2m, 150y, good. Fortune Cookie (10r btn 1½l, 2l to Fledge (gave 4lb) and Migrator (gave 25lb) with Golden River (rec 14lb) away 5th. 10 ran. Newbury, Mar 6, 2m 100y, soft.
SELECTION: Path of Peace.

5.15 CATHCART CHASE (£8,807: 2½m) (8)

603 DRAMATIST (CD) (L Thwaites) F Walwyn 11-11-8 ..... W Smith
604 HOT TOMATO (Mrs M McL Barker) J Edwards 10-11-8 ..... P Blacker
605 OWENS IMAGE (J Mulhern) P Hughes (Ire) 7-11-8 ..... F Berry
606 CHINRULLAH (CD) (Mrs R Eastwood) M O'Toole (Ire) 10-11-5 ..... P Scudamore
607 KING WEASEL (CD,B) (Mrs D D Grant) M H Easterby 10-11-5 ..... DOUBTFUL
608 RODMAN (Mrs J Ceballos) F Winter 8-11-5 ..... DOUBTFUL
609 SECRETARY GENERAL (D) (D Adam) N Henderson 7-11-5 ..... S Smith Eccles
610 ZELDA'S FANCY (Primest Ltd) H O'Neill 7-11-5 ..... G Gracey

Dramatist, 11-4 Owens Image, 5 King Weasel, 7 Chinrullah, 8 Secretary General, 12 Hot Zelda's Fancy.

Fallat (11-4), no chance with winner, 2nd, btn 20l to Ventre to Cognac (gave 6lb). 4 ran Feb 17, 3m, heavy: previously (11-11), ran on well, 2nd, btn ½l to Spartan Major with King Weasel (rec 7lb), one-paced, 6l away 3rd. 8 ran. Kempton, Feb 6, 2½m soft. Hot Tomato (11-2) fell in race won by Quarto (rec 3lb). 9 ran. Kempton, Feb soft. Owen's Image (10-13) not qcn, 2nd, btn 2½l to Royal Bond (gave 15lb) with Chin (8lb) nr dangerous 12th. 15 ran. Leopardstown, Feb 13, 3m, soft. Secretary General, 5th, btn 8½l, to Very Light (lvl). 19 ran. Ludlow, Mar. 4, 3m, good to soft.
SELECTION: Owen's Image.

Cheltenham selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

2.15 Royal Vulcan. 2.50 Honourable Man. 3.30 Night Nurse. 4.5 Len. 4.40 Staplestown. 5.15 Owen's Image.

Cheltenham results

Going: heavy

2.15 (2.16) SUN ALLIANCE HURDLE (novices: £15,977: 2½m)

MISTER DONOVAN br g, by Chorus Lady — Petmon (J McManus) 6-11-8 T J Ryan (9-2) 1
Spider's Well br g, by Pitpan — Rambler (D O'Byrne) 6-11-8 R Coonan (14-1) 2
Gallaher b g, by Raise You Ten — Pride (C Bird 111) 6-11-8 W Smith (25-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 13-8 Fav Angelo Salvini; 10 Western Sunset; 14 Baron Palles, Dunshaughlin (4th); 16 Arabian Music; 20 Billy Boy; 25 You're Welcome; 28 Warner For Sport; 33 Pouyelo (f), Rizzio (pu); 50 Londolozi, Sonny May (pu); 66 Palmyre-Court; 100 Chalford Hill (pu), Copper Walk, Forbin (pu), 21 ran. NR: Noblissimo.

TOTE: Win 69p; places 18p, 52p, 74p; forecast £9.12. CSF £12.63. E O'Grady, Ireland. 1½l, 8l.

2.50 (2.54) SUN ALLIANCE CHASE (£2... 3m)

BROWN CHAMBERLIN br g, by Space King — Jocelin (Mrs B Samuel) 7-11-4 J Francome (7-...) 1
Realt Na Nona b m, by Northfields — Farina (A McCluskey) 7-11-4 J O'Neill (10-...) 2
Drumlargan b g, by Twilight Alley — Avi Jet (M Cuddy) 8-11-4 T J Ryan (9-...) 3

ALSO RAN: 2-1 Fav Richdee; 8 Bright Dream (pu); 16 Fauloon (pu), Was I Right; 20 Applaito (pu), Fenian Gold (f); 25 Burrough Hill Lad (f), Conna Valley; 33 Acarine; 40 Drumcondra (4th); 50 Bishops Bow; 100 Kudos. 15 ran.

TOTE: Win 67p; places 28p, 17p, 20p; dual forecast £2.19. CSF £7.71. F. Winter at Lambourn. 7l, 2½l.

3.30 (3.31) QUEEN MOTHER CHAMPION CHASE (20,683: 2m)

RATHGORMAN ch g by Super Sam — Greek Light (J. Lilley) 10-12-0 K. Whyte (100-30) 1
Chinrullah ch g by Bluerullah — Chinola (Mrs. R. Eastwood) 10-12-0 P. Scudamore (12-1) 2
Drumgora ch g by Daybrook Lad — Kinneagh (D. Monahan) 10-12-0 F. Berry (9-4 fav) 3

ALSO RAN: 7-2 News King, 5 The Mighty Mac (f), 14 Clayside, 33 Spinning Saint, Coombs Ditch, 66 Hilly Way. 9 ran. NR: Golden Vow, Run With Pride.

TOTE WIN: 41p, places, 19p, 19p, 13p. Dual Forecast: £3.54. CSF: £4.30. M. Dickinson at Harewood. 20l, 8l.

4.5 (4.10) CORAL GOLDEN HURDLE FINAL (Handicap: £11,040: 3m 1f)

TALL ORDER, br m by Le Dieu d'Or — Dunmall (L. Foster) 8-10-2 A Stringer (15-1) 1
Bally-Go b g by Bally Moss — Cloudy (C Bell) 5-11-4 P Tuck (12-1) 2
Pamwood b m by Precipice Wood — Penview (J Archer) 7-10-12 P Carvill (22-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 5-1 fav Two Coppers, 11 Bristol Blue, Celtic Tara, 12 Skewsby (4th), 14 Pamkins Hart, Sleepless Knave, 15 Great Developer (pu), 16 Miss Couture, 20 Farmer, Grand hussar, Tan Troed, Tangle Briar, 25 Galway Blaze, Man on the Run, Mountain Hays, Price Review, 33 Culham, Donnison (f), Ring Tin Tin, Tru Mar (pu), 40 Marcus Agrippa (f), 50 Cap Too, Ribo Charter (pu), Robin Hood, Fogbound, Chirp, Spaced Out (bd), Bellino (f). 31 ran. NR: Precipienne.

TOTE WIN: £4.61. Places: 88p, 29p, 59p, 31p. Dual Forecast: £21.41. CSF: £19.28. Tricast: £363.76. L Foster at Maryport. ½l, 7l.

4.40 NATIONAL HUNT CHASE CHALLENGE CUP (6,551. 4m)

HAZY DAWN b m by Official - Day Fiddle (R Daniels) 7-12-7 Mr W Mullins (8-1) 1
Door Step ch g by Cantab - Kellys Door (J Horgan) 6-12-4 Mr J Queally (5-1 fav) 2
Yer Man ch g by Lucifer - Ballyfin (N Keane) 7-12-7 Mr A Powell (20-1) 3

Also ran: 11-2 Clonthurtin 5th, 7-1 Bonum Omen (b.d), 8-1 Feature (4th), Two to Tango (p.u), 11-4 Furry Rock (p.u), 14-1 General Dew (p.u), Poyntz Pass (p.u), 20-1 Handy Mark, 25-1 Bobby's Fox (p.u), Roman General (f), 28-1 Buckmaster (p.u), Crespinian (p.u), 33.1 Caboodle (p.u), Count Up (p.u), Morning Heather, Royal Dust (f), 50-1 Jacko Boy (f), Oaklawn, Partango (p.u), Portabougy (b.d), Tambeau (p.u), Vulmeni (p.u), Yellow Colt (p.d), 26 ran.

Tote Win: £1.15 Places: 37p 22p 57p Dual Forecast: £4.12, C.S.F. £5.33, P. Mullins, Ireland 7l, 3l.

5.15 (5.19) MILDMAY OF FLETE CHALLENGE CUP CHASE (Handicap: £8,043: 2½m)

DOUBLEUAGAIN, b g by Double-U-Jay — Halfsixagain (P McBennett) 8-10-0 F Berry (11-1) 1
Shady Deal b g by Saint Denys — Kitty Sneck (G Hubbard) 9-10-6 R Rowe (14-1) 2
Rodman b g by Raiko — Neptune's Daughter (Mrs J Ceballos) 8-10-7 J Francome (9-2 fav) 3

ALSO RAN: 5 Ramrajya, Henry Kissinger (4th), 11-2 Snowshill Sailor (pu), 10 Templemills, 11 King Weasel (pu), 14 Romany Count, Skegby, Spartan Major, 20 Man Alive, 25 Tauru (pu). 13 ran.

TOTE: Win £1.13, places 25p, 39p, 17p. Dual f £12.44. CSF: £16.09. Tricast: £74.06. A Geraghty, Ireland. 10l, 1½l.

TOTE DOUBLE: Rathgorman and Hazy Dawn £42.10. TREBLE: Brown Chamberlin, Tall Order and Doubleuagain £2369.85.

JACKPOT not won.
PLACEPOT: £589.30.

Hexham programme

2.0 OAKWOOD CHASE (Handicap: £984: 2m) (4 runners)

1 310222 DUSKY DUKE (CD) (Charlady Reay) W A Stephenson 7-11-10
2 322103 TREARNIE (D) (R Tinslaw) Barnes 7-11-3 ..... R Lamb
4 2-002p CAPTAIN PARKHILL (CD) (Lean) B McLean 9-10-8 ..... M Barnes
7 000002 SUPREME SAIL (CD) (V Thompson) V Thompson 11-10-0 ..... S Charlton / Mr M Thompson 7

Evens Dusky Duke, 11-4 Trearnie, 5-1 Supreme Sail, 13-2 Captain Parkhill.

2.30 FALLOWFIELD HURDLE (Handicap: £530: 2m) (9)

2 1-43041 HYDE (D) (Hyde Industrial Holdings Ltd) M W Easterby 5-11-10 (6 ex)
3 01-0120 SPEED OF LIGHT (D) (B Smith) A Smith 7-11-8 ..... T G Davies 7
4 000000 MR SNOW (CDB) (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 7-11-7 ..... K Adshead 7
6 103400 REAY'S SONG (CD) (T Anderson) ... 7-11-7 ..... I Grant 7
8 3-00p00 TIDY WORK (D) (E Houlston) ...ughton 6-11-0 ..... J A Harris
11 003/000 STOKE ST MARY (CD) (Mrs ...) ... 7-10-11 ..... G W Gray 7
12 130000 MALCOLM'S PRIDE (CD) (D ...) V Thompson 8-10-7 ..... K Jones 7
13 p0/pp0- HAPPY TRIO (J Hubbuck) J Hubbuck 10-7 ..... M O'Connor 7
14 01-0300 GIN TRACK (CD) (Mrs F Walton) F Walton 8-10-7 ..... P Delaney 7

2 Speed Of Light, 3 Hyde, 9-2 Malcolm's Pride, ... Reay's Song, 8 Gin Track, 10 Mr Snow, 12 others.

3.5 CHOLLERFORD CHASE (Handicap: £1,238: 3m) (7)

3 24-0400 THREE TO ONE (D) (J Manners) ... 11-11-7 ..... R Lamb
4 444-ppp MASTER MARMADUKE (R Jeffrey) ... 9-11-2 ..... A Brown
5 442/000 COPARU (CD) (R Jackson) T B... 10-13 ..... M Barnes
6 32f200 RIGOROUS (CD) (Mrs J Simpson) J Simpson 11-10-12 ..... Mr D Browne 4
7 1204pb HIGHWAY DUAL (D) (W Thyne) ... 7-10-11 ..... J L Goulding
8 224-003 BORDER BRIG (C) (R Brewis) R Brewis 11-10-11 ..... C Pimlott
12 340040 INGHAM (Exors of late S Nesbitt) ... Nesbitt 10-10-1 ..... D Atkins

13-8 Border Brig, 3 Three To One, 4 Rigorous, ... Coparu, 7 Ingham, 10 others.

3.45 COASTLEY HURDLE (Div I: novices: £506: 2m) (8)

1 100000 POWDER HORN (D) (J Barr) Mrs J Barr 5-11-13 ..... Mr T Smith 7
2 0000 GOLDENOGAN (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 7-11-3 ..... Mr P Hughes 7
3 00 GREAT TARQUIN (A Corner) A Corner 5-11-3
5 0000 GRINDERS (Needhams Butchers) E Carter 4-10-4 ..... R Lamb
6 MACBETH (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 4-10-4 ..... A Brown
7 00f00 NIMBO (Mrs J Waggott) N Waggott 4-10-4 ..... Mr E McIntyre 4
8 0u0 SAINT ROSE (I Rodden) I Jordon 4-10-4 ..... Mr N Waggott Jnr 7
10 020033 UNDER-RATED (T English) M W Easterby 4-10-4 ..... J Allen

10-11 Under-Rated, 7-4 Grinders, 6 Powder Horn, 10 Macbeth, 16 others.

4.15 PLOVER HILL CHASE (novices: £895: 3m) (10)

2 0-f1b22 MR SHUGG (CD) (Mrs W Forster) K Oliver 7-11-10 ..... R lamb
3 fp0/4-0 ARCHITRADE (P Monteith) P Monteith 8-11-3 ..... D Nolan
5 BRIGILL (Mrs J Henderson) J Charlton 7-11-3 ..... Mr L Hudson 4
6 000u00 GLEDYNE (J Kettlewell) J Kettlewell 6-11-3 ..... S Kettlewell 7
8 0-00p03 HISTORIC HOUSE (Mrs H Ellerby) M Ellerby 7-11-3 ..... A Brown
10 300300 LIBERTY BODICE (D Dick) D Dick 7-11-3 ..... Mr T Reed 7
12 0r40 REGAL REBEL (R Woodhouse) R Woodhouse 7-11-3 ..... Mr R Woodhouse
14 /s-CC04 ROBA'S FOLLY (C Burton) Miss L Siddall 9-11-3 ..... K Whyte
15 p0 STANWICK GOLD (J Hall) N Crump 5-11-3 ..... M Stephen 4
16 4-p0002 YOUNG SAGERT (J Charlton) J Charlton 9-11-3 ..... B Adamson 7

4-5 Mr Shugg, 5-2 Young Sagert, 11-2 Liberty Bodice, 10-1 Historic House, 12-1 others.

4.45 COASTLEY HURDLE (Div II: novices: £524: 2m) (8)

1 000-00 ARMENOS (Mrs S Baudouin) R Johnson 6-11-3 ..... Miss N Thompson 7
2 0 DOMINATION (Ld MacAndrew) B Wilkinson 6-11-3 ..... D Wilkinson
3 00-pp00 FEATHERSTONE FLYER (B) (J Stamper) A Smith 6-11-3 ..... M Pepper 7
7 00u0 PERFECT FIT (J Jeffrey) J Jeffrey 8-11-3 ..... Mr T Jeffrey 7
8 00 SILKEN TOUCH (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 6-11-3 ..... Mr E McIntyre 4
12 f000 CORNADORA (K Jewett) K Jewett 4-10-4 ..... T G Davies 7
13 040423 FLIGHTY FRIEND (R Botterill) R Woodhouse 4-10-4 ..... A Brown
14 00000 MISS COMMUNE (R Gray) R Gray 4-10-4 ..... S Charlton

2-5 Flighty Friend, 9-2 Silken Touch, 8 Perfect Fit, 12 Domination, 20 others.

5.15 COASTLEY HURDLE (Div III: novices: £524: 2m) (6)

1 140400 GREEN MENELEK (W Lockley) B Wilkinson 6-11-13 ..... D Wilkinson
4 02200p IMPERIAL AMBER (Mrs M Corrie) M Naughton 6-11-3 ..... J A Harris 4
8 0430 LINGDALE (A Lewis) W Elsey 5-11-3 ..... A Flint
9 083230 PALM CROSS (Miss J Eaton) Mrs A Cousins 5-11-3 ..... P Barry
13 00024 HA'PENNY NAP (I Clements) C Bell 4-10-4 ..... C Pimlott
14 WENSLEYDALE (R Preston) B Wilkinson 4-10-4 ..... M Pepper 7

2 Green Menelek, 3 Imperial Amber, 4 Palm Cross, 6 Lingdale, 10 Ha'penny Nap, 12 Wensleydale.

Hexham selections

By Michael Seely

2.00 Dusky Duke. 2.30 Hyde. 3.5 Three To One. 3.45 Grinders. 4.15 Mr Shugg. 4.55 Flighty Friend. 5.15 Lingdale.

SPORTS COUNCIL

Dangling a financial carrot to bring abuses to light

By Iain Mackenzie

From April 1 the Scottish Sports Council will pay the full costs of drug testing for governing bodies of sport in Scotland, including transportation charges to and from the Drug Control and Teaching Centre at London University's Chelsea College.

For several years the council has been offering 75 per cent grants towards the total cost of testing samples but although there are more than 70 governing bodies, only two sports have been taking advantage of the offer. Many have little spare money and the council hope that the carrot of total financial support will induce others to join athletics and cycling in voluntary testing.

However the use of drugs in sport is an even touchier subject than the use of sport by politicians. It receives far less publicity because knowledge (as opposed to surmise) is limited and because too many competitors and officials prefer to sweep truth and conjecture alike under the nearest rug.

The Scottish Sports Council is a progressive organization, not given to histrionic behaviour, and their decision to make more of their own limited funds available suggests that the misuse of drugs in Scottish sport is greater than has been acknowledged. If so, it is reasonable to suppose the problem is also larger elsewhere in Britain; one cannot presume to guess what is happening abroad.

Peter Heatly, an Olympic diver in his youth and now the council's chairman, chose his words carefully but the message was clear: "The use and abuse of drugs in sport may be more widely pursued than is imagined", he said. "That is why we are anxious to help governing bodies in sport to determine whether that is so, and to what extent there may be malpractices."

Heatly: anxious to help governing bodies

Mr Heatly was obliged to be cautious because, so far, the evidence is limited. It will be a different story, one way or the other, if the various authorities take advantage of the council's offer.

Kenneth Hutchison, its chief executive and an advocate for sweeping aside the cobwebs to see what, if anything, lies beyond, said: "I do not want to be alarmist. No one is suggesting that the use of drugs to improve performances is widespread or wholesale, but I do believe there is evidence to suggest that drugs are being taken on a wider basis than many suspect.

"My own view is that the level of abuse is very much higher than is generally recognized, certainly on a world-wide scale. The committee for development of sport in the Council of Europe takes that line and there is wide concern about drug-taking on two grounds: the morality or ethics of winning what cannot be seen as a genuine victory, and the danger to health."

It was put to Mr Hutchison that only about three per cent of the controlling body in Scotland had taken advantage of the existing offer of 75 per cent grants because some, at least, of the other 97 per cent had, or thought they might have, something to hide.

The present cost per sample at Chelsea College for screening and confirmatory analysis for both anabolic steroid and stimulant drugs is £14, to which must be added mailing or other transportation costs. It would hardly bankrupt a sports organisation to pay 25 per cent of the total.

"I dont's think there is any question of a deliberate whitewash by officials", Mr Hutchison said, "although there are grey areas. It is much more likely to be a case of officials convincing themselves that drugs do not circulate in their particular sports; an assumption which may not be valid but which has become valid in the minds of those concerned".

The council has just produced a seven-page digest on drug testing which is being circulated this month to every sports organisation in Scotland. With the digest will be a letter explaining in detail what is being offered and the reasons.

It is difficult to imagine, for example, the Board Sailing Association, the Board of Highland Dancing or the Womens' Bowling Association asking competitors for urine samples and the council for a refund on the cost of having them tested, but that is not the point. While drugs are far more likely to be taken in some sports than others, the council cannot be seen to be making its own arbitrary selection.

"We cannot force any authority to test individuals either in trainging or on competition days," Mr Hutchison said. "All we can do is give them the opportunity of finding out, at no cost to themselves, whether the problem exists within their particular sport. We are not looking for a witch hunt but we do want officials to take this offer seriously, if only to prove that their sport is free from drug abuse."

He was unsure about the level of response: "There is no way we can even guess but let me say this: I hope we are embarrassed by the number of requests we get for financial help."

He may be disappointed. Questions put to a random sample of governing bodies proved only that they are not prepared openly to admit that a drugs problem exists and may be growing. One or two would not discuss the subject; others said they probably would not take samples for testing; others again said they would consider doing so. As Mr Hutchison said: "We have done our part. Now we must wait and see what happens."

Council to open national golf training centre

A national golf training centre, the first in Scotland, is to be opened later this year at the Scottish Sports Council's national training centre in Largs, near Glasgow, Iain Mackenzie writes. It is intended for use mainly by leading amateur golfers and young players with potential, but will be open to the public at certain times.

The total training area has been fitted into 15 acres and includes video equipment to record players' swings. The design will allow players to practice approaches to greens under various conditions and at short and long "holes". They include playing in head, cross and following winds, into the sun, up and down hill, in bunkers of different shapes and sizes, and round a dog leg.

The Scottish Golf Union and the Scottish Ladies Golfing Association intend to make extensive use of the facility with senior, youth and junior national squads. Regional and district players will also use it and the Sports Council plans to run golf coaching courses.

Announcing the plan in Edinburgh yesterday, Kenneth Hutchison said: "Our policy is to ensure that Scotland has at least one venue for each sport which can cope with international training and competition. Golf, which has several championship courses, posed a special problem and it was agreed that a national practice and training area was the priority requirement."

By creating conditions which allow a comprehensive range of shots to be practised within a 15-acre site, shall manage to neet the needs not only of players but of coaches who must be near their charges".

SQUASH RACKETS

Technique of players exposed to the public

By Rex Bellamy

The world champions, Jahangir Khan and Rhonda Thorne, have been seeded to win the first prizes of £2,500 and £800 in the Patrick Festival tournament, which began yesterday at Chichester Lawn Tennis and Squash Club. Their leading rivals are also competing in this distinguished event, which completes the run-in for the British championships.

In addition to the strengh of the entry, the tournament is unusually interesting because both sexes are taking part and because the three concluding rounds, from Sunday to Wednesday (Monday will be a rest day), will be played on stage at the Chichester Festival Theatre in a Swedish-designed court with four transparent walls, an innovation for British squash.

Transparent walls have been in use for a decade and have extended the game's possibilities as a spectator sport, partly because more people can watch and partly because they have a better view of what is happening. Enhanced entertainment value is not the only benefit. An educational consequence is that looking through the walls — rather than over them — exposes the technical and tactical expertise of the professionals more clearly. Transparent back walls are already commonplace and, after much research and development, similar side and front walls have now become practicable.

"Plastic courts do tend to look . . . well, plastic", Geoff Hunt, eight times British champion, says. "But after that first impression; I thought watching the game was terrific. It adds a lot more expression to squash to view it through a side wall or the front wall. You can see how fast the players move. The fact that we have played on such a court before is going to help. It's going to be a bit strange, but you get used to it."

The material used gives spectators a clear view but restricts the outward vision of the competitors so that they will not be unreasonably distracted. At Chichester, spectators in the theatre will watch the play through the back wall or one of the side walls. The front wall, at the back of the stage, will be used for television.

The seedings suggest that the pairings in the semi-final rounds, will be Jahangir v Qamar Zaman, Hidayat Jahan v Hunt, Mrs Thorne v Lisa Opie, and Angela Smith v Vicki Cardwell, formerly Miss Hoffmann.

Patrick Festival, first round: M Helal (Egypt) beat S Bateman (GB) 9-6, 4-9, 3-5, 9-6; J Easter (GB) beat J Gul (Pakistan) 3-9, 9-7, 9-5, 9-5; A Dwyer (GB) beat B Watkins (GB) 9-3, 9-5, 9-6; T Wilkinson (Zimbabwe) beat G Williams (GB) 9-5, 9-6, 9-0; M Ahmed (Pakistan) beat R Mosley (GB) 9-6, 9-5, 9-2; M Khan (Pakistan) beat A Kaoud (Egypt) 9-0, 9-4, 9-2; D Khan (Pakistan) beat F Gul (Pakistan) 9-3, 9-5, 9-5; A Sofiman (Pakistan) beat S Rollington (GB) 1-9, 10-9, 9-10, 10-9, 9-6.



Geoff Hunt (above) could be making his last bid for the British Open, sponsored by Audi. Hunt now 35, has suffered recent tournament defeats by both Lars Kvant (Sweden) and Hiddy Jahan (Pakistan) and yesterday he was drawn in the same half as Jahan, for the championship at Bromley from March 29 to April 8.

Jahangir Khan, unbeaten for 11 months since losing to Hunt in the final of the Open last year, is favourite for the £4,000 first prize. The British Women's Open is being run in conjunction with the men's event for the first time and the combined prize money is a world record £35,000. Rhonda Thorne (Australia) is the number one seed.

Where progress steps in to halt the simple fisherman

Flying in the face of fashion

A good deal of breaking the ice started the season but, all the same, the Scottish salmon seemed in good heart. The brave, the determined and the foolhardy have been out in spite of frozen fingers, ice in the rings, and reels jamming in the frost. River reports in *Trout and Salmon* have an optimistic tinge for January and February, and good fish have been taken on the Spey, the Ness and the Helmsdale. The large Toby and the even larger Yellow Belly did the damage but the fly ought to be now in the pools.

But what fly? There used to be a delightful rule that on a bright day you put on a bright fly and on a dark day you put on a dark fly, and this worked admirably for many years until some busybody or other, some noseyparker of a scientific fisherman produced positive proof that it ought to be the other way round — a bright fly on a dark day, etcetera etcetera, much to the confusion of mankind.

Then came the colourful boys, and indeed they are still with us. But before them came the hook boys, those who knew perfectly well that a 10/0 was a sheer waste of time because you could not get it into any salmon's mouth above the barb however many loops you had and however hard you struck.

Then came the Edmond Drury's and the Partridge long-shank trebles and the whole of the Tweed gave a sigh of relief because this was the answer and nothing else was any good at all. Maybe that is where we are now — the 12, 14 and 16 trebles on the hairwing tube — but like most fashions one wonders how long it will last. These days it must be hell to be a fly dresser. One has no idea what to tie.

It is a help that the *Trout and Salmon* has a giveaway booklet in its current issue which reproduces, in colour, some 72 patterns out of the 300 salmon fly patterns which exist, therefore one assumes the 72 most used and most popular salmon flies. One thing that must strike the perceptive angler — are not we all perceptive? — is that a good half of these fly patterns are dressed with yellow-coloured or orange-red coloured materials, whether they are feathers or hair.

This should give us pause. If these are the most popular colours there must be something in it. We have here a kind of sheet on which to anchor. These are the colours which, according to the experience of generations of salmon fishermen, are those most likely to take fish.

Indeed, if one takes those orange and red and yellow colours which form part of the dressing then something like 67 per cent of all successful salmon flies are predominately or partially red or orange or yellow in colour — the red and orange as a kind of colour which comes out in practice to a blood-orange.

The other colours take fish. Indeed they do. But black, red, brown, silver, blue and green, or a combination of all these, are, so to speak, in the second division. Why, for heaven's sake, white is excluded from all but one of the 72 patterns is a mystery of inexplicable complexity and depth. But that is how it is.

Salmon fishing is full of such things. All one can say, perhaps, up to a point, if *Trout and Salmon* is any guide, and it may not be, is that it is quite possible that a fly with reddish-orange or yellow wing may not be too bad a choice to start the season, all other things being equal, which they never are.

Conrad Voss Bark

Recruitment Opportunities

HORIZONS

The Times Guide to Careers Training

The personal touch still counts

Edward Fennell examines the changing image of careers in *banking*

"We're a service industry in the people business", says Barry Saunders of the Banking Information Service. Those who thought that banking was just about looking after clients' accounts and telling them off when they become overdrawn have much to learn.

But public perceptions change slowly and the career largely retains its staid but secure image. These days, of course, that can prove a strong attraction for 'A' level and graduate job-seekers. Both the High Street clearing banks and the smaller sectors, such as the merchant banks and the Bank of England, find themselves flooded out with good, capable applicants.

"We've had over 700 applicants for just 11 vacancies this year, and we're very satisfied with the standard", said Nigel Falls of the Bank of England's personnel department. On the clearing side the High Street banks could fill all their vacancies with graduates, not just the graduate traineeships. "But of course we wouldn't want to do that", said one spokesman "There wouldn't be the opportunities for all of them and they'd get bored."

Recruitment targets are generally low, new entrants are few in comparison with the early to mid seventies, and staff turnover has dropped substantially at junior levels. Banks can afford to be highly selective, insisting on high standards of academic attainment as well as good personal qualities.

High street banking prides itself on the fact that almost all entrants have to start at the bottom and work their way up. Graduates tend to move faster than the A level entrants, and A level entrants more quickly than O level people — but basically the opportunities open to them are the same.

Traditionally ambitions have focused on becoming a bank manager. Responsible for representing the bank in the locality, the manager also has the overall supervision of the branch's day-to-day operations. Yet as technology increasingly takes over the drudgery of figure-keeping so the nature of the work changes — less admin and more service may be the motto of the future. Twenty-four-hour cash cards are already showing the clearing banks a way towards a cut on counter-work. And with cable TV almost upon us we could be set for a major advance in the way individual accounts are run and maintained.

So at this point claims to be more "people-orientated' (because there is more time) may take on greater substance. To be effective in the new environment the manager will require more than a sound grasp of administrative procedures, although those will still be essential. He will need personal qualities — persuasiveness, understanding, tact, good self-presentation and sound judgment — which reflect the extent of his involvement in clients' problems; and he will also be required to act as a salesman for the bank's other services.

But although becoming a bank manager is the goal for many it is not the sum total of what the career can offer. There are graduations between managers (running a staff of 60 is much more demanding than a staff of six) and beyond that there are specialist functions at head and regional offices in fields such as *insurance, factoring, computing*, finance management and personnel.

There is no single path or standard formula to career success. The diverse nature of the work affords scope for specialising in what the individual finds interesting, and the range of possibilities is one of banking's strong attractions.

While the clearing banks offer the greatest number of vacancies, they are by no means the whole story. The Bank of England, merchant banks, the overseas banks and specialist outfits like ICFC all provide interesting opportunities. Indeed, for many graduates it is the smaller, more prestigious banks which offer the more attractive prospects. Competition for such jobs is extremely tough and the tendency has been to recruit from Oxbridge.

One of the alluring features of these City banks has always been the glamour of dealing with big business and governments (ever fancied going to Poland?) rather then administering the accounts of the local butcher and baker. But here again, beyond a certain level of intelligence and numeracy, the really important qualities lie in the capacity to create confidence and to work effectively with clients. Whatever your bank, it is still the personal touch which counts.

For more information about careers in banking contact the Banking Information Service (Careers Section), 10 Lombard St, London EC3V 9AQ. Also, for details of professional qualifications, the Institute of Banking at the same address.

'Accountants charge fees according to the complexity of the account.'

One-man shows

20,000 people, says the Crafts Council, earn a living by the practice of a craft.

Margareta Pagano reports

Come daybreak each weekend hundreds of craftsmen around the country gather their wares and set off to pitch their market stalls.

One of the more popular commercial hunting grounds is in central London, where the two-day arts and crafts market on the south-east corner of the Covent Garden piazza is the largest in the land and among the biggest of its kind in Europe. It is such a thriving forum, both for selling and exhibiting, that competition for a few square feet becomes stiffer by the week.

In the four years since the market opened the organizers, who lease the land from the Greater London Council, have nearly tripled the number of stalls they offer, from 64 to 175. From the daily inquiries received they believe that space could be doubled again; in one recent week 36 craftsmen who arrived at dawn to queue for a casual stall were turned away.

Craftsmen, whether it be the cane walking-stick maker from Norwich or the jeweller from Manchester, travel there every week because of that reputation. It is usual to find international and British buyers scouting the stalls for the unusual or fantastic.

For many of the craftsmen it is their first crucial point of contact with the buying public because their working weeks are tied up with preparing stocks and other part-time work, such as teaching. Markets, because of their low cost, are also much easier to run than going through shops, galleries or working by personal commissions. The market coordinator, Mr Ron Vere-Field, guessed that 30 per cent of the stallholders go on to their own successful businesses.

The Crafts Council, part of the Government's Office of Arts & Libraries, estimates there are now 20,000 professional craftsmen in this country who make a living by their craft. Of these, probably 10,000 earn enough from their work to live indendently while the others draw support from partners, family or part-time work.

By a twist of fate today's milieu of high unemployment, job insecurity and mass-produced artefacts everywhere is more conducive to giving people the confidence to go it alone.

Redundancy payments have given many people who previously practised a craft as a hobby the impetus to start their own venture and second career. Perhaps of more consequence is that so many normal employment patterns no longer offer long-term security. The risks of choosing a craft — whether it be pottery or lampshade making — and starting your business may often appear the *more attractive option*.

The Crafts Council, whose *raison d'être* was to encourage the quality of craftswork, is now actively engaged in helping makers. *Grants and subsidies* are available on a competitive basis; and the council reckons that one in five of the hundreds who apply emerge with a grant for half the cost of *start-up capital* and maintenance for a year.

On a regional level CoSIRA, the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas (141 Castle St, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP1 3TP, tel 0722 6255), also offers loans to craftsmen.

Details of grants and other services are available from the Crafts Council, 12 Waterloo Place, Lower Regent Street, London WC1Y 4AU.

Cartoon by Bill Tidy from Setting up a Workshop (Crafts Council, £1 95p)

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Social Psychology Laboratory; 7.05 Flight Failures; 7.30 Mining. Ends at 7.55. At 9.05: Schools, Colleges: Brazil; 9.27 It's Your Choice; 9.48 It's Maths ! 10.10 Animals in the Soil (1); 10.32 Troubled Minds: That's a Lousy Title; 11.05 Living in the Alps; 11.30 The Welsh Chartists; 11.55 After the Ice; 12.20 interval; 12.30 News After Noon; 12.57 News headlines, financial report. 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: A visit to Northumberland, including Bamburgh Castle and Kelder Forest; 1.45 King Rollo; 1.50 Bric-a-Brac; 2.00 You and Me; 2.15 Schools Colleges: Music Time (Coppelia); 2.40 Television Club; 3.00 Closedown; 3.15 Holiday: A Sardinian holiday camp; on board the QE2; and the National Centre for Mountain Activities in North Wales (r); 3.55 Play School (see BBC 2, 11.00 am).

4.20 Mighty Mouse: Cartoon; 4.25 Jackanory: Thora Hird reads from Helen Bradley's And Miss Carter Wore Pink.

4.40 Huckleberry Finn and His Friends: Penultimate part of the Mark Twain story. Tom and Becky have got lost in a cave.

5.05 John Craven's Newsround; 5.10 Blue Peter: Report from Java on the fresh-water pipeline provided by cash collected by this programme.

5.40 News: with Richard Baker; 6.00 South East at Six; 6.25 Nationwide.

6.55 Tomorrow's World: Satellite communications; a new way of treating burns victims; a toxic chemical found throughout British industry.

7.20 Top of the Pops: with Steve Wright and Richard Skinner.

8.00 The Kenny Everett Television Show: Anarchic comedy.

8.30 That's Life — Having a Baby. —Two-part feature about the results of a national survey into women's experience of pregnancy and childbirth (See also 9.25). With Esther Rantzen, Paul Heiney and Chris Earle.

9.00 News: with John Simpson. And weather prospects.

9.25 That's Life — Having a Baby: Part 2. More findings from the national survey into childbirth experiences, including comment by a British obstetrician on the French natural childbirth clinic which was the subject of last Thursday's Forty Minutes documentary called Birth Reborn.

10.15 Question Time: An audience puts questions to Norman Fowler, MP, the Social Service Secretary; Ken Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council; Baroness Wootton; and Becky Ryan, the youngest parliamentary candidate in the SDP/Liberal Party Alliance.

11.15 Film 82 Special: The Life and films of Warren Beatty, the American film actor and director, whose latest movie, Reds, is about John Reed, author of Ten Days That Shook The World. This is the only non-American TV interview that the publicity-shy Mr Beatty has agreed to give. 11.45 News headlines.

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: Why Build Models? 7.05 Getting It Together; 7.30 Borehole Logging. Ends at 7.55; 11.00 Play School: Edward Lear's story The Quangle Wangle's Hat is illustrated by Helen Oxenbury, and presented by Sheelagh Gilbey and Johnny Ball; 11.25 Closedown; 2.00 Racing from Cheltenham: The National Hunt Festival, run over the New Course. We see the 2.15 Daily Express Triumph Hurdle Race; the 2.50 Christies Foxhunter Chase Challenge cup; the 3.30 Tote Cheltenham Gold Cup (with £50,000 at stake) and the 4.05 Ritz Club National Hunt Handicap Steeplechase Highlights tonight at 10.10.

4.20 Arrival of the Watercarrier for Mesopotamia: Birth and development of the tank.

4.50 Caught in Time: Amateur films of life in south-east London, rural Kent and Southend in the twenties and thirties.

5.10 The European City: The importance of Venice and Amsterdam (r).

5.40 Laurel and Hardy: Blotto (1930).

6.00 All Creatures Great and Small: Story of a blind dog (r).

6.50 County Hall: local government serial. 7.15 News summary.

7.20 Hard Times: The Politics of Poverty. Three days at a Social Security office in Doncaster.

7.50 The Shogun Inheritance: Japan's Shinto festivals (r).

8.30 Russell Harty: live from Manchester. With husband and wife Frazer Hines and Gemma Craven and hypnotist Andrew Newton.

9.00 Call My Bluff: Tonight's poker-faced experts are Frank Muir, Stephanie Turner, Patrick Lichfield, Arthur Marshall, Sheila Steafel, Miles Kington.

9.30 Forty Minutes: Hunt Saboteurs. What happened in the Sussex countryside when anti-blood sports demonstrators set out to ruin a day's sport involving the local hunt. It ends in a violent scrimmage.

10.10 Racing from Cheltenham: Highlights from today's National Hunt Festival, including the Tote Cheltenham Gold Cup.

10.35 Poems in the Place: Seamus Heaney and the poetry of W. B Yeats. Filmed at Ballylee and Coole.

10.45 Newsnight.

11.30 The Old Grey Whistle Test: with Barbara Thompson, King Crimson and the guitarist Rod Argent. Ends at 12.15.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: Physics; 9.52 Making steel in Sheffield; 10.09 Water transport; 10.26 Business in Manchester and Los Angeles; 10.48 Biology: the Dogwhelk; 11.05 Basic Maths; 11.22 Illusions; 11.39 Middle English; Telling the Time; 12.00 The Wolfits: buying a car; 12.10 Get up and Go! with Beryl Reid; 12.30 The Sullivans: wedding day 1.00 News. from ITN 1.20 Thames area news. 1.30 Take the High Road. Scottish Estate Serial: a surprise at the big house; 2.00 Afternoon Plus. A clinic in California where children are taught to come to terms with fear and death, also an item on blood pressure; 2.45 Cribb: Drama about a Victorian policeman (Alan Dobie), based on the Peter Lovesey books. Today: a mysterious run of music-hall accidents 3.45 How's Your Father: Harry Worth as a comical widower (r).

4.15 Dr Snuggles: the inventor with Peter Ustinov's voice; 4.20 Little House on the Prairie. The agony of a fat boy.

5.15 Emmerdale Farm: Medical advice for Dolly Skilbeck.

5.45 News from ITN; 6.00 Thames area news; 6.30 Thames sport. The national and international scene.

7.00 Looks Familiar: Doris Hare, Victor Spinetti and Kenneth Williams show how much they know about show business in the thirties and forties. The question master is Denis Norden.

7.30 Rising Damp: Comedy, set in a lodging house run by the wily Rigsby (Leonard Rossiter). Tonight, why he has a change of heart about Alan's new girlfriend. With Richard Beckinsale. Also starring Frances de la Tour and Judy Buxton (r).

8.00 Falcon Crest: American-made drama series set in the California winelands, and starring Jane Wyman as the all-powerful vineyard owner. Tonight: the return (after 12 years) of Julia Cumson's husband (John Saxon).

9.00 News from ITN. And Thames area news headlines.

9.30 The British Academy Awards. The big TV and cinema occasion, which is the nearest we get in this country to the Oscar night in Hollywood. It is a live broadcast from the Talk of the Town in London. The master of ceremonies is a man who should handle his duties in a manner befitting a master of stylish humour — Denis Norden (see Choice).

11.30 What the Papers Say: The presenter is Peter Paterson, a freelance journalist.

11.45 Barney Miller: Into the police station comes a man who lives in constant fear that he will burst into flames. To make it worse, two girl employees from a topless bar are also brought into the squad room. With Hal Linden in the title role.

12.10 Close: Dr Anthony Storr talks about inspiration and the process of creation.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.33 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Checkpoint.
9.30 The Living World. A magazine edition.
10.00 News.
10.02 Town Hall Rules OK? Nigel Rees finds out how local government works.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "The Late Amos Loft" by Graham England.
11.00 News; Travel.
11.05 File On 4.
11.50 Enquire within.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Brain of Britain 1982.† 1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News; Travel.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre: "Final Fling" by James Parkinson.
4.00 Home Base. People and places that don't always make the national headlines.
4.15 Bookshelf.
4.45 Story Time: "The Canon in Residence" by Victor L. Whitechurch (7).
5.00 News magazine.
6.00 The Six O'clock News, including Financial Report.
6.30 Any Answers?
6.54 It's a Bargain.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Time for Verse. The ature of poetry as sound.
7.30 Kaleidoscope.
8.00 Concert from Henley† (Part 1) Wagner, Mozart.
8.45 To be Saved by John Morrow.
9.05 Concert† (Part 2) Brahms.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 A Book at Bedtime: "Gorky Park" (4).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News; Weather report; Forecast.
12.15 Shipping Forecast: Inshore Waters Forecast.
VHF only: as above except as follows: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 9.05 For Schools. 9.05 Noticeboard. 9.10 A Service for Schools. 9.30 Inside Pages. 9.55 Poetry Corner. 10.05 Sounds, Words and Movement. 10.20 Stories and Rhymes. 10.30-10.45 Listen with Mother. 11.00-12.00 For Schools: 11.00 Time and Tune. 11.20 Man. 11.40 Our Changing World. 1.55pm Programme news. 2.00 For Schools: 2.00 Living Language. 2.20 Lifetime. 2.40 Days That Made History. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: Ensemble (20). 11.30-12.10am Open University: 11.30 Dartmoor: Mining and Military. 11.50 Desalination.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert † Berlioz, Debussy, Lalo, Bizet, Poulenc; records.
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Beethoven, Rachmaninov, Brahms; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer† Rameau; records.
10.00 Northern Sinfonia of England† Concert: Haydn, Stravinsky, Ives.
11.05 Schubert† String Quartet recital.
11.50 BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra† Concert: Nielsen, Bruch, Sibelius.
1.00 News.
1.05 Bristol Lunchtime Concert† direct from St. George's, Brandon Hill, Bristol. Piano recital: Chopin, Ravel, Rachmaninov.
2.00 Orphee et Eurydice Opera in three acts by Gluck (sung in French); records.
4.15 Music for cello and piano† Recital. Kodaly, Britten.
4.55 News
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure †
7.00 Gian Francesco Malipiero. Concrt of his music on records.
8.00 From Power to Influence. Lecture by David Watt, Director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Second of three lectures to mark the bicentenary of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office).
9.00 Bartok, Seiber and Kodaly† Song recital.
10.5 The Battle of Maldon† by Menzies McKillop. A dramatisation of the poem.
10.30 Stephen Preston† Flute recital: J S. Bach, W. F. Bach.
11.00 News.
11.05 Vaclav Jan Tomasek† on record.
VHF — OPEN UNIVERSITY: 5.55am Lucretius and Primitive Man. 6.15 Everyday Sound Worlds. 6.35-6.55 (Music Interlude). 11.20pm Maths Foundation Tutorial 11.40 (Music Interlude). 12.40-1.00 Decision-Making in Britain.

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Gloria Hunniford,† including 1.45 Sports Desk. 2.00 Cheltenham Gold Cup Special with Don Durbridge and Angela Rippon † 2.15 Daily Express Triumph Hurdle. 2.50 Christie's Foxhunter Chase Challenge Cup. 3.30 Cheltenham Gold Cup Chase. 4.05 Ritz Club Handicap Chase. 4.30 David Hamilton,† including 4.45 Sports Desk. 5.45 News: Sport. 6.00 John Dunn,† including 6.45 Sports Desk. 8.00 Country Club with Wally Whyton.† 9.00 National Rehearsal Band Club. The All Winners Competition introduced by Alan Dell.† 10.00 The News Huddlines (new series) Roy Hudd Laughs at the news. 10.30 Star Sound Extra with Nick Jackson. 11.00 Brian Matthew with Round Midnight, including 12.00 Midnight Newsroom; Weather; Motor Information (in stereo from midnight). 1.00 Truckers' Hour with Sheila Tracy.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music with Chris Aldred.†


Angela Rippon: She is at the races (Radio 2, 2.00pm)

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Andy Peebles. 5.00 Peter Powell including 5.30 Newsbeat; 6.05 Top 30 Album Chart. 7.00 The Record Producers: Richard Perry. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Midnight Close. VHF Radios 1 and 2: 5.00 With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times GMT:— 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 Word News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Marching and Waltzing. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 International Soccer Special. 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Rock Salad. 10.15 The Withered Arm. 10.30 My Word! 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 A Pattern of Faith 11.30 Assignment. 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Discovery. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Racing 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 9.15 Ulster Newsletter. 9.20 In the Meantime. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Poor Embarrassed Reptile 1.00 The Withered Arm 1.15 Outlook: News Summary. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter 1.50 In the Meantime 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Opera Gallery. 2.30 Music Now. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94 9MHz World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC1

Cymru/Wales 10.10 am-10.32 Ysgolion. 12.57-1.00 pm News. 2.15-2.40 Ysgolion. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 6.55-7.20 Heddiw. 11.45-11.47 News. 11.47-12.15 am The Computer Programme. 12.15 News of Wales. Scotland 12.55-1.00 pm Scottish News. 3.00-3.30 The Afternoon Show. 3.30-3.55 Closedown. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 11.45 News headlines. Northern Ireland 11.30 am-11.55 For Schools. 12.57 pm-1.00 News. 3.53-3.55 News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 11.45 News. England 6.00 pm-6.25 Regional News Magazine.

HTV WEST

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Square One. 4.20 Here's Boomer. 4.45 Flying Kiwi. 5.10 Jobline. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 News. 6.30 Cuckoo waltz. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Great Depression: America.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 11.22 am-11.37 Am Gymru. 12.00-12.20 pm Mwsti. 4.15 Fanfare For Young Musicians. 4.45 Sêr. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.15 Report Wales. 6.30-7.00 Sports Arena. 9.30 Hill Street Blues. 10.30-11.30 All Kinds Of Everything.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO ★ BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT

GRANADA

As thames except: 1.20 pm Granada Reports. 1.30 Exchange Flags. 2.00 Take the High Road. 2.30-2.45 Yesterday: Archives of 1962. 4.20 Here's Boomer. 4.50-5.45 Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea 6.00 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.45 Late Night from Two. 12.30 am Closedown.

BORDER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 News. 11.33 Closedown.

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.45 Not for Women Only. 3.45-4.15 Survival: Wood pigeon. 4.20 Palmerstown. 6.00 About Anglia 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Benson. 11.30 Lou Grant. 12.30 am Living Word.

TSW

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 End of Part One. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Tele Views. 6.40 On the Water. 7.00-7.30 Benson. 11.30 In Concert: Blues Band. 12.00 Postscript. 12.06 am Closedown.

ULSTER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime 4.20 New Fred and Barney Show. 4.45 Schools Challenge: Belfast Royal Academy versus Victoria College, Belfast. 5.15 Radio 5.30-5.45 Good Evening Ulster. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.25 Police Six. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 News, Closedown.

TVS

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.45 Not for Women Only. 3.54-4.15 Square One 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45 Coast to Coast. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 City of Angels. 12.25 am Company, Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 1.20 pm News. 1.30-2.00 Bygones. 4.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Bodyline. 6.30 Now You See It. 7.00-7.30 Take the High Road. 11.30 Barney Miller. 12.00 Seachd Laithean. 12.15 am Late Call. 12.20 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: Starts 9.25-9.30 First Thing 1.20pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Flying Kiwi. 4.50-5.15 Sport Billy. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30 Police News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 It's George. 11.30 Bizarre. 12.00 Seachd Laithean. 12.15am News. 12.20 Closedown.

CENTRAL

As Thames except: 12.30pm-1.00 Young Doctors. 1.20-1.30 News. 4.20 Sport Billy 4.45 Jason of Star Command. 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 England Their England: Adopting a handicapped child. 11.30 Shelley. 12.00 News. 12.05 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Presenting Lena Martell. 4.20 Sport Billy. 4.45-5.45 Little House on the Prairie 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Ladies' Man. 12.00 Closedown.

CHANNEL

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 End of Part One. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.15 Ladies First. 6.40 On the Water. 7.00-7.30 Benson. 11.30 In Concert: Blues Band. 12.00 Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News 1.20 pm-1.30 News, Lookaround. 4.20 Lone Ranger. 4.50-5.45 Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea 6.00 News 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Come In. 12.00 Job Slot Extra. 12.05 am Free Church Congress. 12.10 Closedown.


Dr Gerard Vaughan, with Esther Rantzen's baby: BBC 1, 8.30pm

CHOICE

● THE BRITISH ACADEMY AWARDS (ITV, 9.30pm) are the outcome of long and serious deliberation by experts in film and television. But that fact has never prevented the man in the street from coming to his own conclusions about the best this, that and the other. And that is why I expect there will be much nodding or shaking of heads in front of many TV sets throughout Britain tonight as the results come through. I will nod my head vigorously if Brideshead Revisited is adjudged Best TV Drama Series, Judi Dench the Best TV Actress, Robert Hardy the Best TV Actor, Paul Eddington and Nigel Hawthorne jointly Best Television Light Entertainment Performance (for Yes, Minister), Forty Minutes the best factual series, Nickleby and Co the best documentary and Stephen Frears's Going Gently the best single play. All, I note, have been nominated for an award.

● HUNT SABOTEURS (BBC 2, 9.30pm), a Forty Minutes documentary, is about rural guerrilla warfare, fought out with aerosol cans, dry blood, hunting horns, two-fingered V signs, imprecations of "bloodthirsty scum!", and the occasional fist in the teeth. We are, in a word, in fox-hunting territory, the Sussex countryside on an inclement November morning, with a straggle of anti-bloodsports campaigners succeeding in annoying local farmers more than in sabotaging the local hunt's pursuit of the fox. After a while, the goodies and the baddies become interchangeable. That is a measure of how scrupulously non-partisan the film is.

● FINAL FLING (Radio 4, 3.02), James Parkinson's and John Owen's comedy for Afternoon Theatre, is about a suicide attempt, embarked on by the hero because, for him, the rolling ball has never dropped into the right number on life's roulette wheel. The settings are the fleshpots of Deauville, including the casino, circa 1930. There is a touch of Wodehouse about both plot and characters, but the play is deftly done and it has a richly-comical role for one of the veterans of radio drama, Lockwood West, playing the retired major who thinks he has provided the luckless hero (Michael Cochrane) with his passport to oblivion.

● MUSIC CHOICE: Alfred Brendel playing Mozart's piano concerto No 20, with the BBC Northern SO; and Brahms first symphony (Radio 4, 8.00 pm).

Court of Appeal | Law Report March 18 1982 | House of Lords

No victim of deceit necessary

Attorney General's Reference (No 1 of 1981)

Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Talbot and Mr Justice McCowan.

[Opinion delivered March 11]

In the opinion of the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division), on a charge under section 170(2) of the Customs and Excise (Management) Act 1979 of fraudulent *evasion or attempted evasion* of a prohibition with respect to goods or duty chargeable thereon, the prosecution did not have to prove acts of deceit practised on a *customs officer in his presence*.

The Lord Chief Justice so stated when reading the court's reserved opinion on a reference by the Attorney General under section 36 of the Criminal Justice Act 1972.

Section 170(2) provides: "... if *any person is, in relation to* any goods, in any way knowingly concerned in any fraudulent evasion or attempt at evasion — (a) of any duty chargeable on the goods; (b) of any prohibition ... with respect to the goods ... he *shall* be guilty of an offence *under this section*".

Section 36 provides: (1) Where a person tried on indictment has been acquitted ... the Attorney General may, if he desires the opinion of the Court of Appeal on a point of law which has arisen in the case, refer that point to the court, and the court shall ... consider the point and give their opinion on it ...".

Mr Robin Auld, QC, and Mr Anthony Evans for the Attorney General; Mr Simon D. Brown as amicus curiae; the respondents did not appear and were not represented.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that the facts on which the reference was based were that, in August 1980, some 32.64 kg of cannabis were smuggled into the United Kingdom on a banana boat from Jamaica. The drugs were unloaded by the respondents early, at a time when no customs officer was on regular duty at the port.

However, the respondents unknown to them were being *watched by specially assigned* customs and excise officers. The respondents drove a car, with the *drugs in it*, towards the dock gates. There they were signalled to stop by a *police officer. They* did not stop.

A car chase ensued and they were eventually arrested and the drugs were found in the car. One respondent ad*mitted complicity* in the importation, the other made no admission and told lies.

At the close of the prosecution's case the judge ruled that the prosecution had to prove something done by the respondent which amounted to acting or telling lies to or deceiving or attempting to deceive customs officers. *He viewed the evidence* as amounting only to bringing goods on shore and them making off with them and seeking to evade capture, which did not amount to deceit or to "fraudulent". Accordingly the respondents were acquitted.

The submission of Mr Auld, supported by Mr Brown, was that "fraudulent" in section 170(2) meant no more than a deliberate intention to break the prohibition contained in the Act, and that in preventing a customs officer from doing his duty in relation to the importation of prohibited goods there could be no difference in principle between a person who avoided customs control by choosing a time, place or route to conceal his smuggling and one who concealed the goods or tried to lie when passing through customs control — that it sufficed for the prosecution to prove dishonesty to satisfy "fraudulent" in section 170(2).

His *Lordship* said that, subsequent to *R v Borro and Abdullah* ([1973] Crim L R 513), which was an extempore judgment, helpful speeches in the *House of Lords had* defined the ambit of "fraudulent" so that its meaning could be re-assessed by their Lordships.

Neither in section 170(2) nor in its forerunner, part of section 232 of the Customs Consolidation Act 1853, *was there* any suggestion that customs officers needed to be deceived or defrauded in order to establish guilt. What had to be "fraudulent" was not behaviour towards a customs officer but the evasion or attempt at evasion of the prohibition. Consequently *it was inappropriate* to import narrow definitions of "fraudulent" from branches of the law concerned with fraud practised on other persons.

The wider meaning was well illustrated in *R v Williams* ([1953] 1 QB 660), namely "intentional and deliberate, that is to say, without mistake". Such use was to be found *in the* first comprehensive definition of "theft" in English law by Bracton, who had borrowed it with some modification from *Roman law — a use well known* to the drafters of the 1853 Act.

Further, an exhaustive consideration of the meaning of "fraud" and "fraudulent" by Viscount Dilhorne in *R v Scott* ([1975] AC 819, 836-7, 839) had a direct bearing on the issue in the present reference, and if the judge's view was correct it produced remarkable results. Evasion might and often did commence before the customs control point was reached; examples were *Borro and Abdulla* and *R v Smith (Donald)* ([1973] QB 924); *and if deceit was a* requirement there could never be a conviction under section 170(2) in such cases.

It was a misinterpretation of *Parliament's intention and a path* to absurdity to make guilt depend on whether a customs officer was met and deceived on the one hand or simply intentionally avoided on the other.

"Fraudulent" in section 170(2) had the effect that, in prosecutions under the provision for fraudulent evasion or attempted evasion of a prohibition or restriction with respect to goods or duty chargeable *thereon, the prosecution had to* prove fraudulent conduct in the sense of dishonest conduct *deliberately intended to* evade the prohibition or restriction with respect to, or the duty chargeable on, goods as the case might be.

There was no necessity for the prosecution to prove acts of deceit practised on a customs officer in his presence.

Solicitors: Solicitor, Customs and *Excise*; *Treasury Solicitor*.

Assessments in absence of taxpayer

Hawkins v Fuller (Inspector of Taxes)

General commissioners did not err in law in determining appeals against capital gains tax assess*ments totalling £666,300* and made out of time under the fraud or wilful default and neglect provisions of the Taxes Management Act 1970, in the absence of the taxpayer overseas.

MR JUSTICE GOULDING so held in the Chancery Division on March 15 in dismissing in part the taxpayer's appeal from the commissioners' determination that he was at the material time resident in the *United Kingdom* and thus liable to the tax on two of the assessments amounting to £569,750.

In view of the warnings given *by the Inland Revenue to the* taxpayer eight weeks before the hearing of the serious claims made against him, it was not unreasonable or injudicious of *the commissioners to* reject an invitation by the taxpayer's accountants that they should adjourn for the taxpayer to come over from Australia to attend.

However, the case stated by the commissioners was far from ideal: the appeal against one of the assessments was allowed because *of the absence of a* proper finding of fraud or wilful default against the taxpayer.

The appeal against the remaining assessment for £555,000 was dismissed.

Setting aside orders by court and consent

Robinson v Robinson

Proceedings to set aside court orders and *consent orders should* normally be brought before a judge sitting at first instance. Lord Justice Ormrod sitting in Court of Appeal on March 12 with Lord Justice Templeman and Mr Justice Wood, so stated *after setting* aside orders for periodical payments made in 1973 and a consent order made in 1976.

HIS LORDSHIP said that both the Court of *Appeal and a judge* at first instance had jurisdiction in relation to applications to set aside a final order. As had been said many times, in the Family Division the power to *set aside* final orders was not limited to cases of fraud or mistake but it extended to cases of material non-disclosure.

There was a distinction between the restrictions imposed *by the Matrimonial* Causes Act 1973 with regard to varying orders, and the powers to set aside orders. The essence of the difference was that powers to *vary reflected changes in circumstances subsequent* to the date of the order, whereas powers to set aside reflected circumstances existing but not disclosed at the date of the order.

If it could be said that the order would never have been made had the true facts been known at the time, either the Court of Appeal or a judge could set aside the order. *From the* point of view of convenience *there much to be said for a judge* at first instance dealing with the matter.

If objection was made that the power to set aside final orders threatened the principle of the clean break, the answer was that *the wife was surrendering* her very important and valuable statutory right to apply for financial relief "at any time" after decree and so she was *entitled to have a full and frank* disclosure of the husband's financial position.

If the husband wanted to hold his wife to a consent order he *had to show that he had made* frank disclosure before she agreed to it.

Electrical system not allowable 'plant'

Cole Brothers Ltd v Phillips (Inspector of Taxes)

Before Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, Lord Chancellor, *Lord Wilberforce, Lord Edmund-Davies*, Lord Russell of Killowen and Lord Bridge of Harwich

[Speeches delivered March 11]

The House of Lords declined to interfere with the decision of fact by special commissioners that a *large part of expenditure* incurred in installing an entire electrical system at a new department store did not qualify for capital allowance as the "*provision of plant*" for the purposes of the trade under section 41(1) of the Finance Act *1971*.

Their Lordships dismissed an appeal by Cole Brothers Ltd, a member of the John Lewis Properties Ltd group, and *affirmed the decisions in favour* of the Revenue of the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Stephenson, Lord Justice Oliver and Sir David Cairns) affirming Mr Justice Vinelott, who had held that the special commissioners were entitled to find that the *installation of certain items* of electrical equipment at the John Lewis multiple store at Brent Cross shopping centre built in 1975 did not entitle the taxpayers to an initial capital allowance on the whole total of £945,600 expenditure.

Mr Barry Pinson, QC and Mr John Gardiner for the taxpayers; *Mr J S Hobhouse, QC and Mr* Robert Carnwath for the Crown.

LORD HAILSHAM said that *the question revolved round* the entitlement to an initial capital allowance in respect of the installation of various items of electrical equipment in a multiple store at the *Brent Cross shopping* centre. The items still involved amounted in value to £453,218 out of a total cost of £945,600, the balance of £492,382 representing items in the installation now admittedly attracting allowance.

Entitlement to the allowance was claimed under section 41(1)(a) of the Finance Act 1971, which provided that "... where (a) a person carrying on a trade incurs capital expenditure on the provision of ... plant for the *purposes of the trade ... there* shall be made to him [during the chargeable period] an allowance (... referred to as 'a first year allowance') ...".

The sole bone of contention was whether the capital expenditure admittedly incurred in respect of the disputed items was incurred "on the provision of plant".

It had been repeatedly stated in the authorities cited to the House that the expression "plant" where used in section 41, was an ordinary English word to be interpreted "as a man who speaks English and understands English accurately but not pedantically would interpret it in context ..." *per* Lord Justice Buckley in *Benson v Yard Arm Club Ltd* ([1979]) 1 WLR 347).

His Lordship considered from the citations that the word "plant" was not an ordinary word, but had been applied to *industrial and commercial equipment* in a sense borrowed from botany. In each case the contrast was between the thing implanted and the setting in which it was placed.

But the line must be drawn somewhere, particularly where, as *here*, in the case of capital allowances, plant attracted one type of allowance, rated currently at 100 per cent, and buildings another and lower rate.

There must therefore be criteria by which the courts defined the frontier between the two. Hence had arisen the analysis of function in the *authorities*.

His Lordship considered many authorities where distinction had been made between "setting" and "plant", and to Australian cases including *ICI (Australia & NZ) Ltd v Federal Commissioner of Taxation* ((1970) 120 CLR 396) which was of interest, because it was the only recent case when an electrical installation *per se* had come up for consideration in the present context.

Mr Justice Kitto had said there that it seemed to him impossible to regard electricity reticulating agents and the water reticulating plants which ran through an office building as "plant", though that should be contrasted with Lord Justice Donovan's ramark in *Jarrold v John Good & Sons Ltd* ([1963] 1 WLR 214) that "the heating installation of a building may be passive in the sense that it involves no moving machinery, but few would deny it the name of 'plant'...".

His Lordship would find it difficult to draw a significant distinction between the "reticulation" of a heating installation and that of *an electrical installation*; but at that point he began to wonder whether the House was in truth being invited to decide a question of fact and degree, as to which there was no appeal from the commissioners, or a *true* question of law, as to which an appeal would lie.

The resolution of his doubt was not rendered easier by the form in which the case had been stated *by the commissioners*, who, following recent and not particularly admirable practice, had stated their decisions in the form of a mingled series of propositions of mixed fact and law, and then added somewhat inconsequently: "The question of law for the opinion of the court is whether on the facts found our decision was erroneous in point of law".

The scheme devised by Parliament was to limit appeals from the commissioners to questions of law, and it seemed to him that the commissioners did rather less than their duty to Parliament, if with the aid of counsel on both sides, they did not identify a *definable point of law for the* decision of the court, but left the court to guess what precise point of law it was being asked to decide.

In his Lordship's search for a definable question of law on *which a decision of a court* could be founded, he had at first been attracted by the argument for the *taxpayer company*, persisted on throughout the case, that the whole electrical installation from the point where it was delivered by the electricity board at 11,000 volts, to the point at which having been transformed to 240 volts and delivered in the form of light and power to various points in the store "should be looked at as a whole and not analysed into its component parts".

But the more that simplistic view was considered, the more clearly his Lordship came to realize that the commissioners, as a tribunal of fact, were entitled to decide, as they did *decide, after analysing* the evidence and visiting the factory, that the entire electrical installation should not be regarded as a single whole but that the multiplicity of elements in the Brent Cross installation, and the differing purposes they served, made the present case distinguishable from *IRC v Barclay, Curle & Co Ltd* ([1969] 1 WLR 675) — the dry dock case — and others where, each of the component parts was directed towards a single purpose. Either view could have been taken. In other words, the question was one of fact.

Once the "single entity" submisssion was rejected by the tribunal of fact so that it could analyse the indivdual components *having regard to the function and* nature of each, the House was in the realm of fact and degree from which it was not possible to differ as to the items still in *dispute*. The appeal must be dismissed.

LORD WILBERFORCE, con*curring*, said that in *IRC v Scottish and Newcastle Breweries Ltd* (*The Times*, March 5) Lord Lowry had made a comprehensive review of the authorities on *the meaning of "plant" on the* 1971 Act and other statutes. He also stated the principles by which courts should be guided, in reviewing decisions of the general and special commissioners whether particular items of property should be regarded as "plant".

That appeal was concerned with items of lighting and decor installed in the taxpayer's premises for the purpose of its trade. It was decided in favour of the taxpayer, on the basis of clear and strong findings of fact by the special commissioners, that the items in question were not merely the setting in which the trader carried on his business but *represented or created something* which he offered to his customers.

The House was here concerned with a different trade, that of a *department store*, and with different items. As the case was presented to the commissioners they consisted of a large number of pieces of equipment costing £945,000.

The taxpayers claimed that they were entitled to capital allowances in respect of expenditure on the provision of the totality of the equipment as being "machinery or plant" provided for the "purposes of trade". The commissioners were strongly urged to adopt the single entity approach, but they did not agree to do so.

Plausible arguments had been advanced in favour of a single entity approach in the House but they failed, for the fundamental reason that, whatever merits that approach might have, to reject it *involved no error of law*.

The commissioners' decision was based on their examination of the facts and their personal inspection and so was in the realm of pure fact. Their conclusion had been accepted in two courts.

As to the second line of attack—on the commissioners' individual findings as regarded individual items or categories—the taxpayers had failed to *satisfy* his Lordship that the commissioners erred in law.

There was no finding that the main electrical system was in any way special to the taxpayers' business or anything more than the standard equipment of a *commercial business*.

Some other individual findings had been attacked which were near the border line. But that was a common feature of cases *about plant: the decision must* be left to the commissioners.

LORD EDMUND-DAVIES, agreeing, said that the formula the commissioners adopted in their case stated, though it had for some time crept into common usage in many branches of the law, was a bad one and should be dropped.

LORD RUSSELL agreed the question was basically one of fact and degree for the special commissioners to decide and not for the House to substitute its view unless an error of law had been made by the special commissioners. The appeal should be dismissed.

Lord Bridge agreed.

Solicitors: Clifford-Turner; Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

RUC man fires at road check gunmen

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The Reverend Ian Paisley joined the growing opposition to aspects of Mr James Prior's plans for devolution yesterday, but urged him to hold elections for an Assembly as soon as possible.

In his attack on key parts of the proposals, including the 70 per cent weighted majority and the Irish dimension, Mr Paisley, who is leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, also criticized the Official Unionists for breaking off talks on devolution with the Secretary of State. It was essential for men of good will to unite for an elected democratic forum. "Devolution is a must for Ulster", he said. "Only by getting power into our own hands can we hope to protect our future."

His attack came as the RUC were investigating an incident at Saintfield, County Down, when a policeman fired a shot at armed men at an illegal road check. The Third Force, who claimed they had 400 men on patrol at illegal checkpoints throughout Co Down on Tuesday night, denied that they were involved in the incident.

Mr George McConnell, commander of the force in Co Down, admitted that some of his men were operating in the Saintfield area but added: "If there was an armed checkpoint, it certainly would not have been one of ours. We do not operate armed patrols."

It is not the first time that the Third Force has set up illegal checkpoints on roads but Tuesday night's operation, to which selected journalists were taken, was the first time the force had [illegible] such a high profile since a rally last December in [illegible].

[illegible] devolution Mr Paisley said that if elections were held Mr Prior would discover that the people did not share the opposition of some Unionists to devolution. But he dismissed the nonsense parts of the proposals, saying Mr Prior would have to rethink the weighted majority idea. "In no way would we allow the Assembly to become third tier of a Council of Ireland."

He was making his first major statement since meeting Mr Prior for talks on devolution several weeks ago and his enthusiasm for Assembly elections indicate that he is confident that, despite the humiliation of being beaten into third place at the recent Belfast South by-election, his party can do well in a province-wide contest.

He is also aware that there are divisions within the Official Unionists on devolution with a section favouring integration and that the divisions have only been papered over with the announcement that talks with Mr Prior on his initiative had been ended.

Despite the growing opposition from both sides on his plan, Mr Prior is determined to press on with his initiative. It looks as if all parties will contest elections for an Assembly, probably to be held in the autumn, but it is the second stage, with moves to devolve power to the Assembly, that will prove difficult.

As the RUC warned that a new campaign of terror by the IRA could be imminent, it was revealed that between 200 and 300 hundredweight of gelignite had been stolen from a lead and zinc mine at Nenagh, Co. Tipperary in the Republic. It is feared that the haul, stolen on Sunday night, might have fallen into the hands of the IRA who in recent years have had to make do with home-made explosives rather than the much more powerful gelignite.

An estimated 500lb of home made explosives are thought to have been used in the blitz across the Province on Monday with little or no gelignite being used.

Parades and religious services were held throughout Ireland yesterday to celebrate St Patrick's Day with an estimated 300,000 people watching a parade in Dublin.

In Ulster, a downpour failed to dampen the traditional parade in West Belfast but police were stoned by youths at the end of parades in Kilrea and Londonderry.



Motorists being searched for weapons at the illegal South Down checkpoint.

Nostalgic trip to Warsaw car mart

Continued from page 1

string of wage increases meant that too many zloties were chasing too few goods. Cars, even at exorbitant prices, refrigerators, colour television sets were all bought up in great bulk, before the zloty completely lost its value.

Martial law was supposed to change all that. Price reform—that is radical 300 to 400 per cent increases—on most goods was supposed to balance supply with demand, soak some of the estimated 500,000 million surplus zloties on the market. The idea was to restore faith in the zloty and shrivel the second, dollar-based economy.

The generals cracked down on black marketeers—the black market value of $1 has fallen from 1,100 zloties, shortly before martial law, to 300

The effect of all this, however, has been to create an illusion of increased prosperity but simultaneously deny people the means to obtain the goods that they crave. Most of the hundreds of people milling along the Aleja Krakowska last Sunday were not potential customers—almost no hard bargaining was in evidence—but nostalgic visitors to a past era, when the problem was how to get rid of, not how to get hold of, Polish currency.

Furniture shops throughout the capital are full of East German desks, chairs and tables at present, yet there are no queues. This gives a surface impression that martial law has created an ecomonic miracle: queues cut at a stroke. The shops full. But most Poles simply cannot afford the new prices and what makes it worse, they have no means of raising their wages.

The point of the Hungarian system of market simulation was that citizens would be encouraged to work harder to afford the goods in the shops. But in Poland there is no logical relationship between working harder and living better. The result is frustration: not an explosive political one, for Poles can still afford food and the staples, but rather a dull distaste for their work and a sense of having been cheated.

A further complicating effect of economic reform, one that is only just beginning to gain pace, is that of unemployment. The martial law authorities set out with the aim of making labour more productive. That meant, in short, reducing the work force of certain factories, by means of voluntary redundancies. Although there is a commitment to reemploy the jobless—there is officially no unemployment in a communist state—the real strain falls on women as more and more of them are having to seek work to keep the household income sufficiently high to buy the same amount of food as before martial law.

NHS pay bed charges go up next month

By Annabel Ferriman

Charges for pay beds in National Health Service hospitals are to go up by 13½ per cent from April 1, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, announced in Parliament yesterday.

A night in a London teaching hospital will be £133.60, in a provincial teaching hospital £106.50 and in an acute non-teaching hospital £97.50.

The increase is intended to reflect the estimated cost of providing hospital services in the year ahead. Income from private in-patients in England in 1980-81 was £42.6m and from private non-resident patients £3.8m.

□ The Department of Health and Social Security was yesterday accused of having the worst building record of any government department.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Momentarily berserk Member for Burnley

Mr Dan Jones (Burnley, Lab) is one of those reliable-looking, white-haired, solid people who in any stressful situation is obviously the one who is most likely to go berserk.

This was what Mr Jones did for a while yesterday. Such occurances are quite common in the Army where, as in Parliament, men are thrown together in confined, dangerous and insanitary conditions without their womenfolk. At the court-martial or inquest after such incidents some Army psychiatrist always gives evidence to the effect that there was nothing in L/Cpl Jones's previous behaviour pattern to suggest that he was going to run amuck with his bren gun at the annual regimental open day.

So it was not entirely surprising, on entering the gallery yesterday, to see Mr Jones running amuck with his tongue. He was directing it straight at the Government front bench. "The Minister has had all sorts of representations from Burnley and he has done sweet f. . . ."

"Ohoooo! Ohoooo!" the Labour benches cried. "Somebody stop him," we prayed from the gallery. "Get in there, lad." shouted Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab).

Mr Jones was waving his arms about as the phrase emerged. He was red in the face. Was history about to be made? Was an MP about to use, as the tabloids would put it, THAT WORD!

Admittedly, Mr Reg Race (Wood Green, Lab) used it when discussing the by-laws appertaining to lewd shops during the report stage of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill shortly before 6.30 p.m. on February 3. (Let no one say that this is not a column of record.) But he was quoting from an improper advertisement at the time, so it did not really count.

Mr Jones was by now in an ecstasy of rage.

The Speaker was poised.

". . . sweet FANNY ADAMS." Mr Jones eventually bawled.

Mr Skinner: "Phew!"

Other Members: "Windy!"

Mr Jones resumed his seat, and returned to normal life—becoming once more a model citizen, a pillar of the community. Until the next time. Only medical men can really explain it. Perhaps we will never know why people behave in this way. Yet here was an apparently rational person—a father, a voter—who had come close to using the most forbidden phrase in the Parliamentary rules. (Sweet Frank Allaun.)

After this excitement it was a relief to be able to seek refuge in the matter of the rebellious cricket tour of South Africa.

Mr Denis Howell, the Shadow Minister for Sport who turned up in Moscow at the precise moment at which the rest of his party were denouncing the English cricketers for visiting wicked countries, defected back to the Opposition dispatch box. He proved to be a man without shame. For he calmly launched into a routine denunciation of the cricket tour of the kind which we were unable to hear from him at the time because he was on a sporting tour of a country with a racialist regime.

He had a disgracefully easy time from the Conservative backbenchers. Their benches were not very full. Most of their right wing beasts were away. True, Mr Tony Marlow (Northampton West, Lab) managed an insult. But since it was: "Go back to Moscow", it lacked originality. Mr Winterton (Macclesfield, Con), who did excellent service the other week in discovering Mr Howell's presence in the Soviet Union, was absent. Where was he when we needed him? So all my own efforts to incite hatred against Mr Howell had been in vain.

He was self-righteous to the end: "The idea that I went with Aston Villa to give comfort to the Russians is ludicrous", he muttered at Mr Marlow, thus missing the point. For the more interesting topic is what comfort the Russians gave to him.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen opens St Luke's Leisure Centre for Pensioners, 90 Central Street, EC1, 3.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attend banquet at Claridge's given by the Sultan of Oman, 8.30.

The Duke of Edinburgh visits the Design Council, Haymarket House, to select his Designer's Prize for 1982, 11.30; and later as Senior Fellow, Fellowship of Engineering, attends Fellowship's Annual General Meeting, St James's Palace, 3.

The Duke of Gloucester, President, Royal Agricultural Society of England, presents National Pig Awards, Butchers' Hall, London, 11.40.

New exhibitions

Purchasing the Past—historic documents and estate maps, Bentliffe Gallery, Maidstone Museum: Mon to Sat, 10 to 5 (from today until May 7).

Exhibitions in progress

All at Sea—objects, drawings and etchings by Peter Ellis, Second Space at Chapter, Market Road, Canton, Cardiff; Mon to Fri 12 to 10, Sat 12 to 4 and 6 to 9; (until March 31).

The Arrogant Connoisseur, Richard Payne Knight, Whitworth Art Gallery, University of Manchester, Whitworth Park, Manchester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thurs 10 to 9; (until April 3).

Photographs by Raymond Moore, RPS National Centre of Photography, Octagon, Milsom Street, Bath; Mon to Sat 10 to 4.45; (until April 3).

Paintings and drawings by Edward Bird, Central Art Gallery, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton; Mon to Sat 10 to 6; (until April 3).

French Lithographs from Manet to Toulouse-Lautrec, Art Gallery & Museum, Kelvingrove, Glasgow; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until April 12).

Paintings of the sea and coast, Museum of Art, 19 New Church Road, Hove; Tues to Fri 10 to 1 and 2 to 5, Sat 10 to 1 and 2 to 4.30; (until April 24).

Last chance to see

Experimental Photography, North Staffordshire Polytechnic, Stoke-on-Trent; 10 to 5; (ends today).

Seaside snapshots and souvenirs of the 1890s, Chichester District Museum, 29 Little London, Chichester; 10 to 5; (ends today).

Watercolours and oil paintings by David Cox, City Art Gallery, Manchester; 10 to 6; (ends today).

Talks, lectures

The Society of Dilettanti, by Brinsley Ford, CBE, Whitworth Art Gallery, University of Manchester, 7.

Wild Life Films, by J. O. Drake, Athenaeum, Plymouth, 7.30.

Music

Concert by School Chamber Orchestra of Neunkirchen, West Germany, at Coventry Cathedral, 1.

Concert by Nona Liddell (violin) and Daphne Ibbott (piano), Stainforth Middle School, Church Street, Stainforth, Doncaster, 7.30

Concert by Northern Sinfonia of England, City Hall, Newcastle, 7.45.

Early Music Network concert, Taverner Consort, Great Hall, Aberystwyth Arts Centre, 8.

Concert by Bath Symphony Orchestra, Pavilion, North Parade Road, Bath, 7.30.

Concert by Georgia State University Choral and String Quartet, William Brookes School, Much Wenlock, Shropshire.

General

Longleat Safari Park, Warminster, Wiltshire, opens today for the summer months; reduced rates this Sunday.

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The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,783

ACROSS
1 Send chaps abroad to 6's capital by carriage (10).
6 Speech announcing dead heat (4).
9 Music directorate runs register (5-5).
10 Conceal sign of victory (4).
12 Presaged like Campbell's coming events (12).
15 Gaiety intended by Miss Pecksniff, we hear (9).
17 Much colder here in Paris — returning? (5).
18 Right one at taking a lasso (5).
19 Being cheeky I am dismissed which is apposite (9).
20 Bard ordered to operate a lute (4,8).
24 Pity she was booked (4).
25 Maid upset to share esteem (10).
26 Wall-squatter's yellow (4).
27 Heavens! Venus may appear so curved? (10).

DOWN
1 Film about the home? (4).
2 Liquidity merger (4).
3 Tory hire call put out in orotund manner (12).
4 Sound of cattle half seen — large deer (5).
5 Guide found by pointers? (5,4).
7 Leader in queue also knows about service (4,6).
8 Small distance on lines - speed is excessive (10).
11 Diet in a smart new way to control things (12).
13 Mean to include one who uses 18 wrongly (10).
14 Poor Nora, over-intellectual but decorative (10).
16 One-time beater lays down law (9).
21 Passages from a play? (5).
22 Sort of Kipling poem in a way (4).
23 Some children identify with her (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,782

BACKLASH CAMPUS
TIPOFF MARGINAL
WALLGAME ECLAIR
CLYDE BALTIMORE
FOREHANDS GROWL
TARIFF INCREASE
REDBRICK TSOBEL
AUSSIE EGGHEADS

The papers

The Daily Mirror says "capital punishment is an act of emotional vengeance, not an answer to murder: we should have nothing more to do with it.".

The Wall Street Journal yesterday attacked the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post* for their scepticism over United States evidence of "yellow rain" chemical warfare in Indo-China.

The Washington Post said that Brezhnev's latest position on nuclear missiles in Europe is "properly outrageous", merely a negotiating position; and the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung warns its readers "not to cry tears of compassion" over Russian love of peace.

"Lord McCarthy's inability to come to a decision about the train dispute is a tragedy for the industry and the people it employs", says the Morning Telegraph, Sheffield. "No government in its right mind will allocate another penny of public funds to the railways until there is some assurance that the industry can put itself in order", it adds.

Auctions

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: European oil paintings, 11; English and Continental furniture, 2.30. Christie's, King Street: Port, madiera and vintage cognac, 11. Christie's, South Kensington: Oriental works of art, 10.30; European ceramics, 2; craft tools, 2. Phillips, Blenheim Street: Art Nouveau and decorative arts, 11; world stamps, 11. Phillips, Alphin Brook Road, Alphington, Exeter: Silver, plate and jewelry, 11. Sotheby's, Bond Street: English watercolours, 2.30; English silver, 11; coins, 10.30 and 2.30. Sotheby's, Belgravia: English and Irish ceramics, 11. Sotheby's, Rainbow, Torquay: Oriental and European ceramics and glass, 10.30. Sotheby's, Station Road, Pulborough: Silver and plate, 10.30; jewels, and objects of art, 2.

Anniversaries today

Births Nikolay Rimsky-Korsakov, Tikhvin, 1844; Rudolf Diesel, German engineer, Paris, 1858; Wilfred Owen, Oswestry, 1893. Robert Walpole, 1st Earl of Orford, died in London, 1745 and Laurence Sterne in London, 1768.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill, remaining stages.

Lords (3): Canada Bill, second reading.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.77	1.69
Austria Sch	31.65	29.65
Belgium Fr	91.25	85.75
Canada $	2.27	2.18
Denmark Kr	15.05	14.25
Finland Mkk	8.61	8.16
France Fr	11.50	10.90
Germany DM	4.47	4.22
Greece Dr	115.00	108.00
Hongkong $	10.85	10.25
Ireland Pt	1.25	1.20
Italy Lir	2380.00	2280.00
Japan Y	462.00	436.00
Netherlands Gld	4.89	4.63
Norway Kr	11.32	10.72
Portugal Esc	130.00	123.00
South Africa Rd	2.16	1.96
Spain Pta	192.50	183.50
Sweden Kr	10.98	10.40
Switzerland Fr	3.56	3.34
USA $	1.86	1.79
Yugoslavia Dnr	97.00	91.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The *FT* Index fell 11.0 to 551.4.

Roads

London and South-east: M10: New section of southbound carriageway opens tonight near Hemel Hempstead; northbound carriageway closed tonight from 8 pm until 6 am; diversions. M1: Northbound exit at junction 8 (Hemel Hempstead) closed tonight from 8 pm until 6am. Earls Court area likely to become congested due to Ideal Home Exhibition.

Midlands and E Anglia: M6: Lane closures between M69 and A426 exits (junctions 1 and 2). A5: Roadworks on Atherstone by-pass. A14: Southbound lane closure on Huntingdon by-pass.

North: A533: Lane closures at Runcorn, Cheshire. A1/A6136: Lane closures on Catterick by-pass. A1(M): Southbound lane closure N of Scotch Corner, North Yorkshire. A1: Lane closures between Selby and Wetherby.

Wales and West: A4: Width reduction on Bath Road, Bristol. A4076: Width reduction at Johnston between Haverfordwest and Milford Haven. A40: Roadworks at Whitemill, Dyfed.

Scotland: A82: Roadworks S of Crianlarich, Perthshire. A92: Stop/go boards, NE of Ellon, Aberdeenshire. A82: Roadworks between Glencoe centre to Strathclyde regional boundary.

Information supplied by the AA.

Sea

Sealink Holyhead/Dun Laoghaire services suspended because of dispute.

The Times list of best-selling books

Paperback

The White Hotel	D M Thomas	Penguin	£2.25
The Shooting Party	Isabel Colegate	Penguin	£1.25
Rites of Passage	William Golding	Faber	£1.95
Nuns and Soldiers	Iris Murdoch	Penguin	£1.95
Priestland's Progress	Gerald Priestland	BBC	£3.50
History on your Doorstep	J R Ravensdale	BBC	£4.50
Reflex	Dick Francis	Pan	£1.50
Solomon's Seal	Hammond Innes	Fontana	£1.75
Good Beer Guide 1982	edited by Roger Protz	CAMRA	£3.95
Cat's Revenge	produced by Philip Lief	New English Library	£1.95

The Times list is based on trade sales through Hammicks to 400 bookshops and verified retail sales through eight Hammicks bookshops and 20 others.

Weather

All areas will be under the influence of a slow moving depression in the North Sea off NE Scotland.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central S England, E Anglia, Midlands: Scattered showers developing after a bright start, sunny intervals; wind W to NW, light or moderate; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

E, NE, Central N England: Rather cloudy, sunny intervals developing, also scattered showers; wind W to SW, moderate; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

Channel Islands, S Wales, SW England: Sunny intervals, scattered showers; wind W to NW, light or moderate; max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW, NW Scotland, Argyll, N Ireland: Rather cloudy, showers, some heavy and wintry over high ground; wind NW, fresh or strong; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Glasgow: Sunny periods, scattered showers; wind NW, moderate or fresh; max temp 6 to 8C (43 to 46F).

Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Showers, some heavy and wintry over high ground; wind N to NE, fresh or strong; max temp 4 to 6C (39 to 43F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Bright intervals and showers, becoming mainly dry and milder.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind W or NW, fresh, occasionally strong at first; sea rough, becoming moderate. St George's Channel: Wind NW, moderate or fresh, mainly fair; sea slight or moderate. Irish Sea: Wind NW, strong, locally gale; sea very rough.

Sun rises: 6.9 am | Sun sets: 6.10 pm
Moon rises: 2.27 am | Moon sets: 10.38 am

New moon: March 25

Lighting up time

London 6.40 pm to 5.37 am
Bristol 6.49 pm to 5.46 am
Edinburgh 6.52 pm to 5.49 am
Manchester 6.48 pm to 5.45 am
Penzance 7.01 pm to 5.58 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	7	45	Guernsey	f	7	45
Birmingham	r	7	45	Inverness	r	6	43
Blackpool	s	7	45	Jersey	c	6	43
Bristol	f	8	46	London	c	9	48
Cardiff	c	7	45	Manchester	f	7	45
Edinburgh	f	7	45	Newcastle	f	8	46
Glasgow	r	7	45	Ronaldsway	f	8	46

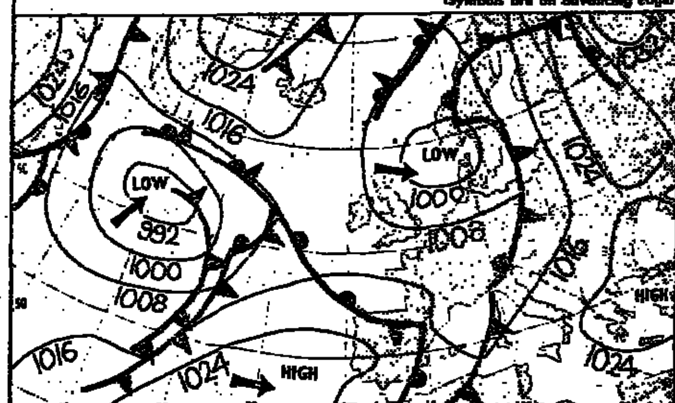
Highest and Lowest

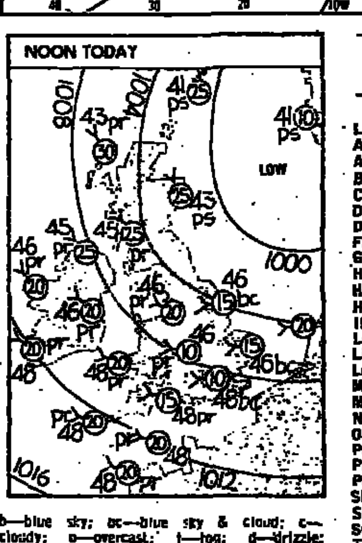
Highest day temp: Worthing, Guernsey, 11C (52F). Lowest day temp: Lerwick, Inverness, Fair Isle, 6C (43F). Highest rainfall: Wick, 0.49in. Highest sunshine: Eastbourne, 9.6hr.

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 151R: 20.19-20.24; W; 60N; NE*. Cosmos 185R: (March 19) 1.58-2.0; ENE*; 25ENE; ENE and 3.36-3.41; NW*; 60NW; NE and 5.13-5.22; WNW; 30NNW; NE. Cosmos 1286: 19.45-19.50; SSW; 50SE; ENE* and 21.22-21.23; W; 25WNW; WNW*. Intercosmos 14R: (March 19) 3.49-3.50; N*; 20N; NNE. Seasat: 20.25-20.32; N; 25NNW; W and (March 19) 1.15-1.21; ENE; 20NE; N and 2.53-3.0; SE*; 65NNE; NNW and 4.30-4.38; SSW; 30WSW; NW. Salyut: 19.58-20.1; W; 50SE; SE*.





b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	7.14	5.8	7.35	5.8
Aberdeen	6.55	3.2	7.44	3.1
Avonmouth			12.17	9.6
Belfast	4.49	2.7	5.36	2.7
Cardiff			12.01	9.0
Devonport	11.00	4.2	11.42	4.3
Dover	4.20	5.1	5.06	4.9
Falmouth	10.30	4.0	11.12	4.0
Glasgow	6.00	4.1	6.26	3.9
Harwich	4.57	3.2	5.23	3.2
Holyhead	3.48	4.3	4.31	4.1
Hull	11.39	5.7		
Ilfracombe	11.09	6.5	11.58	6.3
Leith	8.15	4.2	8.55	4.2
Liverpool	4.28	7.2	5.05	7.0
Lowestoft	2.49	2.0	3.27	1.9
Margate	5.23	3.8	5.51	3.8
Milford Haven	11.36	5.0		
Newquay	10.35	5.1	11.19	5.0
Oban	11.03	2.8		
Penzance	10.16	4.2	11.01	4.3
Portland	10.48	1.2	11.27	1.3
Portsmouth	4.45	3.7	5.36	3.5
Shoreham	4.15	4.6	5.01	4.4
Southampton	4.20	3.7	5.04	3.5
Swansea	11.44	7.1		
Tees	9.34	4.1	10.14	4.0
Walton-on-Naze	5.04	3.3	5.26	3.2

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	8.4	—	10	50	Sunny	Colwyn Bay	8.8	.01	9	48	Sunny
Bridlington	7.4	—	10	50	Sun pds	Southport	6.6	.05	8	46	Showers
Cromer	6.8	.09	10	50	Showers	Blackpool	6.4	.15	8	46	Showers
Poole	7.3	.01	11	52	Showers	Morecambe	6.1	—	8	46	Sun int
Swanage	8.0	.11	10	50	Shwr pm	Aldergrove	4.8	.13	8	46	Hail
Weymouth	8.5	—	11	52	Sunny	Eskdalemuir	4.6	.03	7	45	Showers
Exmouth	7.0	.07	10	50	Showers	Prestwick	2.3	.02	8	46	Showers
Teignmouth	9.1	.02	11	52	Shwr am	Abbotsinch	4.0	—	9	48	Sun pds
Torquay	9.2	.04	11	52	Sunny	Tiree	3.2	.09	8	46	Hail
Falmouth	9.0	.03	10	50	Sunny	Stornoway	2.3	.43	7	45	Showers
Penzance	9.0	.07	11	52	Showers	Lerwick	2.9	.09	6	43	Showers
Ilfracombe	5.6	.01	8	46	Sun ints	Kinloss	0.3	.11	7	45	Showers
Tenby	7.0	.01	9	48	Shwr pm	Dyce	1.2	.09	7	45	Showers
Anglesey	7.4	—	10	50	Sun pds	Leuchars	3.2	.02	10	50	Sun pds

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	14	57	Cologne	r	4	39	Locarno	r	3	37	Rhodes	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akrotiri	c	13	55	Copenhagen	f	5	41	Luxembourg	c	3	37	Riyadh	f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexandria	f	19	66	Corfu	s	15	59	Madrid	f	17	63	Rome	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algiers	f	19	66	Dublin	c	8	46	Majorca	s	16	61	Salzburg	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amsterdam	c	9	48	Dubrovnik	s	12	54	Malaga	s	18	64	Seoul	r	[illegible]	[illegible]
Athens	c	13	55	Faro	s	18	64	Malta	f	15	59	Stockholm	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bahrain	f	22	72	Florence	f	14	57	Milan	c	6	43	Strasbourg	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barcelona	c	15	59	Frankfurt	r	5	41	Moscow	s	4	39	Tangier	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgrade	s	13	55	Geneva	r	5	41	Munich	f	9	48	Tel Aviv	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berlin	c	5	41	Gibraltar	s	17	63	Nairobi	s	29	84	Tenerife	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biarritz	c	9	48	Helsinki	s	3	37	Naples	f	12	54	Tokyo	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boulogne	f	7	45	Hongkong	c	23	73	New Delhi	s	24	75	Tunis	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bordeaux	c	9	48	Innsbruck	f	10	50	New York*	—	7	45	Valencia	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	f	9	48	Istanbul	c	3	37	Nice	c	11	52	Venice	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budapest	s	11	52	Jiddah	s	29	84	Oslo	sl	1	34	Vienna	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cape Town*	s	21	70	Jo'burg	f	27	81	Paris	f	10	50	Warsaw	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Casablanca	c	17	63	Las Palmas	f	19	66	Perth	s	27	81	Washington*	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago*	f	11	52	Lisbon	c	16	61	Peking	s	12	54	Zurich	r	[illegible]	[illegible]

*denotes last night's figures are latest available.